Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Optimus Capital Management (Private) Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of Optimus Capital Management (Private) Limited (the Company), which comprise of 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, 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 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 income, the other comprehensive income, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

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.

RIAZ AHMAD, SAQIB, GOHAR & CO.
Chartered Accountants

RASG Tower - 7C, Zulfiqar Commercial Street No. 4, Phase – VIII-A, D.H.A., Karachi.

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, the statement of 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 (XVIII of 1980); and

e) the Company was in compliance with the requirements of section 78 of the Securities Act, 2015 and the relevant requirements of Securities Brokers (Licensing and Operations) Regulations, 2016 as at the date on which the balance sheet was prepared.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Muhammad Ali Rafique.

Chartered Accountants

Karachi: 2 8 OCT 2026

UDIN: AR202610098LDaw0Qvz5

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

	Note	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
		---------- *(Rupees)* ----------	
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property and equipment	4	86,042,061	34,932,329
Intangible assets	5	2,360,013	602,927
Long-term deposits	6	39,392,550	3,465,350
Long-term investments	7	17,678,079	31,255,996
Investment in subsidiaries	8	419,506,888	404,356,907
		564,979,591	474,613,509
CURRENT ASSETS			
Short-term investments	9	208,576,721	25,092,498
Trade debts - unsecured, considered good	10	41,462,094	21,655,920
Advances	11	6,289,785	1,303,927
Deposits and prepayments	12	174,258,934	85,532,745
Other receivables	13	5,279,172	10,270,996
Due from related parties	14	17,854,300	12,750,167
Cash and bank balances	15	387,956,177	246,679,581
		841,677,183	403,285,834
TOTAL ASSETS		1,406,656,774	877,899,343
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Authorized capital			
3,000,000 (2025: 3,000,000) ordinary shares of Rs.100 each		300,000,000	300,000,000
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital			
3,000,000 (2025: 3,000,000) ordinary shares of Rs.100 each	16	300,000,000	300,000,000
RESERVES			
Revenue reserves		158,286,419	51,708,608
		458,286,419	351,708,608
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deferred tax liability	17	3,851,535	1,294,436
Long term loan	18	13,567,813	-
Due to related parties	19	514,080,000	255,000,000
		531,499,348	256,294,436
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade creditors		375,962,988	245,116,338
Accrued and other liabilities	21	25,570,382	22,541,325
Current maturity of long-term loans	20	4,468,524	-
Provision for taxation - net		10,869,113	2,238,636
		416,871,007	269,896,299
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	22	-	-
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,406,656,774	877,899,343

The annexed notes from 1 to 42 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER **DIRECTOR**

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

	Note	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
		---------- (Rupees) ----------	
INCOME			
Operating revenues	23	413,303,169	205,093,773
Gain on sale of investments - net		2,963,530	-
		416,266,699	205,093,773
EXPENDITURES			
Administrative and general expenses	24	(296,439,729)	(170,506,966)
		119,826,970	34,586,807
Financial income		29,787,351	22,289,602
Other income - net	25	1,710,751	5,409
Financial charges	26	(1,249,828)	(65,401)
		150,075,244	56,816,417
Profit before income tax, final taxes and minimum tax differential			
Levies	27	(8,218,698)	(6,268,511)
Profit before income tax		141,856,546	50,547,906
Income Tax			
Current - For the year		(35,984,959)	(16,636,841)
- Prior year		2,238,636	(11,217)
Deferred tax (expense) /income		(2,278,308)	336,514
		(36,024,631)	(16,311,544)
Profit after income tax		105,831,915	34,236,362
Earnings per share - basic and diluted	28	35.28	11.41

The annexed notes from 1 to 42 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

DIRECTOR

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

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
	---------- (Rupees) ----------	
Profit after income tax	**105,831,915**	34,236,362
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Item that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Gain on remeasurement of equity instrument classified as 'FVOCI'	**1,284,222**	8,810,901
Less : impact of deferred tax	**(278,224)**	(1,655,433)
	1,005,998	7,155,468
Gain on remeasurement of debt instrument classified as 'FVOCI'	**(27,376)**	2,103,068
Less : transfer to profit and loss	**(232,159)**	-
Less : impact of deferred tax	**(567)**	(315,460)
	(260,102)	1,787,608
Total comprehensive income for the year	**106,577,811**	43,179,438

The annexed notes from 1 to 42 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

DIRECTOR

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

		Revenue reserve				
	Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	Un-appropriated profit	Gain/(Loss) on remeasurement of equity investments classified as 'FVOCI'	Gain /(Loss) on remeasurement of debt investments classified as 'FVOCI'	Total	Total
	---------- Rupees ----------					
Balance as at June 30, 2024	300,000,000	10,587,609	(502,990)	(1,555,449)	8,529,170	308,529,170
Profit after income tax	-	34,236,362	-	-	34,236,362	34,236,362
Other comprehensive income	-	-	7,155,468	1,787,608	8,943,076	8,943,076
Issue of bonus shares	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	34,236,362	7,155,468	1,787,608	43,179,438	43,179,438
Balance as at June 30, 2025	300,000,000	44,823,971	6,652,478	232,159	51,708,608	351,708,608
Profit after income tax	-	105,831,915	-	-	105,831,915	105,831,915
Transfer from "OCI reserve" on disposal of investments	-	6,084,072	(6,084,072)	(232,159)	(232,159)	(232,159)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	1,005,998	(27,943)	978,055	978,055
	-	111,915,987	(5,078,074)	(260,102)	106,577,811	106,577,811
Balance as at June 30, 2026	300,000,000	156,739,958	1,574,404	(27,943)	158,286,419	458,286,419

The annexed notes from 1 to 42 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

DIRECTOR

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

	Note	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
		(Rupees)	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before income tax, final taxes and minimum tax differential		150,075,244	56,816,417
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	4	8,090,651	6,009,368
Gain on exchange of fixed assets	25	(61,000)	(5,409)
Amortization	5	302,914	741,091
Gain on sale of investments		(2,963,530)	-
Conversion of loan into investment		-	(15,000,000)
Markup on loan to related party	25	(1,649,751)	-
Gain on revaluation of investment carried at 'FVTPL'		(12,444,840)	-
Financial charges	26	1,249,828	65,401
Profit before working capital changes		142,599,516	48,626,868
Changes in working capital			
(Increase) / decrease in current assets			
Trade debts		(19,806,174)	(8,900,927)
Advances		(4,985,858)	(954,480)
Deposits and prepayments		(88,726,189)	70,203,409
Other receivables		4,991,824	11,341,110
Due from related parties		(3,454,382)	257,228
		(111,980,779)	71,946,340
(Decrease) / increase in current liabilities			
Trade creditors		130,846,650	151,661,374
Accrued liabilities		3,146,555	18,418,419
Due to related party		259,080,000	255,000,000
		393,073,205	425,079,793
Cash generated from operations		423,691,942	545,653,001
Income tax paid		(25,029,693)	(6,080,785)
Minimum and final tax paid- levies		(8,218,698)	(6,268,511)
Financial charges paid		(1,132,330)	(65,401)
Net cash generated from operating activities		389,311,221	533,238,304
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property and equipment		(59,200,383)	(6,218,345)
Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets		61,000	97,562
Purchase of intangible assets		(2,060,000)	-
Long term deposits		(35,927,200)	849,250
Investment in subsidiaries		(15,149,981)	(396,856,907)
Purchase of short-term investments - net		(301,320,175)	-
Disposal of short-term investments - net		130,253,416	10,033,815
Disposal of long term investment		17,272,361	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(266,070,962)	(392,094,625)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Loan obtained from samba bank		19,676,000	-
Loan paid		(1,639,663)	-
Net cash generated from financing activities		18,036,337	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		141,276,596	141,143,679
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		246,679,581	105,535,902
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	15	387,956,177	246,679,581

The annexed notes from 1 to 42 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

DIRECTOR

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

1 CORPORATE AND GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Legal status and operations

Optimus Capital Management (Private) Limited (the Company) was incorporated under the Companies Ordinance, 1984 (Repealed with the enactment of the Companies Act, 2017 on May 30, 2017) on March 18, 2004 as a Single Member Private Limited Company vide Incorporation Certificate No. 13358 / 20040302. The company was subsequently converted from single member company to multi member private company with effect from October 05, 2005. The company is a corporate member of Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited (PSX). The principal activities of the company are business of brokerage, sale and purchase of listed securities, etc. The registered office of the Company is relocated to 1st Floor, State Life Building, Number 1, B I.I Chundrigar Road, Karachi. The Company is a subsidiary of Optimus Holdings (Private) Limited which holds 100% shares in the Company.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of Compliance

These financial statements of the Company has been prepared in accordance with accounting and reporting standards applicable in Pakistan. The accounting and reporting standards applicable in Pakistan comprises:

- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Boards(IASB) as notified under the Companies Act, 2017 (the act).

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

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

2.2 Basis of Measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost convention, except otherwise stated in respective policy notes, without any adjustment to the effect of inflation or currency values.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Pak Rupee (PKR) - rounded off to the nearest rupee, which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

2.4 Key judgments and estimates

The preparation of these 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 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 3.1 & 4.**

- Useful lives, residual values and amortization method of intangible assets - **Note 3.2 & 5.**

- Estimation of provisions - **Note 3.7**

- Estimation of contingent liabilities - **Note 3.8 & 22**

- Current income tax expense, levies, provision for current tax and recognition of deferred liability - **Note 3.6 & 27.**

2.5 Standards, amendments and interpretations adopted during the year

The Company has not adopted any new standard during the period.

2.6 Amendments to approved accounting standards and interpretations which are effective during the period ended June 30, 2026

There are certain new standards, interpretations and amendments to approved accounting standards which are mandatory for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after July 01, 2025 but are considered not to be relevant or have any significant effect on the Company's financial reporting and therefore not disclosed in these financial statements.

	Standards or Interpretation	Effective Date (Accounting periods beginning on or after)
IAS 21	Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21).	January 1, 2026

2.7 Standards, interpretations and amendments to approved accounting standards that are not yet effective

The following revised standards, amendments and interpretations with respect to approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan would be effective from the dates mentioned below against the respective standards or interpretation:

	Standards or Interpretation	Effective Date (Accounting periods beginning on or after)
IFRS 9 & IFRS 7	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)	January 1, 2026
IFRS 1, 7, 9, 10 & IAS 7	Volume 11 (Annual improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards)	January 1, 2026
IFRS 1 & IFRS 7	Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)	January 1, 2026
IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts	January 1, 2026
IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements	January 1, 2027
IFRS 19	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	January 1, 2027
IFRS S1	General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information	July 1, 2027
IFRS S2	Climate-related Disclosures	July 1, 2027

2.8 Standards, interpretations and amendments to approved accounting standards that are not yet effective

The following revised standards, amendments and interpretations with respect to approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan would be effective from the dates mentioned below against the respective standards or interpretation:

	Standards or Interpretation	Effective Date (Accounting periods beginning on or after)
IFRS 10	Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendment)	Not yet finalized

The Company has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

The Company expects that the adoption of the above revisions, amendments and interpretations of the standards will not have material effect on the Company's financial statements in the period of initial application.

Further, the following new standards have been issued by IASB which are yet to be notified by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) for the purpose of applicability in Pakistan.

	Standards or Interpretation	Effective Date (Accounting periods beginning on or after)
IFRS 1	First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards	July 1, 2009

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. The significant accounting policies are consistency applied in the preparation of financial statements for all prior periods.

3.1 Property and equipment

3.1.1 Operating fixed assets

Items of property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any, except capital work-in-progress which is stated at cost. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the item. The cost of self constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labor, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment where major components of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property and equipment.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item 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 financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged to the statement of profit or loss using the straight line method whereby the cost of an operating asset less its estimated residual value is written off over its estimated useful life. Depreciation on addition is charged from the month in which the asset is available for use and on disposals up to the month of disposal.

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed at each reporting period and adjusted, if appropriate, to reflect the current best estimate.

Disposal of asset is recognized when significant risks and rewards incidental to ownership have been transferred to buyers. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized within 'Other operating expenses / income' in the statement of profit or loss.

Repairs and maintenance are charged to the profit and loss account during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Gains or losses on disposals of property and equipment are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount and are included in the profit and loss account of the period to which it relates.

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that a fixed asset may be impaired. If such indication exists, the carrying amounts of such assets are reviewed to assess whether they are recorded in excess of their recoverable amount. Where carrying amounts exceed the estimated recoverable amount, assets are written down to the recoverable amount.

3.1.2 Right of use assets and related liabilities

The Company is carrying its operations through leased office building. At the inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease based on whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The extension and termination options are incorporated in determination of lease term only when the Company is reasonably certain to exercise these options.

Leases are recognised as right of use assets and corresponding liabilities at the date at which the leased assets are available for use by the Company.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured based on the initial amount of the lease liabilities adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentive received. The right of use assets are depreciated on a straight line method over the lease term as this method most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits. The carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced by impairment losses, if any. At transition, the Company recognised right to use assets equal to the present value of lease payments.

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss.

3.2 Intangible assets

3.2.1 Trade Right Entitlement Certificate (TRE Certificate) & membership

TRE Certificate was received against surrender of Stock Exchange Membership Card and is stated at revalued amounts. As the fair value of both the 'asset transferred' and 'asset obtained' can not be determined with reasonable accuracy, TRE certificate has been recorded at the nil value.

3.2.2 Others

These are stated at cost less impairment, if any. The carrying amounts are reviewed at each balance sheet date to assess whether they are recorded in excess of their recoverable amounts and where carrying value exceeds estimated recoverable amount, these are written down to their estimated recoverable amount.

Amortization is charged to income applying the straight line method over the estimated useful lives of related assets, at the rate specified in Note 5. Amortization on intangible assets is charged in the month of acquisition, whereas no amortization charged in the month of disposal.

Intangible assets are capitalized when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the enterprise and the same shall be amortized applying an appropriate amortization rate.

3.3 Financial assets

The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

3.3.1 Classification

The financial assets are classified in the following measurement categories:

a) Those to be measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss,

b) Those to be measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income, and

c) Those to be measured at amortized cost.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in the statement of profit and loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

3.3.2 Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

3.3.3 Impairment of financial assets

The Company shall assess on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses (ECLs) associated with its financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income. The ECLs shall be updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk.

The three-stage model for impairment shall be applied to loans and advances, debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, and loan receivables from joint ventures and associates. The credit risk shall be determined through modelling a range of possible outcomes for different loss scenarios, using reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future events and economic conditions and taking into account the time value of money.

A 12-month ECL shall be recognised, unless the credit risk on the financial asset increases significantly after initial recognition, when the lifetime ECL is recognised. For trade and other receivables, contract assets and lease receivables, the simplified approach shall be applied as permitted by IFRS 9, with lifetime ECLs recognised from initial recognition of the receivable.

These assets shall be grouped, based on shared credit risk characteristics and days past due, with ECLs for each grouping determined, based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors specific to each receivable, general economic conditions and expected changes in forecast conditions.

At each reporting date, the management shall review the carrying amounts of its financial assets to determine whether there was any indication that those assets had suffered an impairment loss. If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on a financial asset or group of financial assets has been incurred, the amount of the loss shall be measured as the difference between the estimated future cash flows from the asset discounted at the effective interest rate of the instrument at initial recognition.

Impairment losses shall be assessed individually for financial assets that were individually significant and collectively for assets that were not individually significant. In making collective assessments of impairment, financial assets shall be grouped into portfolios on the basis of similar characteristics.

3.3.4 De-recognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the assets expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognises a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognized on trade date basis - i.e. on the date when the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. All client purchases and sales are recognized on the date of settlement.

3.4 Financial liabilities

The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

3.4.1 Classification

The financial liabilities are classified in the following measurement categories:

a) those to be measured at fair value through profit and loss; and

b) those to be measured at amortized cost

3.4.2 Measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value. Financial liabilities accounted at amortized cost like borrowings are accounted at the fair value determined based on the effective interest rate method (EIR) after considering the directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortized cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value.

The effective interest rate ("EIR") method calculates the amortized cost of a debt instrument by allocating interest charge over the relevant effective interest rate period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash outflow (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. This category generally applies to borrowings, trade payables etc.

The Company's financial liabilities include other payables and borrowings. The Company measures financial liabilities (except derivatives) at amortized cost.

3.4.3 De-recognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized 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 a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

3.5 Revenue recognition

(a) Brokerage, commission and other income are accrued as and when earned.

(b) Dividend income on equity investments is recognized, when the right to receive the same is established.

(c) Gains or losses on sale of investments are recognized in the period in which they arise.

(d) Underwriting commission is recognized when the agreement is executed. Take-up commission is recognized at the time commitment is fulfilled.

(e) Consultancy, advisory fee and service charges are recognized as and when earned.

(f) Unrealized capital gains / (losses) arising from mark to market of investments classified as 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - held for trading' are included in profit and loss account in the period in which they arise.

3.6 Taxation

Taxation comprises of current tax and deferred tax.

Tax expense is recognized in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity (if any), in which case the tax amounts are recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity.

Current tax

Provision for current taxation is based on taxable income at the current rates of taxation after taking into account available tax credits and rebates, if any, and any under/over provisions in respect of prior year.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses can be utilized.

Judgment and estimates

Significant judgment is required in determining the income tax expenses and corresponding provision for tax. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business.

Further, the carrying amount of deferred assets is reviewed at each reporting date and is adjusted to reflect the current assessment of the future taxable profits. If required, carrying amount of deferred tax asset is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits to allow the benefit of part or all of that recognized deferred tax asset to be utilized. Any such reduction shall be reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available.

Off-setting

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

3.7 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 embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made.

3.8 Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is disclosed when the Company has a possible obligation as a result of past events, whose existence 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 its 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.

3.9 Trade debts and other receivables

Trade debts and other receivables are recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost. A provision for impairment in trade debts and other receivables is made when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to original terms of receivables. Trade debts and other receivables considered irrecoverable are written off.

3.10 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.

3.11 Earnings per share

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit after tax for the year by the weighted average number of shares outstanding at the end of the year.

3.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash in hand, demand deposits and short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents also consist of bank overdrafts repayable on demand, if any.



	Note	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
		---------- (Rupees) ----------	
4 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT			
Property and equipment	4.1	86,042,061	34,932,329

4.1 Following is the statement of property and equipment:

JUNE 30, 2026								
	COST				DEPRECIATION			
PARTICULARS	As at July 01, 2025	Additions / (Disposals) / Transfer	As at June 30, 2026	Rate	As at July 01, 2025	Charge for the year / (Disposal)	As at June 30, 2026	Written down value as at June 30, 2026
	----------Rupees----------			%	----------Rupees----------			Rupees
Owned								
Motor vehicles	15,462,987	25,580,550 (1,629,350)	39,414,187	20	6,218,903	2,709,769 (1,629,350)	7,299,322	32,114,865
Furniture and fixtures	8,125,815	3,017,806	11,143,621	10	2,849,999	854,488	3,704,487	7,439,134
EDP equipment	16,864,722	3,846,958	20,711,680	33	15,268,601	1,221,714	16,490,315	4,221,365
Office equipment	1,071,940	744,470	1,816,410	20	780,453	128,340	908,793	907,617
Air conditioners	2,499,000	4,022,846 (139,750)	6,382,096	20	2,215,562	431,486 (139,750)	2,507,298	3,874,798
Office renovation - SLB	22,257,239	-	22,257,239	10	4,015,860	2,225,724	6,241,584	16,015,655
Office renovation - SLB-NEW	-	21,987,753	21,987,753	10	-	519,130	519,130	21,468,623
Generator	3,229,220	-	3,229,220	20	3,229,216	-	3,229,216	4
June 30, 2026	69,510,923	59,200,383	126,942,206		34,578,594	8,090,651	40,900,145	86,042,061
	-	(1,769,100)	-		-	(1,769,100)	-	-

JUNE 30, 2025

PARTICULARS	COST			Rate	DEPRECIATION			Written down value as at June 30, 2025
	As at July 01, 2024	Additions / (Disposals)	As at June 30, 2025		As at July 01, 2024	Charge for the year / (Disposal)	As at June 30, 2025	
	----------Rupees----------			%	----------Rupees----------			Rupees
Owned								
Motor vehicles	11,342,587	4,295,200 (174,800)	15,462,987	20	4,788,661	1,512,889 (82,647)	6,218,903	9,244,084
Furniture and fixtures	8,030,815	95,000	8,125,815	10	2,081,381	768,618	2,849,999	5,275,816
EDP equipment	15,420,122	1,519,600 (75,000)	16,864,722	33	14,168,369	1,175,232 (75,000)	15,268,601	1,596,121
Office equipment	886,395	185,545	1,071,940	20	700,088	80,365	780,453	291,487
Air conditioners	2,376,000	123,000	2,499,000	20	1,969,022	246,540	2,215,562	283,438
Office renovation - SLB	22,257,239	-	22,257,239	10	1,790,136	2,225,724	4,015,860	18,241,379
Generator	3,229,220	-	3,229,220	20	3,229,216	-	3,229,216	4
June 30, 2025	63,542,378 -	6,218,345 (249,800)	69,510,923 -		28,726,873 -	6,009,368 (157,647)	34,578,594 -	34,932,329 -

5 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Trading Right Entitlement Certificate Note 5.1	PSX Booth Note 5.2	Computer software Note 5.3	Windows licenses Note 5.4	Software under development Note 5.5	Total
			Rupees			
June 30, 2026						
Cost	-	300,000	5,122,814	1,082,803	-	6,505,617
Accumulated amortization	-	-	(4,883,589)	(1,019,101)	-	(5,902,690)
July 01, 2025	-	300,000	239,225	63,702	-	602,927
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-	2,060,000	2,060,000
Amortization recognized during the year	-	-	(239,225)	(63,689)	-	(302,914)
June 30, 2026	-	300,000	-	13	2,060,000	2,360,013
Cost	-	300,000	5,122,814	1,082,803	2,060,000	8,565,617
Accumulated amortization	-	-	(5,122,814)	(1,082,790)	-	(6,205,604)
June 30, 2026	-	300,000	-	13	2,060,000	2,360,013
June 30, 2025						
Cost	-	300,000	5,122,814	1,082,803	-	6,505,617
Accumulated amortization	-	-	(4,283,649)	(877,950)	-	(5,161,599)
July 01, 2024	-	300,000	839,165	204,853	-	1,344,018
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortization recognized during the year	-	-	(599,940)	(141,151)	-	(741,091)
June 30, 2025	-	300,000	239,225	63,702	-	602,927
Cost	-	300,000	5,122,814	1,082,803	-	6,505,617
Accumulated amortization	-	-	(4,883,589)	(1,019,101)	-	(5,902,690)
June 30, 2025	-	300,000	239,225	63,702	-	602,927

5.1 The Company have been granted Trading Right Entitlement (TRE) Certificate in pursuance of Section 5 of the Stock Exchanges (Corporatization, Demutualization and Integration) Act, 2012 read with Regulation 6 of the Stock Exchanges (Corporatization, Demutualization and Integration) Regulation, 2012. This TRE Certificate represents intangible asset and is accounted for on Nil values as presently, the value of this TRE Certificate can not be determined with reasonable accuracy.

5.2 This represents telephone booth facility provided by the PSX to the TRE Certificate holders which has an indefinite useful life.

5.3 This represents token value of accounting, trading and back office software which have been fully amortized during the year.

5.4 Windows licenses are being amortised over a useful life of 3 years.

5.5 This represents software under development by M/s. UHF Solutions (Private) Limited, comprising an enhanced version of the Company's existing online trading application, "Optimus Trade." The costs incurred represent directly attributable expenditure incurred in developing the software for its intended use, and are carried as an intangible asset under development, not yet available for use, in accordance with IAS 38.

6 LONG-TERM DEPOSITS

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
	(Rupees)	
PSX - initial trading deposits	**200,000**	200,000
CDC	**100,000**	100,000
NCCPL	**200,000**	200,000
Deposits - state life building	**4,461,200**	2,784,000
NCCPL - base minimum capital	**34,250,000**	-
Others	**181,350**	181,350
	39,392,550	3,465,350

	Note	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
		---------- (Rupees) ----------	
7 LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS			
Fair value through other comprehensive income			
Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited	7.1	**2,678,079**	16,255,996
Omni Motorsport (Private) Limited	7.2	**15,000,000**	15,000,000
		17,678,079	31,255,996

7.1 The Company has 49,834 (June 30, 2025: 581,194) shares. The PSX shares have been revalued at a price of Rs. 53.74 (June 30, 2025: Rs. 27.97) as at reporting date.

7.2 During the previous year, the Company received 3.91% shares of Omni Motorsport (Private) Limited, incorporated in Pakistan and having its registered office at 1st Floor, State Life Building, Number 1B, I.I Chundrigar Road, Karachi, in settlement of its loan receivable. The fair value of these shares was Rs. 332.29 (June 30,2025: Rs. 332.29), as determined by an independent valuer.

	Note	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
		---------- (Rupees) ----------	
8 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES			
at Amortised Cost:			
Optimus Markets (Private) Limited	8.1	**7,500,000**	7,500,000
Alfalah Securities (Private) Limited	8.2	**412,006,888**	396,856,907
		419,506,888	404,356,907

8.1 Prior year, the Company acquired 100% shares of Optimus Markets (Private) Limited which is incorporated in Pakistan. Its registered office is situated at 1st Floor, State Life Building No. 1-B, I. I.Chundrigar Road, Karachi. The breakup value of shares of Optimus Markets (Private) Limited was Rs. 42.91 (Unaudited) (June 30, 2025: Rs. 30.55).

8.2 During the year, the Company acquired 99.75% (June 30, 2025: 99.59%) shares of Alfalah Securities (Private) Limited which is incorporated in Pakistan. Its registered office is situated at 4th Floor, Block – 1, Shafi Court, Plot # CL 5/6-1, Civil Lines, Karachi. The breakup value of shares of Alfalah Securities (Private) Limited is 1.21 (Unaudited) (June 30, 2025: Rs. 1.22 (Unaudited)).

	Note	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
		---------- (Rupees) ----------	
9 SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS			
Fair value through other comprehensive income			
Pakistan Investment Bonds	9.1	**741,881**	25,092,498
Fair value through profit or loss			
Listed Equity Securities	9.2	**207,834,840**	-
		208,576,721	25,092,498

9.1 These yielded profit at the rate ranging from 9% to 11% during the year ended June 30, 2026.

9.2 **Details of investment in listed equity securities:**

Number of shares 2026	Number of shares 2025	Name of Investee Company	Note	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
				(Rupees)	
167,000	-	Colgate Palmolive (Pakistan) Limited		207,834,840	-
167,000	-			207,834,840	-

10 TRADE DEBTS - UNSECURED, CONSIDERED GOOD

	Note	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
		(Rupees)	
Considered good		41,462,094	21,655,920
Considered doubtful		393,842	393,842
	10.1	41,855,936	22,049,762
Less: Allowance for impairment of trade debts		(393,842)	(393,842)
		41,462,094	21,655,920

10.1 **The age analysis of trade receivables is as follows:**

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
1-360 days	41,462,094	12,757,225
Above 360 days	393,842	203,492
	41,855,936	12,960,717
Less: Allowance for impairment of trade debts	(393,842)	(393,842)
	41,462,094	12,566,875

The Company holds capital securities owned by its clients as collateral in their respective CDC accounts against trade debts. Provision is made against unsecured client balances above 360 days.

11 ADVANCES

	Note	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
		(Rupees)	
Loan to employees against salaries		5,978,500	1,303,927
Advance to employees against expenses		311,285	-
		6,289,785	1,303,927

12 DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS

	Note	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Short-term deposits	12.1	168,882,828	83,607,210
Prepayments		5,376,106	1,925,535
		174,258,934	85,532,745

12.1 This represents exposure deposits with NCCPL against ready market, future market and MTS.

13 OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Note	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
		(Rupees)	
Receivable from NCCPL - net	13.1	2,396,022	1,231,474
Other receivable		2,883,150	9,039,522
		5,279,172	10,270,996

13.1 This represents the clients' future market transaction profits held by the National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited (NCCPL) as at reporting date.

		Note	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
14	**DUE FROM RELATED PARTIES**		---------- (Rupees) ----------	
	PNO Capital Limited		**14,804,544**	11,836,873
	MX Globel (Private) Limited		**1,657,029**	-
	Optimus Market (Private) Limited		**490,066**	-
	Receivable from Directors		**-**	290,000
	Receivable from Maryam Jawad		**902,661**	623,294
		14.1	**17,854,300**	12,750,167

14.1 This represent unsecured loan provided to related parties of the Company. It is receivable in accordance with the terms agreed with the mutual consent of the Company and the related parties. Interest has been charged @ 3 Month KIBOR + 2%.

14.2 The maximum aggregate amount of the balances of the above mentioned parties at the end of any month during the year were as follows:

S. No.	Particulars	2026	2025
		Rs.	Rs.
1	PNO Capital Limited	**14,804,544**	11,836,873
2	MX Globel (Private) Limited	**1,657,029**	-
3	Optimus Market (Private) Limited	**914,838**	-
4	Receivable from Directors	**-**	290,000
5	Receivable from Maryam Jawad	**902,661**	623,294
		18,279,072	12,750,167

		Note	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
15	**CASH AND BANK BALANCES**		---------- (Rupees) ----------	
	Cash in hand		**75,597**	11,444
	Cash at banks			
	- in current accounts		**378,414,260**	245,770,655
	- in saving accounts	**15.1**	**9,466,320**	897,482
			387,956,177	246,679,581

15.1 These carry return ranging from 9.5% to 11% (2025 : 8.5% to 12%) per annum.

16 SHARE CAPITAL

2026	2025		2026	2025
(Number of shares)			(Rupees)	
937,600	937,600	Ordinary shares of Rs.100/- each fully paid in cash	**93,760,000**	93,760,000
62,400	62,400	Issued as bonus shares	**6,240,000**	6,240,000
2,000,000	2,000,000	Issued as bonus shares	**200,000,000**	200,000,000
3,000,000	3,000,000		**300,000,000**	300,000,000

16.1 PATTERN OF SHARE HOLDING

	June 30, 2026		June 30, 2025	
Company's shareholding is as under:	No. of shares	Shareholding %	No. of shares	Shareholding %
Syed Ayaz Ahmed	-	0%	1	0%
Jawad Amjad	1	0%	-	0%
Yasin Iqbal Kodvavi	1	0%	1	0%
Optimus Holdings (Private) Limited	2,999,998	100%	2,999,998	100%
	3,000,000	100%	3,000,000	100%

17 DEFERRED TAX (ASSET) / LIABILITY

Deferred tax (asset) / liability comprises of net (deductible) / taxable temporary differences arise in respect of the following:

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
	---------- (Rupees) ----------	
Taxable temporary differences due to :		
- accelerated tax depreciation allowance	1,837,628	-
- long-term investments	278,223	1,655,433
- short-term investments	1,867,294	315,460
	3,983,145	1,970,893
Deductible temporary differences due to :		
- accelerated tax depreciation allowance	-	(11,631)
- intangible assets	(17,396)	(112,454)
- trade debts	(114,214)	(114,215)
	(131,610)	(238,300)
Deferred tax asset on carried forward tax losses	-	(438,157)
Deferred tax liability / (asset)	3,851,535	1,294,436

17.1 Movement of deferred tax income and expense for the year:

Items recognized in profit or loss	2,278,308	(336,514)
Items recognized outside profit or loss	278,791	1,970,893
	2,557,099	1,634,379

18 LONG TERM LOAN

Opening balance	-	-
Add: Loan facility utilized during the year	19,676,000	-
Less: Repayment made during the year	(1,639,663)	-
Closing balance	18,036,337	-
Less: Current maturity	(4,468,524)	-
	13,567,813	-

18.1 During the year, the Company obtained a Long Term Finance facility of up to Rs. 30,000,000 from Samba Bank Limited (Facility Advising Letter dated January 02, 2026) for the purchase of vehicles, of which Rs. 19,676,000 has been utilized to date. The loan carries mark-up at 3 month KIBOR plus 2% per annum, is repayable in equal monthly principal instalments over a maximum tenor of five years, and is secured against an exclusive charge and hypothecation of the respective vehicles under Hire Purchase Agreements (HPA) in favour of the Bank, together with a personal guarantee of the directors.

	Note	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
		---------- (Rupees) ----------	
19 DUE TO RELATED PARTIES			
Optimus Holding (Private) Limited	19.1	**490,590,000**	50,000,000
Alfalah Securities (Private) Limited	19.3	**23,490,000**	205,000,000
		514,080,000	255,000,000

19.1 The movement of loan during the year is as follows:

Opening balance		**50,000,000**	-
Add: Loan received during the year		**632,200,000**	300,000,000
Less: Repayment made during the year		**(191,610,000)**	(250,000,000)
Closing balance	19.2	**490,590,000**	50,000,000

19.2 This represent subordinate loan provided by the sponsor of the Company. It is payable in accordance with the terms agreed with the mutual consent of the Company and the sponsor. The maximum aggregate amount of the balance payable at the end of any month during the year was Rs. 490,590,000 (2025: 300,000,000)

	Note	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
		---------- (Rupees) ----------	

19.3 The movement of loan during the year is as follows:

Opening balance		**205,000,000**	-
Add: Loan received during the year		**313,490,000**	250,000,000
Less: Repayment made during the year		**(495,000,000)**	(45,000,000)
Closing balance	19.4	**23,490,000**	205,000,000

19.4 This represent unsecured interest free loan provided to the Company. It is payable in accordance with the terms agreed with the mutual consent of the Company and the related party. The maximum aggregate amount of the balance payable at the end of any month during the year was Rs. 299,500,000 (2025: 205,000,000)

	Note	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
		---------- (Rupees) ----------	
20 CURRENT MATURITY OF			
Samba bank limited	18	**4,468,524**	-

	Note	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
		(Rupees)	
21 ACCRUED AND OTHER LIABILITIES			
Accrued expenses		**21,412,756**	10,361,709
Payable to Alfalah Bank Limited	21.1	**-**	8,124,961
Sales tax payable - net		**4,157,626**	4,054,655
		25,570,382	22,541,325

21.1 This represents amount payable to Alfalah Bank Limited as deferred consideration for the acquisition of Alfalah Securities (Private) Limited during the year ended June 30, 2025. Since the amount is payable within one year from the date of acquisition, no interest has been charged thereon.

22 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

22.1 The Company received a show-cause notice under section 4C of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, regarding the potential liability for Super Tax amounting to Rs. 1,723,504/- for Tax Year 2022 and notice u/s 205(1B) of The Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 for short payment of advance tax u/s 147 of the Ordinance, 2001 for the tax year 2022 demanding default surcharge of Rs. 849,666/-. The notices were responded to by asserting that, since the Company has chosen to be taxed under Group Taxation, all related proceedings should be conducted in accordance with Section 59AA of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, read with Rule 231D of the Income Tax Rules, 2002. According to these provisions, Companies who have opted for group taxation shall be assessed as a single fiscal unit under the parent entity. Since then no further correspondence has been taken by the FBR.

22.2 The Company had been selected for audit for the tax year 2016 u/s 214C of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 for the tax year 2016. The initiated proceeding were finalized during the year and the company's refund for the tax year 2016 was reduced from Rs. 5,695,984/- to Rs. 40,378/-. The Company has filed an appeal with the Honourable CIR-Appeals against the assessment order passed and subsequent to June 30, 2022, the impugned order was remanded back by the Honourable CIR-Appeals with instructions to the officer to re-examine the supporting documents pertaining to the refund claim and allow it accordingly. It is pertinent to mention here that no correspondence has been made by the department till date and now appeal affect has been barred by time.

22.3 During the year, the Company received a notice u/s 205(1B) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 for short payment of advance tax u/s 147 of the Ordinance, 2001 for the tax year 2022 demanding defauld surcharge of Rs. 849,666/-. The notice was responded to by asserting that, since the Company has chosen to be taxed under Group Taxation, all related proceedings should be conducted in accordance with Section 59AA of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, read with Rule 231D of the Income Tax Rules, 2002. According to these provisions, Companies who have opted for group taxation shall be assessed as a single fiscal unit under the parent entity. Since then no further correspondence has been taken by the FBR.

22.4 The Company has been issued a notice in respect of monitoring of income tax withholding under Rule-44 of the Income Tax Rules, 2002 for the tax year 2019 and 2020. However, despite proper compliance, the proceedings are pending till date where as proceedings relating to tax year 2019 and 2020 have been barred by time.

22.5 A notice u/s 161(1A) is in field requiring explanation on payment of tax not deducted /collected for the tax years 2021, 2022, 2023. Timely responses have been duly submitted in compliance with the notices; however, the matters remain under review, and the proceedings are currently pending.

		Note	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
			---------- (Rupees) ----------	
23	**OPERATING REVENUES**			
	Equity brokerage income		403,062,521	172,081,334
	Consultancy income		10,092,088	31,903,084
	Commission income		63,842	1,540
	Dividend income		84,718	1,107,815
			413,303,169	205,093,773
24	**ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL EXPENSES**			
	Salaries, allowances and other benefits		174,529,052	99,395,346
	Travelling, conveyance and vehicle running expenses		1,947,591	2,892,403
	Rent, rates and taxes		8,014,295	3,280,134
	Utility charges		6,113,331	3,074,995
	Postage, telephone and telegram		12,926,679	2,914,631
	Repair and maintenance		2,402,510	1,541,059
	Insurance		5,158,803	4,143,857
	Depreciation	4.1	8,090,651	6,009,368
	Amortization	5	302,914	741,091
	Entertainment		2,698,977	2,236,409
	Printing and stationery		388,878	233,208
	Legal and professional charges		3,564,621	5,705,004
	Fees and subscription		19,375,781	14,254,865
	Auditors' remuneration	24.1	1,936,282	2,097,456
	CDC charges		5,462,080	2,403,570
	KSE charges		4,373,330	2,279,589
	NCCPL charges		19,947,491	8,906,407
	SECP charges		1,817,196	783,570
	EDP expenses		9,797,526	4,181,825
	Research and development		2,144,146	400,313
	Bad debts written off		-	188,118
	Others		5,447,595	2,843,748
			296,439,729	170,506,966
24.1	**AUDITORS' REMUNERATION**			
	Audit fee		486,000	270,540
	Other certifications		1,427,116	1,805,856
	Out of pocket expenses		23,166	21,060
			1,936,282	2,097,456
25	**OTHER INCOME - NET**			
	Other income		61,000	5,409
	Markup on loan to related party		1,649,751	-
			1,710,751	5,409
26	**FINANCIAL CHARGES**			
	Interest expense on loan		1,056,203	-
	Bank charges		193,625	65,401
			1,249,828	65,401

27 LEVIES	Note	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
		---------- (Rupees) ----------	
Final taxes	27.1	**21,180**	167,552
Minimum tax	27.2	**8,197,518**	6,100,959
		8,218,698	6,268,511

27.1 This represents final taxes paid under section 150 and 154A of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (ITO, 2001), representing levy in terms of requirements of IFRIC 21/IAS 37.

27.2 This represents portion of minimum tax paid under section 233 (1) (b) of Income Tax Ordinance (ITO, 2001), representing levy in terms of requirements of IFRIC 21/IAS 37.

27.3 **Reconciliation between current tax charged with current tax recognized:**	Note	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
		---------- (Rupees) ----------	
Current tax liability for the year as per applicable tax laws	27.4	**44,203,657**	22,905,352
Portion of current tax liability as per tax laws, representing income tax under IAS 12		**(35,984,959)**	(16,636,841)
Portion of current tax computed as per tax laws, representing levy in terms of requirements of IFRIC 21/IAS 37		**(8,218,698)**	(6,268,511)
		-	-

27.4 The aggregate of minimum / final tax and income tax, amounting to Rs. 44,203,657/- (2025: Rs. 22,905,352/-) represents tax liability of the Company calculated under the relevant provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

28 EARNINGS PER SHARE		June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
There is no dilutive effect on the basic earnings per share of the Company, which is based on:			
Profit after income tax	**(Rupees)**	**105,831,915**	34,236,362
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	**(Shares)**	**3,000,000**	3,000,000
Earnings per share - basic and diluted	**(Rupees)**	**35.28**	11.41

29 CLIENTS' ASSETS

	June 30, 2026		June 30, 2025	
CUSTOMER ASSETS	**No. of Securities**	**Value (in Rupees)**	No. of Securities	Value (in Rupees)
Held at bank		377,348,225		245,770,655
Held as securities:				
No. of securities	143,816,948		104,532,915	
Value of securities		11,297,830,683		6,795,317,875

30 VALUE OF SECURITIES PLEDGED WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Value of securities pledged with financial institutions are as follows:

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
	---------- (Rupees) ----------	
Proprietary	-	-
Client:		
United Bank Limited	**101,173,420**	31,821,700
Bank Alfalah Limited	**5,667,000**	-
Bank of Punjab Limited	-	389,535,267
MCB Bank Limited	-	170,206,110
Oil and Gass Development Company Limited	**108,330,445**	-
Engro Fertilizers Limited	**34,816,250**	-
	249,987,115	591,563,077

31 RATING

PACRA through its notification dated April 03, 2026 has maintained the Company's long term and short term entity rating of A- and A2 respectively during the year ended on June 30, 2026. Furthermore, PACRA through its notification dated September 25, 2025 has maintained the Company's Brokerage Management Rating of BMR 2 during the year ended on June 30, 2026. PACRA through its notification dated September 25, 2025 has also maintained the Company's Broker Fiduciary Rating (BFR) of BFR 2 during the year ended on June 30, 2026.

32 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties comprise of major shareholders, associated companies with or without common directors, other companies with common directors, retirement benefit fund, directors, key management personnel and their close family members. Contributions to the provident fund are made as per the terms of employment. Remuneration of key management personnel are in accordance with their terms of employment and is disclosed below. Transactions with other related parties are entered into at rates negotiated with them which are as follows:

Name of the related party	Relationship and percentage shareholding	Transactions during the year and year end balances	2026 (Rupees)	2025 (Rupees)
Alfalah Securities (Private) Limited	Subsidiary	Opening	**205,000,000**	-
		Loan amount paid	**(495,000,000)**	(45,000,000)
		Loan amount received	**313,490,000**	250,000,000
		Amount due at the year end	**23,490,000**	205,000,000
Optimus Markets (Private) Limited	Subsidiary	Opening	-	-
		Miscellaneous amount paid	**588,431,806**	5,765,451
		Miscellaneous amount received	**(587,941,973)**	5,775,650
		Interest charged	**233**	
		Amount receivable at the year end	**490,066**	-
Optimus Holding Limited	Parent company	Opening	**50,000,000**	-
		Loan amount paid	**(191,610,000)**	250,000,000
		Loan amount received	**632,200,000**	300,000,000
		Amount due at the year end	**490,590,000**	50,000,000
MX Globel (Private) Limited	Common parent	Miscellaneous amount paid	**1,650,283**	-
		Miscellaneous amount received	-	-
		Interest charged	**6,746**	-
		Amount receivable at the year end	**1,657,029**	-
Board of Directors (executive and non-executive), all members of the Company's Management	Key management	Total compensation	**12,345,299**	6,035,404
		Loan repaid by CEO	-	475,000
		Loan repaid by Director	**290,000**	-
		Amount outstanding from Director	**902,661**	290,000
PNO Capital Limited	Associated Company	Amount due at the year end	**14,804,544**	11,836,873

32.1 Related parties and associated companies/ undertakings

Following are the details of related parties and associated companies/ undertakings with whom the company had entered into transactions or had arrangements in place during the year:

Particulars	Relationship with the Company
Optimus Holdings (Private) Limited	Parent Company (Holding 100% shares)
Optimus Market (Private) Limited	Subsidiary Company
Alfalah Securities (Private) Limited	Subsidiary Company
PNO Capital Limited	Associated Company
MX Global Private Limited	Common parent
Mr. Syed Ayaz Ahmed	Chief Executive Officer
Mr. Yasin Iqbal Kodvavi	Executive Director
Mr. Jawad Amjad	Chief Executive Officer
Mrs. Maryam Jawad	Director of Parent Company

33 REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND OTHER EXECUTIVES

The aggregate amount charged in the financial statements for the remuneration, including certain benefits to the Chief Executive Officer, Executive Director and other executives of the Company is as follows:

	Chief Executive Officer		Executive Director		Other Executives	
	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
	(Rupees)					
Gross salaries	7,370,968	2,520,000	3,008,334	24,000,000	13,364,501	16,500,000
Bonus	1,059,000	275,000	-	-	1,205,000	2,150,000
Commission	-	-	906,997	573,740	3,260,957	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8,429,968	2,795,000	3,915,331	24,573,740	17,830,458	18,650,000
Number of Persons	1	1	1	1	3	4

The Company provides company maintained car to the chief executive officer, executive director and certain other executives. The Company does not pay remuneration to any non-executive directors. Further, the chief executive officer and executive director are also entitled for perquisites and facilities/benefits as per the Company's policies and rules.

34 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
	(Rupees)	
Financial assets		
At amortized cost		
Long-term deposits	39,392,550	3,465,350
Investment in associated companies	419,506,888	404,356,907
Short-term deposits	168,882,828	83,607,210
Trade debts - unsecured, considered good	41,462,094	21,655,920
Advances	6,289,785	1,303,927
Other receivables	5,279,172	10,270,996
Due from related parties	17,854,300	12,750,167
Cash and bank balances	387,956,177	246,679,581
	1,086,623,794	784,090,058

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
	(Rupees)	
At fair value through profit or loss		
Short-term investment	207,834,840	-
At fair value through other comprehensive income		
Short-term investment	741,881	25,092,498
Long-term investment	17,678,079	31,255,996
	18,419,960	56,348,494
Financial liabilities		
At amortized cost		
Trade creditors	375,962,988	245,116,338
Due to related party	514,080,000	255,000,000
Long term loan	18,036,337	-
Accrued and other liabilities	25,570,382	22,541,325
	933,649,707	522,657,663

35 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. Consequently, differences can arise between carrying value and fair value estimates. The carrying values of all the financial assets and liabilities reflected in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

Financial Assets Fair Value Hierarchy

All financial instruments carried at fair value are categorized in three categories defined as follows:

Level 1 - Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets.

Level 2 - Other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 - Techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	(Rupees)			
Long-term investments				
Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited	2,678,079	-	-	2,678,079
Omni Motorsport (Private) Limited	-	-	15,000,000	15,000,000
	2,678,079	-	15,000,000	17,678,079
Short-term investments				
Pakistan Investment Bonds	-	741,881	-	741,881
Listed Equity Securities	207,834,840	-	-	207,834,840
	207,834,840	741,881	-	208,576,721
June 30, 2026	2,678,079	-	15,000,000	17,678,079

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	---------- (Rupees) ----------			
Long-term investments				
Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited	16,255,996	-	-	16,255,996
Omni Motorsport (Private) Limited	-	-	15,000,000	15,000,000
	16,255,996	-	15,000,000	31,255,996
Short-term investments				
Pakistan Investment Bonds	-	25,092,498	-	25,092,498
Listed Equity Securities	-	-	-	-
	-	25,092,498	-	25,092,498
June 30, 2025	16,255,996	-	15,000,000	31,255,996

36 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company does not have investments in equity or debt instruments except some short term equity instruments in listed entities. The Board of Directors of Company has overall responsibility for establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company has exposure to following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

36.1 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. There is a possibility of default by participants and of failure of the financial markets, the depositories, the settlements or clearing system, etc.

36.1.1 Exposure to credit risk

Credit risk of the Company arises principally from the long term deposits, trade debts, 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 & operational guidelines approved by the Board of Directors. In addition, credit risk is also minimized 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 upon delivery.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at year end is as follows:

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
	---------- (Rupees) ----------	
Long term deposit	**39,392,550**	3,465,350
Trade debts - considered good	**41,462,094**	21,655,920
Advances	**6,289,785**	1,303,927
Deposits	**168,882,828**	83,607,210
Other receivables	**5,279,172**	10,270,996
Due from related parties	**17,854,300**	12,750,167
	279,160,729	133,053,570

36.1.2 Concentration of credit risk

Concentration of credit risk exists when changes in economic or industry factors similarly affect groups of counterparties whose aggregate credit exposure is significant in relation to the Company's total credit exposure. The Company's portfolio of financial instruments is broadly diversified and transactions are entered into with diverse credit-worthy counterparties thereby mitigating any significant concentrations of credit risk.

The credit quality of Company's bank balances can be assessed with reference to external credit rating as follows:

Bank	Rating Agency	Rating	
		Short term	Medium to long term
Allied Bank Limited	PACRA	A1+	AAA
Askari Bank	PACRA	A1+	AA+
Bank Al- Habib Limited	PACRA	A1+	AAA
Bank Al-Falah Limited	PACRA	A1+	AAA
Dubai Islamic Bank	JCR-VIS	A1+	AA
Habib Bank Limited	JCR-VIS	A1+	AAA
Habib Metropolitan Bank	PACRA	A1+	AA+
JS Bank Limited	PACRA	A1+	AA
MCB Bank Limited	PACRA	A1+	AAA
Meezan Bank Limited	JCR-VIS	A1+	AAA
United Bank Limited	JCR-VIS	A1+	AAA
Samba bank limited	JCR-VIS	A1+	AA

36.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due. 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 commitments associated with financial liabilities as they fall due. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding to an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions due to the dynamic nature of the business. The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Six to twelve months	One to two years	Two to five years
	---------- Rupees ----------				
June 30, 2026					
Trade creditors	375,962,988	375,962,988	-	-	-
Due to related party	514,080,000	-	-	-	514,080,000
Long term loan	18,036,337	-	4,468,524	-	13,567,813
Accrued and other liabilities	25,570,382	25,570,382	-	-	-
	933,649,707	401,533,370	4,468,524	-	527,647,813
June 30, 2025					
Trade creditors	245,116,338	245,116,338	-	-	-
Due to related party	255,000,000	-	-	-	255,000,000
Accrued and other liabilities	22,541,325	22,541,325	-	-	-
	522,657,663	267,657,663	-	-	255,000,000

On the balance sheet date, the Company has cash and bank balances of Rs. 387,956,177 (2025: Rs. 246,679,581).

36.3 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. The Company manages market risk by monitoring exposure on marketable securities by following the internal risk management and investment policies and guidelines. Market risk comprises of three types of risk:

- Currency risk
- Interest rate risk
- Other price risk

Yield / interest rate sensitivity position for 'on balance sheet financial instruments' is based on the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity date. The company's market rate of return sensitivity related to financial assets and financial liabilities as at reporting date can be determined from the following:

	Effective rate of return	Exposed to interest rate risk		Not exposed to interest	Total
		Upto one year	More than one year		
		---------- Rupees ----------			
June 30, 2026					
Financial assets					
Long term deposit		-	-	39,392,550	39,392,550
Investments		741,881	-	225,512,919	226,254,800
Investment in subsidiaries		-	-	419,506,888	419,506,888
Trade debts		-	-	41,462,094	41,462,094
Advances		-	-	6,289,785	6,289,785
Short-term deposits		-	-	168,882,828	168,882,828
Other receivables		-	-	5,279,172	5,279,172
Due from related party	3 M KIBOR+2%	17,854,300	-	-	17,854,300
Cash and bank balances	9.5% - 11%	9,466,320	-	378,489,857	387,956,177
Balance carried forward		28,062,501	-	1,284,816,093	1,312,878,594
Financial liabilities					
Trade creditors		-	-	375,962,988	375,962,988
Due to related party		-	-	514,080,000	514,080,000
Long term loan	3 M KIBOR+2%	4,468,524	13,567,813	-	18,036,337
Accrued and other liabilities		-	-	25,570,382	25,570,382
		4,468,524	13,567,813	915,613,370	933,649,707
On balance sheet gap		23,593,977	(13,567,813)	369,202,723	379,228,887

	Effective rate of return	Exposed to interest rate risk		Not exposed to interest	Total
		Upto one year	More than one year		
		---------- *Rupees* ----------			
June 30, 2025					
Financial assets					
Long term deposit		-	-	3,465,350	3,465,350
Investments		25,092,498	-	31,255,996	56,348,494
Investment in associated companies		-	-	404,356,907	404,356,907
Trade debts		-	-	21,655,920	21,655,920
Advances		-	-	1,303,927	1,303,927
Short-term deposits		-	-	83,607,210	83,607,210
Other receivables		-	-	10,270,996	10,270,996
Due from related party		-	-	12,750,167	12,750,167
Cash and bank balances	8.5% - 12%	897,482	-	245,782,099	246,679,581
		25,989,980	-	814,448,572	840,438,552
Financial liabilities					
Trade creditors		-	-	245,116,338	245,116,338
Due to related party		-	-	255,000,000	255,000,000
Accrued and other liabilities		-	-	22,541,325	22,541,325
		-	-	522,657,663	522,657,663
On balance sheet gap		25,989,980	-	291,790,909	317,780,889

37 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maintain healthy capital ratios, strong credit rating and optimal capital structure in order to ensure ample availability of finance for its existing operations, for maximizing shareholders' value, for tapping potential investment opportunities and to reduce cost of capital.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustment to it, in the light of changes in economic conditions. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders or issue new shares.

The Company finances its operations through equity, borrowing and management of its working capital with a view to maintain an appropriate mix between various sources of finance to minimize risk.

38 CAPITAL ADEQUACY LEVEL

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Total assets	**1,406,656,774**	877,899,343
Less: Total liabilities	**(948,370,355)**	(526,190,735)
Less: Revaluation reserves (created upon revaluation of fixed assets)	-	-
Capital Adequacy Level	**458,286,419**	351,708,608

While determining the value of the total assets of the TREC Holder, Notional value of the TRE certificate held by the Optimus Capital Management (Private) Limited as at year ended June 30, 2026 as determined by Pakistan Stock Exchange has been considered.

39 COMPUTATION OF LIQUID CAPITAL AS ON JUNE 30, 2026

S. No.	Head of Account	Value in Pak Rupees	Hair Cut / Adjustments	Net Adjusted Value
1. Assets				
1.1	Property & Equipment	86,042,061	86,042,061	-
1.2	Intangible Assets	2,360,013	2,360,013	-
1.3	Investment in Govt. Securities	741,881	-	741,881
1.4	**Investment in Debt. Securities**			
	If listed than:			
	i. 5% of the balance sheet value in the case of tenure up to 1 year.	-	5.00%	-
	ii. 7.5% of the balance sheet value, in the case of tenure from 1-3 years.	-	7.50%	-
	iii. 10% of the balance sheet value, in the case of tenure of more than 3 years.	-	10.00%	-
	If unlisted than:			
	i. 10% of the balance sheet value in the case of tenure up to 1 year.	-	10.00%	-
	ii. 12.5% of the balance sheet value, in the case of tenure from 1-3 years.	-	12.50%	-
	iii. 15% of the balance sheet value, in the case of tenure of more than 3 years.	-	15.00%	-
1.5	**Investment in Equity Securities**			
	i. If listed 15% or VaR of each securities on the cut off date as computed by the Securities Exchange for respective securities whichever is higher.[Provided that if any of these securities are pledged with the securities exchange for maintaining Base Minimum Capital Requirement, 100% haircut on the value of eligible securities to the extent of minimum required value of Base Minimum Capital.]	210,512,919	(31,576,938)	178,935,981
	ii. If unlisted, 100% of carrying value.	15,000,000	15,000,000	-
1.6	Investment in subsidiaries	419,506,888	419,506,888	-
1.7	**Investment in associated companies/undertaking**			
	i. If listed 20% or VaR of each securities as computed by the Securitas Exchange for respective securities whichever is higher.	-	-	-
	ii. If unlisted, 100% of net value.	-	100.00%	-
1.8	Statutory or regulatory deposits/basic deposits with the exchanges, clearing house or central depository or any other entity (i) 100% of net value, however any excess amount of cash deposited with securities exchange to comply with requirements of base minimum capital may be taken in the calculation of LC.	34,750,000	34,648,337	101,663
1.9	Margin deposits with exchange and clearing house.	168,882,828	-	168,882,828
1.10	Deposit with authorized intermediary against borrowed securities under SLB.	-	-	-
1.11	Other deposits and prepayments	10,018,656	10,018,656	-
1.12	Accrued interest, profit or mark-up on amounts placed with financial institutions or debt securities etc.(Nil)	10,121	-	10,121
	100% in respect of markup accrued on loans to directors, subsidiaries and other related parties	1,649,751	100.00%	-
1.13	Dividends receivables.	-	-	-
1.14	Amounts receivable against Repo financing. Amount paid as purchaser under the REPO agreement. ***(Securities purchased under repo arrangement shall not be included in the investments.)***	-	-	-
	Advances and receivables other than trade Receivables			
1.15	(i) No haircut may be applied on the short term loan to employees provided these loans are secured and due for repayments within 12 months.	5,978,500	-	5,978,500
	(ii) No haircut may be applied to the advance tax to the extent it is netted with provision of taxation .		-	-
	(iii) In all other cases 100% of net value	19,388,863	19,388,863	-
1.16	**Receivables from clearing house or securities exchange(s)**			
	100% value of claims other than those on account of entitlements against trading of securities in all markets including MtM gains.	2,396,022	-	2,396,022
1.17	**Receivables from customers**			
	i. In case receivables are against margin financing, the aggregate if (i) value of securities held in the blocked account after applying VAR based Haircut, (ii) cash deposited as collateral by the financee (iii) market value of any securities deposited as collateral after applying VaR based haircut. ***i. Lower of net balance sheet value or value determined through adjustments.***	-	-	-
	ii. Incase receivables are against margin trading, 5% of the net balance sheet value. ***ii. Net amount after deducting haircut***	-	-	-
	iii. Incase receivables are against securities borrowings under SLB, the amount paid to NCCPL as collateral upon entering into contract, ***iii. Net amount after deducting haircut***	-	-	-

S. No	Head of Account	Value in Pak Rupees	Hair Cut / Adjustments	Net Adjusted Value
	iv. Incase of other trade receivables not more than 5 days overdue, 0% of the net balance sheet value. ***iv. Balance sheet value***	22,204,083	-	22,204,083
	v. Incase of other trade receivables are overdue, or 5 days or more, the aggregate of (i) the market value of securities purchased for customers and held in sub-accounts after applying VAR based haircuts, (ii) cash deposited as collateral by the respective customer and (iii) the market value of securities held as collateral after applying VaR based haircuts. ***v. Lower of net balance sheet value or value determined through adjustments***	19,258,011	(14,869,783)	4,388,228
	vi. In the case of amount of receivable form related parties, values determined after applying applicable haircuts on underlying securities readily available in respective CDS account of the related party in the following manner: (i). Up to 30 days, values determined after applying VaR based haircuts (ii). Above 30 days but up to 90 days, values determined after applying 50% or VaR based haircuts whichever is higher (iii). Above 90 days, 100% haircut shall be applicable.vi. Lower of net balance sheet value or value determined through adjustments	-	-	-
1.18	Cash and Bank balances			
	i. Bank Balance-proprietary accounts	9,466,320	-	9,466,320
	ii. Bank balance-customer accounts	378,414,260	-	378,414,260
	iii. Cash in hand	75,597	-	75,597
1.19	Subscription money against investment in IPO / offer for sale (asset)	-	-	-
	(i) No haircut may be applied in respect of amount paid as subscription money provided that shares have not been allotted or are not included in the investments of securities broker.			
	(ii) In case of investment in IPO where shares have been allotted but not yet credited in CDS Account, 25% haircuts will be applicable on the value of such securities.			
	(iii) In case of subscription in right shares where the shares have not yet been credited in CDS account, 15% or VAR based haircut whichever is higher, will be applied on Right Shares.			
1.20	Total Assets	1,406,656,774		771,595,484
2. Liabilities				
2.1	Trade Payables			
	i. Payable to exchanges and clearing house	-	-	-
	ii. Payable against leveraged market products	-	-	-
	iii. Payable to customers	375,962,988	-	375,962,988
2.2	Current Liabilities			
	i. Statutory and regulatory dues	4,157,626	-	4,157,626
	ii. Accruals and other payables	21,412,756	-	21,412,756
	iii. Short-term borrowings	-	-	-
	iv. Current portion of subordinated loans	-	-	-
	v. Current portion of long term liabilities	4,468,524	-	4,468,524
	vi. Deferred Liabilities	-	-	-
	vii. Provision for taxation	10,869,113	-	10,869,113
	viii. Other liabilities as per accounting principles and included in the financial statements	3,851,535	-	3,851,535
2.3	Non-Current Liabilities			
	i. Long-Term financing	-	100%	-
	a. Long-Term financing obtained from financial institution: Long term portion of financing obtained from a financial institution including amount due against finance lease	13,567,813	13,567,813	-
	ii. Other long-term financing	23,490,000	-	23,490,000
	iii. Staff retirement benefits	-	-	-
	Note: (a) 100% haircut may be allowed against long term portion of financing obtained from a financial institution including amount due against finance leases. (b) Nill in all other cases	-	-	-
2.4	Subordinated Loans			
	i. 100% of Subordinated loans which fulfill the conditions specified by SECP are allowed to be deducted: The Schedule III provides that 100% haircut will be allowed against subordinated Loans which fulfill the conditions specified by SECP. In this regard, following conditions are specified: a. Loan agreement must be executed on stamp paper and must clearly reflect the amount to be repaid after 12 months of reporting period b. No haircut will be allowed against short term portion which is repayable within next 12 months. c. In case of early repayment of loan, adjustment shall be made to the Liquid Capital and revised Liquid Capital statement must be submitted to exchange.	490,590,000	490,590,000	-
	ii. Subordinated loans which do not fulfill the conditions specified by SECP	-	-	-
	Advance against shares for Increase in Capital of Securities broker			
2.5	100% haircut may be allowed in respect of advance against shares if: a. The existing authorized share capital allows the proposed enhanced share capital b. Boad of Directors of the company has approved the increase in capital c. Relevant Regulatory approvals have been obtained d. There is no unreasonable delay in issue of shares against advance and all regulatory requirements relating to the increase in paid up capital have been completed. e. Auditor is satisfied that such advance is against the increase of capital.			
2.6	Total Liabilities	948,370,355		444,212,542

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S. No.	Head of Account	Value in Pak Rupees	Hair Cut / Adjustments	Net Adjusted Value
3.	Ranking Liabilities Relating to :			
	Concentration in Margin Financing			
3.1	The amount calculated client-to- client basis by which any amount receivable from any of the financees exceed 10% of the aggregate of amounts receivable from total financees.	-	-	-
	Concentration in securities lending and borrowing			
3.2	The amount by which the aggregate of: (i) Amount deposited by the borrower with NCCPL (Ii) Cash margins paid and (iii) The market value of securities pledged as margins exceed the 110% of the market value of shares borrowed	-	-	-
	Net underwriting Commitments			
3.3	(a) in the case of right issues : if the market value of securities is less than or equal to the subscription price; the aggregate of: (i) the 50% of Haircut multiplied by the underwriting commitments and (ii) the value by which the underwriting commitments exceeds the market price of the securities. In the case of rights issues where the market price of securities is greater than the subscription price, 5% of the Haircut multiplied by the net underwriting	-	-	-
	(b) in any other case : 12.5% of the net underwriting commitments	-	-	-
	Negative equity of subsidiary			
3.4	The amount by which the total assets of the subsidiary (excluding any amount due from the subsidiary) exceed the total liabilities of the subsidiary	-	-	-
	Foreign exchange agreements and foreign currency positions			
3.5	5% of the net position in foreign currency.Net position in foreign currency means the difference of total assets denominated in foreign currency less total liabilities denominated in foreign currency	-	-	-
3.6	Amount Payable under REPO	-	-	-
	Repo adjustment			
3.7	**In the case of financier/purchaser** the total amount receivable under Repo less the 110% of the market value of underlying securities. **In the case of financee/seller** the market value of underlying securities after applying haircut less the total amount received ,less value of any securities deposited as collateral by the purchaser after applying haircut less any cash deposited by the purchaser.	-	-	-
	Concentrated proprietary positions			
3.8	If the market value of any security is between 25% and 51% of the total proprietary positions then 5% of the value of such security .If the market of a security exceeds 51% of the proprietary position, then 10% of the value of such security	-	20,783,484	20,783,484
	Opening Positions in futures and options			
3.9	i. In case of customer positions, the total margin requirements in respect of open positions less the amount of cash deposited by the customer and the value of securities held as collateral/ pledged with securities exchange after applying VaR haircuts	-	-	5,605,375
	ii. In case of proprietary positions , the total margin requirements in respect of open positions to the extent not already met	-	-	-
	Short sell positions			
3.10	i. Incase of customer positions, the market value of shares sold short in ready market on behalf of customers after increasing the same with the VaR based haircuts less the cash deposited by the customer as collateral and the value of securities held as collateral after applying VAR based Haircuts	-	-	-
	ii. Incase of proprietary positions, the market value of shares sold short in ready market and not yet settled increased by the amount of VAR based haircut less the value of securities pledged as collateral after applying haircuts.	-	-	-
3.11	**Total Ranking Liabilities**	-	20,783,484	26,388,859

	June 30, 2026 Rupees
Calculations Summary of Liquid Capital	
(i) Adjusted value of Assets (serial number 1.20)	771,595,484
(ii) Less: Adjusted value of liabilities (serial number 2.6)	(444,212,542)
(iii) Less: Total ranking liabilities (series number 3.11)	(26,388,859)
	300,994,083

		June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
40	**NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES**		
	Number of employees as at year end	66	43
	Average number of employees during the year	55	45

41 **DATE OF AUTHORISATION**

These financial statements have been authorized for issue on 02 OCT 2026 by the Board of Directors of the company.

42 **GENERAL**

Figures in these financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest rupee.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER **DIRECTOR**

CamScanner