OCEAN SECURITIES LIMITED

UN-AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED

DEC 31, 2025

OCEAN SECURITIES LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2025

	Note	(Un-Audited) December 31, 2025 Rupees	(Audited) June 30, 2025 Rupees
ASSETS			
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Property and equipment	5	8,606,930	9,523,732
Intangible assets	6	9,996,200	9,996,200
Long term deposits	7	19,685,000	18,285,000
Deferred taxation	15	22,530	22,530
		38,310,660	37,827,462
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade debts	8	26,456,184	20,657,058
Short term investments	9	8,385,648	7,918,102
Trade deposits, short term prepayments and current account balance with statutory authorities	10	36,150,020	40,201,318
Tax deducted at source/advance income tax	11	1,666,984	1,390,991
Accrued profit		-	333,878
Due from related party	12	4,000,000	-
Loan and advances	13	660,000	584,500
Cash and bank balances	14	9,367,148	6,394,652
		86,685,984	77,480,499
		124,996,644	115,307,961
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Share capital	15	75,000,000	75,000,000
Revenue reserve			
Un-appropriated profit		9,285,386	1,370,100
		84,285,386	76,370,100
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deferred taxation	15	-	-
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deposits, accrued liabilities and advances	16	1,160,687	865,069
Trade and other payables	17	39,550,571	38,072,792
Provision for taxation and levies	18	-	-
		40,711,258	38,937,861
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	19	-	-
		124,996,644	115,307,961

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

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

OCEAN SECURITIES LIMITED 527 PSX

DIRECTOR

OCEAN SECURITIES LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

	Note	(Un-Audited) December 31, 2025 Rupees	(Audited) June 30, 2025 Rupees
Brokerage and commission	20	18,326,467	18,144,577
Capital (loss) / gain on investments		(313,763)	1,323,310
		18,012,704	19,467,887
Direct costs	21	(4,401,720)	(5,965,299)
		13,610,984	13,502,588
Operating expenses	22	(10,220,872)	(20,874,956)
Other operating expenses	23	(92,840)	(464,634)
Other income	24	4,653,697	8,091,166
		(5,660,015)	(13,248,424)
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS		7,950,969	254,164
Finance cost	25	(35,683)	(37,527)
PROFIT BEFORE LEVIES AND INCOME TAX		7,915,286	216,637
Levies	26	-	(413,146)
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX		7,915,286	(196,509)
Income tax	27	-	(260,938)
(LOSS)/PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		7,915,286	(457,447)
EARNINGS PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED	28	1.06	(0.06)

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

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

OCEAN SECURITIES LIMITED 527 PSX

DIRECTOR

CamScanner

OCEAN SECURITIES LIMITED
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

	(Un-Audited) December 31, 2025 Rupees	(Audited) June 30, 2025 Rupees
(Loss)/profit for the year	7,915,286	(457,447)
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to statement of profit or loss	-	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to statement of profit or loss	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	7,915,286	(457,447)

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

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

OCEAN SECURITIES LIMITED 527 PSX

DIRECTOR

CamScanner

OCEAN SECURITIES LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2025

	Paid up capital	Un-appropriated profit	Sub Total	Share deposit money	Total
	——— (R u p e e s) ———				
Balance as at June 30, 2024	75,000,000	1,827,547	66,827,547	-	76,827,547
Loss after taxation	-	(457,447)	(457,447)	-	(457,447)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(457,447)	(457,447)	-	(457,447)
Balance as at June 30, 2025	75,000,000	1,370,100	66,370,100	-	76,370,100
Profit after taxation	-	7,915,286	7,915,286	-	7,915,286
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	7,915,286	7,915,286	-	7,915,286
Balance as at Dec 31, 2025	75,000,000	9,285,386	74,285,386	-	84,285,386

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

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

OCEAN SECURITIES LIMITED 527 PSX

DIRECTOR

CamScanner

OCEAN SECURITIES LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

	Note	(Un-Audited) December 31, 2025 Rupees	(Audited) June 30, 2025 Rupees
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before taxation		7,915,286	216,637
Adjustments for non cash items:			
Depreciation	5.1	916,801	1,578,189
Provision for doubtful debts	23	92,840	464,634
Capital (loss)/ gain on investments		313,763	-
Dividend income	24	(312,040)	(603,349)
Interest income	24	(1,746,195)	(5,500,589)
(Gain)/loss on remeasurement of investment at fair value	9	(2,313,796)	(1,472,050)
		(3,048,627)	(5,533,166)
Operating Cash Flows Before Working Capital Changes		4,866,659	(5,316,529)
(Increase) / Decrease in Working Capital			
(Increase) / decrease in current assets			
Trade debts		(5,891,966)	(6,374,016)
Investment at fair value through profit or loss		(3,935)	(110,508)
Trade deposits and short term prepayments		4,051,298	(32,420,298)
Loan and advances		(75,500)	(478,000)
Due from related party		(4,000,000)	-
Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities			
Deposits, accrued liabilities and advances		295,619	(742,881)
Trade and other payables		1,477,779	17,998,646
		(4,146,705)	(22,127,057)
Cash (used in)/generated from operations		719,954	(27,443,586)
Taxes paid		(275,993)	(1,979,072)
Interest received		2,080,073	5,916,337
Dividend received		312,040	603,349
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities		2,836,074	(22,902,972)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Long term deposits made during the year		(1,400,000)	(881,000)
Intangible assets acquired		-	-
Investment at fair value acquired		(33,264,328)	(66,719,497)
Proceeds from sale of investment at fair value		34,800,750	65,082,943
Fixed capital expenditure		-	(9,615,190)
Net cash used in investing activities		136,422	(12,132,744)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds received against issuance of shares		-	-
Share deposit money refunded		-	-
Net Cash Flows From Financing Activities		-	-
NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		2,972,496	(35,035,716)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		6,394,652	41,430,368
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	A	9,367,148	6,394,652
A - Cash and Cash Equivalents			
Cash and bank balances	14	9,367,148	6,394,652
		9,367,148	6,394,652

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

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

OCEAN SECURITIES LIMITED 527 PSX

DIRECTOR

CamScanner

OCEAN SECURITIES LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

1 COMPANY AND ITS OPERATION

1.1 The company was incorporated in pakistan on April 05, 2021 as a limited company, limited by shares, under the companies Act, 2017. The company is engaged in the business of share brokerage and investment in securities. The registered office of the company is situated at Room No. 117,118, 1st Floor, Lahore Stock Exchange Building, 19-Khayaban-e-Aiwan-e-Iqbal, Lahore.

The company is holder of Trading Right Entitlement Certificate (TREC) of Pakistan Stock Exchange. The Principle activity of the Company is financial consultancy, brokerage, underwriting, portfolio management/acquisition of securities and securities research.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

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

- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Standards) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as notified under the Companies Act, 2017; and
- Islamic Financial Accounting Standards (IFASs) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan as notified under the Companies Act, 2017; and
- Provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017.

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

2.2 ACCOUNTING CONVENTION

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as stated hereafter in the relevant accounting policies. Further accrual basis of accounting is followed in the preparation of these financial statements except for cash flow information.

2.3 FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

The financial statements are presented in Pakistani Rupee, which is the company's functional and presentation currency.

2.4 JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with approved accounting standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

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

Judgments and estimates made by management that may have a significant risk of material adjustments to the financial statements in subsequent years are as follows:

- Useful lives, depreciation methods and residual values of property and equipment
- Useful lives, amortisation methods and residual values of intangible assets
- Provision for doubtful account receivables/ECLs
- Provision for current and deferred taxation

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3.3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The material accounting policies are consistently applied in the preparation of these financial statements are the same as those applied in earlier periods presented in these financial statements except as stated in note 3 to the financial statements

4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

4.1 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Items of property, plant and equipment other than land, leasehold improvements and capital work in progress are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairments (if any). Land and capital work in progress is stated at cost less accumulated impairments (if any).

Depreciation is charged on reducing balance method at the rates mentioned in the relevant notes to the financial statements. Depreciation on additions is charged for the day in which an asset is ready to use while no depreciation is charged for the day in which an asset is disposed off. Normal repair and maintenance is charged to revenue as and when incurred, while major renewals and replacements are capitalized.

Gains and losses on disposal of assets, if any, are included in profit or loss.

The useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed on a regular basis. The effect of any changes in estimate is accounted for on a prospective basis. Further, the key assumptions used to determine the fair value of property, plant and equipment are provided in relevant note to the financial statements.

4.2 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets with infinite useful life are stated at cost less impairment, if any. Intangible assets with finite useful life are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The carrying amount is reviewed at each reporting date to assess whether it is in excess of its recoverable amount, and where carrying value exceeds estimated recoverable amount, it is written down to estimated recoverable amount.

4.2. Membership card and offices

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

4.2. Computer Software

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

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

Costs which enhance or extend the performance of computer software beyond its original specification and useful life is recognized as capital improvement and added to the original cost of the software.

Computer software and license costs are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and any identified impairment loss and amortized is charged using straight line method.

Amortization is charged when asset is available for use until asset is disposed off.

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4.3 Financial instruments

4.3.1 Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

a) Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets at amortized cost are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Interest income from these financial assets, impairment losses, foreign exchange gains and losses, and gain or loss arising on derecognition are recognized directly in profit or loss

b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

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

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are those financial assets which are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. A gain or loss on debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

Financial assets are initially measured at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration given and received respectively. These financial assets and liabilities are subsequently remeasured to fair value, amortized cost or cost as the case may be. Any gain or loss on the recognition and de-recognition of the financial assets and liabilities is included in the profit or loss for the period in which it arises.

Equity instrument financial assets/mutual funds are measured at fair value initially and subsequent to initial recognition. Changes in fair value of these financial assets are normally recognized in profit or loss. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognized in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payment is established. Where an election is made to present fair value gains and losses on equity instruments in other comprehensive income there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment.

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Assets or liabilities that are not contractual in nature and that are created as a result of statutory requirements imposed by the Government are not the financial instruments of the Company.

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets carried at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables. The Company recognizes in profit or loss, as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date.

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

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4.3.2 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities at amortized costs are initially measured at fair value minus transaction costs. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities, other than those at fair value through profit or loss, are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective yield method.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired. Where 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 and modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognized in the profit or loss.

4.3.3 Off-setting of financial assets and financial liabilities

A financial asset and a financial liability is offset and the net amount is reported in the financial statements if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set-off the transaction and also intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

4.4 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value. Any directly attributable transaction costs are recognized in the statement of profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are generally recognized in statement of profit or loss.

4.5 TRADE DEBTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade debts and other receivables are recognized initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional, unless they contain significant financing component in which case such are recognized at fair value. The Company holds the trade debts with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures the trade debts subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Impairment of trade debts and other receivables is described in relevant note to the financial statements.

4.6 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash balances and call deposits. For the purpose of statement of cashflows, cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash in hand, bank balances and running finances from financial institutions.

4.7 SHARE CAPITAL

Ordinary shares are classified as equity and recognized at their face value. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, if any.

4.8 BORROWINGS

Borrowings are recorded initially at fair value, net of transaction cost incurred.

Borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which these are incurred except to the extent of borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset. Such borrowing costs, if any, are capitalized as part of the cost of that qualifying asset.

Covenants that the Company is required to comply with, on or before the end of the reporting period, are considered in classifying loan arrangements with covenants as current or non-current. Covenants that the Company is required to comply with after the reporting period do not affect the classification at the reporting date.

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4.9 TAXATION

Current

Provision for current taxation is based on taxable income at the applicable rates of taxation after taking into account tax credits, brought forward losses, accelerated depreciation allowances and any minimum limits imposed by the taxation laws.

Deferred

Deferred tax is recognized using the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for the financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax asset is recognized for all the deductible temporary differences only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset may be utilized. Deferred tax asset is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all the taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on the tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit or loss, except in the case of items credited or charged to comprehensive income or equity, in which case it is included in comprehensive income or equity.

Levies

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

4.10 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid, in the future for goods and services received and subsequently measured at amortized cost.

4.11 PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognized when the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an out flow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. However, provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Contingent assets are not recognized and are also not disclosed unless an inflow of economic benefits is probable and contingent liabilities are not recognized and are disclosed unless the probability of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

4.12 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS AND TRANSLATION

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated to Pakistan Rupees at the exchanges rate ruling at the date of transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies at reporting date are translated into Pakistan Rupees at exchange rates ruling on that date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the profit or loss.

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4.13 IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

The carrying amounts of non-financial assets other than inventories, are assessed at each reporting date to ascertain whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized as an expense in the profit or loss for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use.

Value in use is ascertained through discounting of the estimated future cash flows using a discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risk specific to the assets. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units).

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized. Prior impairments of non-financial assets (other than goodwill) are reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

4.14 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND RELATED LIABILITY

Right of use assets are initially measured at cost being the present value of lease payments, initial direct costs, any lease payments made at or before the commencement of the lease as reduced by any incentives received. These are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Depreciation is charged on reducing balance method for all assets as mentioned in the relevant note to the financial statements. Where the ownership of the asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or if the cost of the asset reflects that the Company will exercise the purchase option, depreciation is charged over the useful life of respective asset.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, or if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments include fixed payments, variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees, the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option, less any lease incentives receivable. The extension and termination options are incorporated in determination of lease term only when the Company is reasonably certain to exercise these options.

The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in fixed lease payments or an index or rate, change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. The corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in the statement of profit or loss if the carrying amount of right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

4.15 DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTIONS AND APPORTIONMENTS

Dividend distributions to the Company's shareholders and appropriations to reserves are recognised in the period in which these are approved.

4.16 IJARAH CONTRACTS

Ijarah in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the Muj'ir (lessor) are classified as operating Ijarah. Payments made during the year are charged to the statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the Ijarah in accordance with Islamic Financial Accounting Standard-2.

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4.17 REVENUE RECOGNITION

The company recognises revenue when it satisfies the performance obligations. The following table provides information about the nature and timing of the satisfaction of performance obligations in contracts with customers, including significant payment terms, and the related revenue recognition policies.

Type of service	Nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations including significant payment terms	Revenue recognition policies
Brokerage income	Performance obligation is satisfied when the services are rendered.	Revenue is recognised at a point in time when the provision of service is completed.
Advisory and consultancy income	Performance obligation is satisfied over the period of contract. Customer is invoiced at the time of satisfaction of each performance obligation under the contract.	Revenue is recognised over the period when the customer utilizes advisory and consultancy services.
Dividend income	Performance obligation is satisfied when the right to receive the dividend is established.	Revenue is recognised at a point in time when the right to receive dividend is established.
Income on continuous funding system transactions and bank deposits	Performance obligation is satisfied on a time proportionate basis that takes into account the effective yield.	Revenue is recognised at a point in time as it accrues.
Mark-up income from investment in marginal trading system	Performance obligation is satisfied when it accrues using the effective interest method.	Revenue is recognised over the period when the customer utilizes exposure provided under marginal trading system.
Return on term finance certificates	Performance obligation is satisfied when it accrues using the effective interest method.	Revenue is recognised at a point in time as it accrues.

4.18 BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) for its shareholders. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, if any.

4.19 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions and contracts with the related parties are carried out at an arm's length price determined in accordance with comparable uncontrolled price method except reason disclosed in relevant note to the financial statements, if any. Transactions with related parties have been disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

4.20 TRADE DATE ACCOUNTING

All "regular way" purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade date, i.e. the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell an asset. Regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are those, the contract for which requires delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market.

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	Note	(Un-Audited) December 31, 2025 Rupees	(Audited) June 30, 2025 Rupees
5 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT			
Owned assets	5.1	8,606,930	9,523,732

5.1 Owned assets

Particulars	Cost				Rate %	Depreciation				W.D.V
	As at June 30, 2024	Additions/ Transferred	(Deletion)	As at Dec 31, 2025		As at June 30, 2024	Charge for the year	Adjustment	As at Dec 31, 2025	As at Dec 31, 2025
	Rupees					Rupees				
OWNED										
Furniture and fixture	740,603	-	-	740,603	10%	134,512	30,305	-	164,817	575,786
Electric installation	355,350	-	-	355,350	15%	136,699	16,399	-	153,098	202,252
Office equipment	619,499	-	-	619,499	15%	227,371	29,410	-	256,781	362,718
Computer and allied items	379,900	-	-	379,900	30%	179,872	30,004	-	209,876	170,024
Vehicles	9,441,590	-	-	9,441,590	20%	1,334,756	810,684	-	2,145,440	7,296,150
	11,536,942	-	-	11,536,942		2,013,210	916,801	-	2,930,012	8,606,930

Particulars	Cost				Rate %	Depreciation				W.D.V
	As at June 30, 2024	Additions/ Transferred	(Deletion)	As at June 30, 2025		As at June 30, 2024	Charge for the year	Adjustment	As at June 30, 2025	As at June 30, 2025
	Rupees					Rupees				
OWNED										
Furniture and fixture	606,003	134,600	-	740,603	10%	78,087	56,425	-	134,512	606,091
Electric installation	355,350	-	-	355,350	15%	98,113	38,586	-	136,699	218,651
Office equipment	619,499	-	-	619,499	15%	158,172	69,199	-	227,371	392,128
Computer and allied items	340,900	39,000	-	379,900	30%	100,649	79,223	-	179,872	200,028
Vehicles	-	9,441,590	-	9,441,590		-	1,334,756	-	1,334,756	8,106,834
	1,921,752	9,615,190	-	11,536,942		435,021	1,578,189	-	2,013,210	9,523,732

5.2 ALLOCATION OF DEPRECIATION:			
Operating expenses	22	916,801	1,578,189

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	Note	(Un-Audited) December 31, 2025 Rupees	(Audited) June 30, 2025 Rupees
6 INTANGIBLE ASSETS			
Trading right entitlement certificate (TREC)	6.1	2,500,000	2,500,000
Rights of rooms		7,496,200	7,496,200
		9,996,200	9,996,200

6.1 This represents Trading Right Entitlement Certificate (TREC) received from the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited without any additional payment, in lieu of TREC issued by the Lahore Stock Exchange Limited, surrendered on, January 10, 2016 on the consequence of Scheme(s) of Integration approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan vide Order No. 01/2016 dated January 11, 2016 under regulation 6 (8) of the Stock Exchange (Corporatization, Demutualization and Integration) Regulations, 2012. This is carried at cost less impairment.

	Note	(Un-Audited) December 31, 2025 Rupees	(Audited) June 30, 2025 Rupees
7 LONG TERM DEPOSITS			
Deposits with:			
National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited		1,400,000	1,400,000
Central Depositary Company Limited		100,000	100,000
Pakistan Stock Exchange against BMC	7.1	18,000,000	16,600,000
LSE against rights of rooms		100,000	100,000
Other		85,000	85,000
		19,685,000	18,285,000

7.1 This represents deposit with Pakistan Stock Exchange against exposure margin in respect of trade in future and ready market. These deposits carry profit at rates ranging from 15% to 20% (2024: 15% to 20%) per annum.

	Note	(Un-Audited) December 31, 2025 Rupees	(Audited) June 30, 2025 Rupees
8 TRADE DEBTS			
Receivable from clients on account of:			
Considered good			
Purchase of shares on behalf of clients		3,011,253	1,710,193
Receivable from related party	8.1	7,287,371	3,325
		10,298,624	1,713,518
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	8.4	(654,104)	(561,264)
		9,644,520	1,152,254
National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited		16,811,664	19,504,804
		26,456,184	20,657,058

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8.2 Receivable from related party comprises of the following having percentage of shareholding as referred to note 14 to the financial statements:

Name	Basis of relationship	DEC 2025	JUN 2025
		Rupees	Rupees
Mr. Syyad Shahzad Anjum	Director	2,152,559	124
Mr. Syed Ali Raza	Director	2,050,714	-
Mr. Muhammad Ranwar Zafar Khan	Director	3,076,136	-
Mr. Khurram Shahzad	Director	7,962	3,201
		7,287,371	3,325

		(Un-Audited) December 31, 2025	(Audited) June 30, 2025
		Rupees	Rupees
8.3 Aging Analysis			
Upto five days		19,427,265	19,978,022
More than five days		7,028,919	679,036
		26,456,184	20,657,058
8.4 Movement is as follows			
Opening balance		561,264	105,453
Balances written off		-	(8,823)
Provision made during the year		92,840	464,634
		654,104	561,264
9 SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS			
Investmnet at fair value through profit or loss (Quoted)			
Quoted			
Cost of investment	9.1	5,948,918	6,327,053
Fair value reserve	9.2	2,313,796	1,472,050
		8,262,714	7,799,103
Un-Quoted			
Investment in Alhilab Islamic Riyzana Amdani Fund		122,934	118,999
		8,385,648	7,918,102

9.1 Movement in cost of investment

Opening balance	6,327,053	5,813,322
Addition during the year	33,264,328	66,719,497
Redemption during the year	(33,642,463)	(66,205,765)
	5,948,918	6,327,053

9.2 Movement in fair value reserve

Opening balance	(1,472,050)	(1,122,823)
Deletion during the year	1,472,050	1,122,823
Unrealized gain/ (loss) on remeasurement	2,313,796	1,472,050
	2,313,796	1,472,050

9.3 This includes shares having carrying value of Rs. 0.62 million (2024: Rs. nil) pledged with Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited-Base Minumum Capital and shares amounting Rs. Nil (2024: Rs. 1.27 million) pledged with National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited for exposure margins.

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35 CORRESPONDING FIGURES

Corresponding figures have been rearranged and reclassified, wherever necessary, for the purpose of comparison and better presentation. However, there were no significant reclassifications / restatements in these financial statements during the year.

36 GENERAL

Figures have been rounded off to the nearest of rupee.

37 DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE

These financial statements were authorized for issue on _____ by the Board of Directors of the Company.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

OCEAN SECURITIES LIMITED 527 PSX

DIRECTOR

	Note	(Un-Audited) December 31, 2025 Rupees	(Audited) June 30, 2025 Rupees
10 TRADE DEPOSITS, SHORT TERM PREPAYMENTS AND CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE WITH STATUTORY AUTHORITIES			
Deposits with:			
National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited	10.1	36,150,020	40,170,020
Other receivable		-	31,298
		36,150,020	40,201,318

10.1 This represents deposit with National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited against exposure margin in respect of trade in future and ready market. These deposits carry profit at rates ranging from 9% to 18% (2024: 9% to 18%) per annum.

	Note	(Un-Audited) December 31, 2025 Rupees	(Audited) June 30, 2025 Rupees
11 TAX DEDUCTED AT SOURCE/ADVANCE INCOME TAX			
Opening balance		1,390,991	133,869
Adjustment against prior year tax payment		-	408,202
Deducted /Paid during the year against levies and taxes		275,993	1,262,066
Adjustment against provision for taxation and levies		-	(413,146)
		1,666,984	1,390,991

	Maximum Aggregate Balance Rupees		
12 DUE FROM RELATED PARTY			
Unsecured and interest free			
Receivable from Mr. Syed Ali Raza	4,000,000	4,000,000	-
		4,000,000	-

13 LOAN AND ADVANCES			
(unsecured and interest free)			
Advance to employees		660,000	584,500
		660,000	584,500

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	Note	(Un-Audited) December 31, 2025 Rupees	(Audited) June 30, 2025 Rupees
10 TRADE DEPOSITS, SHORT TERM PREPAYMENTS AND CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE WITH STATUTORY AUTHORITIES			
Deposits with:			
National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited	10.1	36,150,020	40,170,020
Other receivable		-	31,298
		36,150,020	40,201,318

10.1 This represents deposit with National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited against exposure margin in respect of trade in future and ready market. These deposits carry profit at rates ranging from 9% to 18% (2024: 9% to 18%) per annum.

	Note	(Un-Audited) December 31, 2025 Rupees	(Audited) June 30, 2025 Rupees
11 TAX DEDUCTED AT SOURCE/ADVANCE INCOME TAX			
Opening balance		1,390,991	133,869
Adjustment against prior year tax payment		-	408,202
Deducted/Paid during the year against levies and taxes		275,993	1,262,066
Adjustment against provision for taxation and levies		-	(413,146)
		1,666,984	1,390,991

12 DUE FROM RELATED PARTY

	Maximum Aggregate Balance Rupees		
Unsecured and interest free			
Receivable from Mr. Syed Ali Raza	4,000,000	4,000,000	-
		4,000,000	-

13 LOAN AND ADVANCES

(unsecured and interest free)		
Advance to employees	660,000	584,500
	660,000	584,500

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	Note	(Un-Audited) December 31, 2025	(Audited) June 30, 2025
14 CASH AND BANK BALANCES		Rupees	Rupees
These were held as under:			
In hand			
At banks		58,732	58,732
In current accounts			
Pertaining to brokerage house		87,900	79,995
Pertaining to clients		9,220,516	6,254,925
		9,308,416	6,334,920
		9,367,148	6,393,652
15 SHARE CAPITAL			
Authorized			
7,500,000 (2024: 7,500,000) ordinary shares of Rs.10 each		75,000,000	75,000,000
Issued, subscribed and paid up			
7,185,000 (2024: 7,185,000) ordinary shares of Rs.10 each fully paid in cash		71,850,000	71,850,000
315,000 (2024: 315,000) ordinary shares of Rs.10 each fully paid for consideration other than cash (issued against rights of rooms)		3,150,000	3,150,000
	15.1	75,000,000	75,000,000

15.2 Pattern of Shareholding:

	% age of Shares Held		Number of Shares Held	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Categories of shareholders				
Individual - Chief Executive Officer				
Mr. Khurram Shazad	15%	15%	1,125,000	1,125,000
Individual - Directors				
Mr. Syed Ali Raza	54%	54%	4,074,967	4,074,967
Mr. Syed Shazad Anjum	16%	16%	1,175,033	1,175,033
Mr. Rizwan Zafar Khan	10%	10%	750,000	750,000
Individual - Company Secretary				
Ms. Fauza Fayyaz	5%	5%	375,000	375,000
	100%	100%	7,500,000	7,500,000

15.3 There is no variation in the Voting rights of the shareholders.

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	Note	(Un-Audited) December 31, 2025 Rupees	(Audited) June 30, 2025 Rupees
15 DEFERRED TAXATION			
Deferred credits/(debits) arising due to:			
Accelerated tax depreciation		1,915,218	502,161
Provision for doubtful debts		(189,690)	(162,767)
Provincial worker welfare fund		(18,058)	(17,894)
Loss on short term investment - net		347,069	220,807
Capital losses		(412,670)	(412,670)
Taxable losses		-	(152,167)
Minimum taxes paid		1,616,141	(302,004)
Deferred tax asset not recognised		(1,616,141)	302,004
		1,641,869	(22,530)
Balance as at July 01,		(22,530)	25,336
Add: Charge for the year in profit or loss		-	(47,866)
		22,530	(22,530)

15.1 At the year end, deferred tax asset amounting Rs.302,004 in respect of minimum tax credits has not been recognised in these financial statements being prudent. Management is of the view that recognition of defered tax asset shall be reassessed as at June 30, 2026. The capital losses pertaining to year ended June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2024 amounting Rs.64,722 and Rs.2,686,412 respectively will expire as at June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2027 respectively. The minimum tax credits pertaining to year ended June 30, 2025 amounting Rs.302,004 will expire as at June 30, 2028. Depreciation loss amounting Rs.524,714 pertaining to current year has no expiry.

	Note	(Un-Audited) December 31, 2025 Rupees	(Audited) June 30, 2025 Rupees
16 DEPOSITS, ACCRUED LIABILITIES AND ADVANCES			
Accrued expenses		1,160,687	865,069
17 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES			
Creditors for sale of shares on behalf of clients	17.2	38,318,335	36,537,921
Punjab workers welfare fund payable		71,799	71,799
Income tax withheld payable		555,032	624,841
Sales tax payable		605,405	268,231
Other payable		-	570,000
		39,550,571	38,072,792

17.1 The total value of securities pertaining to clients, employees and directors/sponsors are amounting Rs.187.14 million, Rs. 1.81 million and Rs. 58.88 million respectively held in sub-accounts of the company. No client/director/employee security is pledged with the financial institutions except with National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited amounting Rs. 22.56 million for exposure margin.

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	Note	(Un-Audited) December 31, 2025 Rupees	(Audited) June 30, 2025 Rupees
18 PROVISION FOR TAXATION AND LEVIES			
Opening balance		-	-
Provision for the year in respect of income taxes and levies	27.1	-	413,146
Adjustment made during the year	21	-	(413,146)
		-	-

19 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

19.1 Contingencies and commitments as at reporting date were Rs. nil (2024: Rs. nil).

	Note		
20 BROKERAGE AND COMMISSION			
Retail customers	20.1	21,258,696	21,047,666
Less: Sales tax		(2,932,229)	(2,903,089)
		18,326,467	18,144,577

20.1 Commission from retail customers includes the commission earned from following related parties having shareholding as referred to note 14 to the financial statements

Name of related party	Basis of relationship	(Un-Audited) December 31, 2025 Rupees	(Audited) June 30, 2025 Rupees
Mr. Khurram Shazad	Director		152,135
Mr. Syed Shazad Anjum	Director		654,508
Mr. Rizwan Zafar Khan	Director		163,705
Ms. Faiza Faiyaz	Shareholder		11,976
Syed Ali Raza	Director		276,873
		-	1,259,197

21 DIRECT COSTS

Charges paid to /against:			
Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited		1,050,295	630,870
Central Depository Company		166,504	302,626
National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited		406,658	1,547,805
Commission paid		2,778,263	3,483,998
		4,401,720	5,965,299

22 OPERATING EXPENSES

Directors' remuneration		2,642,033	4,602,615
Staff salaries and benefits	22.1	4,578,896	10,086,736
Rent, rates and taxes		269,805	70,000
Communication and postage		90,329	169,231
Electricity charges		525,570	986,667
Printing and stationery		5,327	103,910
Repair and maintenance		71,210	232,167
Legal and professional charges	22.2	136,800	720,445
Fee and subscription		84,808	200,425
Software expense		93,450	189,000
Travelling and conveyance		116,825	27,450
Entertainment		489,338	1,055,791
Depreciation	5	916,801	1,578,189
Miscellaneous		199,740	852,330
		10,220,872	20,874,956

22.1 This icludes salary paid to the company secretary Ms. Faiza Faiyaz, having shareholding as referred to note 14 to the financial statements, amounting Rs.450,000 (2024: Rs.300,000).

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22.2 Auditor's remuneration

The audit fee and remuneration for other services included in the financial statements is as follows:

	Note	(Un-Audited) December 31, 2025 Rupees	(Audited) June 30, 2025 Rupees
Anwar, Maskatiya & Co. Chartered Accountants			
Statutory audit			198,000
Certification fee			64,350
		-	262,350

23 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

Loss on remeasurement of investment at fair value		-	-
Provision for doubtful debts		92,840	464,634
Punjab workers welfare fund		-	-
		92,840	464,634

24 OTHER INCOME

Income from financial assets			
Dividend income		312,040	600,349
Interest income		1,746,195	5,500,589
Unrealized gain on short term investment		2,315,756	1,472,051
		4,373,991	7,573,989
Income from assets other than financial assets			
Account maintenance and custody fee		281,666	515,178
		4,655,657	8,089,166

25 FINANCE COST

Bank charges		35,685	37,527

26 LEVIES

Final tax			111,142
Minimum tax			302,004
		-	413,146

27 TAXATION

Income tax			
Current			
For the year		-	-
Prior year			308,804
Deferred	25	-	(47,866)
		-	260,938

27.1 Reconciliation between current tax charged under applicable income tax law and its categorization as "Income Tax" and "levies" is as follows:

	(Un-Audited) December 31, 2025 Rupees	(Audited) June 30, 2025 Rupees
Classified as:		
Income Tax	-	-
Levies	0	413,146
	-	413,146
Prior	-	308,804
Deferred	-	(47,866)
	-	674,084

27.2 Income tax assessment of the Company has been finalized up to tax year 2024 on the basis of returns filed as the company did not receive any correspondence in this respect.

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27.3 Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit:

	Note	(Un-Audited) December 31, 2025	(Audited) June 30, 2025
		Rupees	Rupees
Profit before tax and levies		7,915,286	3,358,471
Tax at profit before tax @ 29%		-	973,942
Tax effect on inadmissible expense		-	86,432
Tax effect on admissible expense		-	(51,921)
Effect of deferred tax		-	95,088
Tax and levies effect on income under final tax regime		-	53,435
Levies payable under final tax regime		-	630,635
		-	1,787,631

27.4 No numeric tax rate reconciliation is presented for the current year in these financial statements as the company is either liable to pay tax under final tax or minimum tax regimes as envisaged under the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

28 EARNINGS PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED

	(Un-Audited) December 31, 2025	(Audited) June 30, 2025
(Loss)/profit for the year-Rupees	7,915,286	(457,447)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year-Numbers	7,500,000	7,500,000
Earnings per share-Rupees	1.06	(0.06)

29 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

	December 31, 2025	June 30, 2025
	(number)	
Total number of employees at the end of year	17	17
Average number of employees during the year	16	16

30 REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

The aggregate amount charged in the financial statements for the year for remuneration to the chief executive, directors and executives of the company is as follows:

	December 31, 2025		
	Chief Executive	Directors	Executives
	Rupees		
Managerial remuneration	360,000	742,162	1,800,000
Bonus	954,853	2,545,600	2,199,436
	1,314,853	3,287,762	3,999,436
Number of persons	1	2	3

	June 30, 2025		
	Chief Executive	Director	Executives
	Rupees		
Managerial remuneration	724,429	294,737	600,000
Bonus	-	-	883,018
	724,429	294,737	1,483,018
Number of persons	1	2	1

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	(Un-Audited) December 31, 2025 Rupees	(Audited) June 30, 2025 Rupees
31 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY		
Financial assets and financial liabilities		
Financial assets		
At fair value through profit or loss		
Short term investment	8,385,648	7,918,102
At amortized cost		
Long term deposits	19,685,000	18,285,000
Trade debts	26,456,184	20,657,058
Trade deposits and short term prepayments	36,150,020	40,170,020
Accrued profit	-	333,878
Cash and bank balances	9,367,148	6,394,652
	91,658,352	85,840,608
Financial liabilities		
At amortized cost		
Deposits, accrued liabilities and advances	1,160,687	865,069
Trade and other payables	38,318,335	36,537,921
	39,479,022	37,402,990

31.1 Reconciliationof financial assetand financial liabilites to the line items presented in the statement of financial Position is as follow:

	December 31, 2025 (Rupees)		
	Financial Assets	Non Financial Assets	Assets as per Statement of Financial Position
Short term investment	8,385,648	-	8,385,648
Property and equipment	-	8,606,930	8,606,930
Intangible assets	-	9,996,200	9,996,200
Loan and advances	-	660,000	660,000
Income tax refundable/tax deducted at source	-	1,666,984	1,666,984
Long term deposits	19,685,000	-	19,685,000
Trade debts	26,456,184	-	26,456,184
Deferred taxation	-	22,530	22,530
Trade deposits and short term prepayments	36,150,020	-	36,150,020
Accrued profit	-	-	-
Cash and bank balances	9,367,148	-	9,367,148
	100,044,000	20,952,644	120,996,644

	Financial Assets	Non Financial Assets	Assets as per Statement of Financial Position
Deposits, accrued liabilities and advances	1,160,687	-	1,160,687
Trade and other payables	38,318,335	1,232,236	39,550,571
Deferred taxation	-	-	-
	39,479,022	-	40,711,258

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	June 30, 2025		
	——— R u p e e s ———		
	Financial Assets	Non Financial Assets	Assets as per Statement of Financial Position
Short term investment	7,918,102	-	7,918,102
Property and equipment	-	9,520,732	9,520,732
Intangible assets	-	9,996,200	9,996,200
Loan and advances	-	564,500	564,500
Income tax refundable/tax deducted at source	-	1,390,991	1,390,991
Long term deposits	18,285,000	-	18,285,000
Trade debts	20,457,058	-	20,457,058
Trade deposits and short term prepayments	40,201,318	-	40,201,318
Accrued profit	333,878	-	333,878
Cash and bank balances	6,394,652	-	6,394,652
	93,790,008	21,495,423	115,285,431

	Financial Assets	Non Financial Assets	Assets as per Statement of Financial Position
Deposits, accrued liabilities and advances	865,069	-	865,069
Trade and other payables	36,537,921	964,871	37,502,792
Deferred taxation	-	0	-
	37,402,990	964,871	38,367,861

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32 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

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

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

a) 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. Concentration of credit risk arises when a number of counter parties are engaged in similar business activities or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economics, political or other conditions. Concentrations of credit risk indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry. The objectives of credit risk management is to put in place sound credit approval processes for extended risk-taking and procedures for effective risk identification, monitoring and measurement.

Exposure to Credit Risk and Credit Risk Management

Credit risk of the Company arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, trade debts, short term loans, deposits, receivable / payable against sale of securities and other receivables etc. 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 net 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 management, as part of risk management policies and guidelines, reviews clients' financial position, considers past experience, obtain authorized approvals and arrange for necessary collaterals in the form of equity securities to reduce credit risks and other factors. Credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counter parties are banks with reasonably high credit ratings. Further, all transactions in listed securities are settled using National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited, being the central clearing company of the country. The risk of default in such transactions is considered minimal, as delivery of security is guaranteed by the Stock Exchange.

The carrying amount of financial assets represent the maximum credit exposure at the reporting date, which are detailed as follows:

	Note	(Un-Audited) December 31, 2025 Rupees	(Audited) June 30, 2025 Rupees
Long term deposits		19,685,000	18,285,000
Trade debts		26,456,184	20,657,058
Trade deposits and short term prepayments		36,150,020	40,170,020
Accrued profit		-	333,878
Bank balances		9,308,416	6,334,920
		91,599,620	85,780,876

32.1.1 The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade debts is due from local clients and the aging of trade debts at the reporting date was:

	(Un-Audited) December 31, 2025 Rupees	(Audited) June 30, 2025 Rupees
Upto 1 month	16,811,664	19,504,804
1 to 6 months	10,298,624	1,713,518
More than 6 months	-	-
	27,110,288	21,218,322
Less: Provision for doubtful debt	(654,104)	(561,264)
	26,456,184	20,657,058

Based on the past experience the management believes that no further allowance for doubtful debts is necessary in respect of unprovided past due amounts as there are reasonable grounds to believe that the amounts will be recovered in short course of time and there is adequate securities against these balances.

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33.1.2 Concentration of credit risk

Concentration of credit risk exists when changes in economic or industry factors similarly affect groups of counterparties whose aggregate exposure is significant in relation to the Company's total 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.

Geographically there is no concentration of credit risk.

The credit quality of Company's cash and cash equivalents held with various commercial banks and financial institutions as assessed with reference to external credit ratings as follows:

	Rating		Rating Agency	(Un-Audited) December 31, 2025	(Audited) June 30, 2025
	Short Term	Long Term		Rupees	Rupees
Bank Alfalah Limited	A-1+	AA+	ICR-VIS	4,380	15,913,588
Habib Bank Limited	A-1+	AA+	ICR-VIS	2,895,163	25,106,172
Bank Al Habib Limited	A1+	AAA	PACRA	3,435,374	-
				6,334,920	41,019,760

b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the company's reputation. The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including expected interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements:

	December 31, 2025			
	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flows	Maturity Upto One Year	Maturity After One Year
	Rupees			
Deposits, accrued liabilities and advances	1,160,687	1,160,687	1,160,687	-
Trade and other payables	38,318,335	38,318,335	38,318,335	-
	39,479,022	39,479,022	39,479,022	-

	June 30, 2025			
	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flows	Maturity Upto One Year	Maturity After One Year
	Rupees			
Deposits, accrued liabilities and advances	865,069	865,069	865,069	-
Trade and other payables	36,537,921	36,537,921	36,537,921	-
	37,402,990	37,402,990	37,402,990	-

Liquidity Risk Management

The company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the company's reputation.

The company monitors cash flow requirements and produces cash flow projections for the short and long term. Typically, the company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational cash flows, including serving of financial obligations. This includes maintenance of liquidity ratios. Further, the company has the support of its sponsors in respect of any liquidity shortfalls.

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c Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the company's net profit or the fair value of its financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing return.

i Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

Exposure to foreign currency risk

The company may exposed to currency risk on trade debts or other financial assets or liabilities that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currency of the company.

Foreign currency risk management

The company manage foreign currency risk through due monitoring of the exchange rate, adjusting net exposure and obtaining forward covers when necessary. The company does not enter into forward exchange contracts as at reporting date.

However, the company, at present, is not exposed to currency risk as all transactions are carried out in Pak Rupee.

ii Price Risk

Price risk represents the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market prices (other than those arising from interest/ mark up rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all or similar financial instruments traded in the market. Presently, daily stock market fluctuation is controlled by government authorities with cap and floor. The restriction of floor prices reduces the volatility of prices of equity securities and the chances of market crash at any moment. The company manages price risk by monitoring the exposure in quoted securities and implementing the strict discipline in internal risk management and investment policies, which includes disposing of its own equity investment and collateral held before it led the company to incur significant mark-to-market and credit losses. The carrying value of investments subject to price risk is based on quoted market prices as of the reporting date. Market prices are subject to fluctuation and consequently the amounts realized in the subsequent sale of an investment may significantly differ from the reported market value. Fluctuation in the market price of a security may result from perceived changes in the underlying economic characteristics of the investee, the relative price of alternative investments and general market conditions. Furthermore, the amount realized in the sale of a particular security may be affected by the relative quantity of the security being sold.

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

Sensitivity Analysis

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

	Fair Value	Estimated Fair Value After Hypothetical Change In Price	Hypothetical Increase / (Decrease) in Share Holders' Equity
June 30, 2025	8,385,648	9,224,213	838,565
		7,547,083	(838,565)
June 30, 2024	7,918,102	8,709,912	791,810
		7,126,292	(791,810)

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iii) Interest Rate Risk

Interest / mark-up rate risk is the risk that value of a financial instrument or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in the market interest / mark-up rates. Sensitivity to interest / mark up rate risk arises from mismatches of financial assets and liabilities that mature or re-price in a given period. The company manages these mismatches through risk management strategies where significant changes in gap position can be adjusted.

The effective interest / mark-up rates in respect of financial instruments are mentioned in respective notes to the financial statements.

Sensitivity Analysis

The company is exposed to interest rate risk in respect of its variable rate instruments. A 100 basis points increase in variable interest rates would have following affect. A 100 basis points decrease in variable interest rate would have had an equal but opposite impact on loss. This sensitivity analysis is based on assumption that all variables, with the exception of interest rates, remain unchanged.

December 31, 2025		June 30, 2025	
Financial Asset	Financial Liability	Financial Asset	Financial Liability

Non- derivative financial instruments

Variable rate instruments

Deposit with National Clearing Company of Pakistan Ltd.	36,150,000	-	40,170,000	-
Deposit with Pakistan Stock Exchange against BMC.	18,101,719	-	19,602,320	-
	54,251,719	-	59,772,320	-

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A 100 basis points increase in variable interest rates at the reporting date would have increased/ (decreased) profit for the year before tax by the amount shown below. This sensitivity analysis is based on assumption that all variables, with the exception of interest rates, remain unchanged.

Profit or loss (100 bps)			
December 31, 2025		June 30, 2025	
Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
542,520	(542,520)	597,723	(597,723)

The Company manages these mismatches through risk management strategies changes in gap position can be adjusted. The obligation under financial arrangements has variable rate pricing that is mainly dependent on Karachi Inter Bank Offer Rate (" KIBOR") as indicative in respective notes.

32.2 Fair value of financial instruments

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

Underlying the definition of fair value is the presumption that the Company is a going concern without any intention or requirement to curtail materially the scale of its operations or to undertake a transaction on adverse terms.

The estimated fair value of all financial assets and liabilities is considered not significantly different from book values as the items are either short - term in nature or periodically repriced.

International Financial Reporting Standard 13, 'Financial Instruments : Disclosure' requires the company to classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

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

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety shall be determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

The assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on recurring and non-recurring basis have been disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements, if any.

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

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	December 31, 2025		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	Rupees		
Financial assets			
At fair value			
Short term investment in listed securities (on recurring basis)	8,202,714	-	-
Investments in mutual funds (on recurring basis)	-	122,934	-
	8,202,714	122,934	-

	June 30, 2025		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	Rupees		
Financial assets			
At fair value			
Short term investment in listed securities (on recurring basis)	7,799,205	-	-
Investments in mutual funds (on recurring basis)	-	118,999	-
	7,799,205	118,999	-

32.3 Valuation Technique Used To Measure Level 2

Investments - fair value is classified as Level 2 and measured using the market-comparable approach, which considers net asset values of similar properties.

32.4 Fair Value Sensitivity Analysis For Investments

If the fair value of Property, plant and equipment, at the year end date fluctuates by 1% higher/lower with all other variables held constant, pre tax profit for the year would have the following impact.

A 1% increase / decrease with all other variables held constant at year end would have increased/ decreased investments as follows.

	(Un-Audited) December 31, 2025	(Audited) June 30, 2025
	Rupees	Rupees
Effect on profit	85,856	79,181

32.5 Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company manages its capital risk by monitoring its debt levels and liquid assets and keeping in view future investment requirements and expectation of the shareholders. Debt is calculated as total borrowings.

	(Un-Audited) December 31, 2025	(Audited) June 30, 2025
	Rupees	Rupees
Total equity	84,285,386	76,370,180
Total gearing	-	-
Gearing Ratio	0%	0%

33 OPERATING SEGMENT

33.1 These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of a single reportable segment which is consistent with the internal reporting used by the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

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33.2 All non-current assets of the Company as at June 30, 2025 are located in Pakistan.

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