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

DIRECTORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS

For the year ended 30 June 2026

The Board of Directors presents its report, together with the audited financial statements of Bawany Securities (Private) Limited for the year ended 30 June 2026 and the auditors' report thereon. This report is made in accordance with sub-section (1) of section 227 of the Companies Act, 2017.

1 The state of the Company's affairs and a fair review of its business

1.1 The business

The Company is a corporate member and Trading Right Entitlement Certificate holder of the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited, licensed by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan under the Trading and Self-Clearing category of the Securities Brokers (Licensing and Operations) Regulations, 2016, and a member of the Pakistan Mercantile Exchange Limited. It executes securities transactions on behalf of clients, holds their securities in the Central Depository System, settles their transactions through the National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited, provides margin financing to clients under the clearing house's Margin Financing System, and invests on its own account. It employed eight persons at the year end (2025: five).

1.2 The result

	2026 (Rs.)	2025 (Rs.)
Brokerage commission, net of sales tax on services — including Rs. 9,911,454 of recoveries from clients	37,563,590	38,046,721
Dividend income	2,539,690	2,039,205
Gain on disposal of securities and treasury bills	4,453,783	—
Unrealised gain on remeasurement of investments	20,145,920	38,641,585
Total revenue	**64,702,983**	**78,727,511**
Administrative expenses	(37,607,413)	(26,410,294)
Expected credit losses and write-offs	(848,004)	(3,547,467)
Finance cost	(3,150,892)	(1,507,436)
Profit from operations	**23,096,674**	**47,262,314**
Other income — including margin financing income Rs. 10,499,935	13,018,859	9,979,149
Profit before levies and income tax	**36,115,533**	**57,241,463**
Levies	(1,101,015)	(305,881)
Income tax — including prior year credit of Rs. 9,106,283	6,158,688	(1,517,724)
Profit after income tax	**41,173,206**	**55,417,858**
Earnings per share (Rs.)	4.28	5.76

The Company earned a profit after income tax of Rs. 41,173,206 (2025: Rs. 55,417,858). The members should read that figure with three things in mind. Brokerage commission of Rs. 37,563,590 was unchanged in a year in which trading value and volume at the Exchange were at record levels. Administrative expenses rose by 42% to Rs. 37,607,413: service and transaction charges doubled to Rs. 10,962,885, directors' remuneration rose from Rs. 1,727,000 to Rs. 5,224,000 as three directors were remunerated for the first time, travelling rose from Rs. 87,050 to Rs. 1,976,974, a donation of Rs. 2,000,000 was made, and other expenses rose from Rs. 309,308 to Rs. 2,554,021. Profit from operations therefore fell from Rs. 47.3 million to Rs. 23.1 million. The result was carried by other income of Rs. 13,018,859 — of which Rs. 10,499,935 was earned on the margin financing book built during the year — and by a net income tax credit of Rs. 6,158,688 arising from the reversal of Rs. 9,106,283 of tax provided in the preceding year, which is explained at note 25 and will not recur.

1.3 The state of affairs at 30 June 2026

	2026 (Rs.)	2025 (Rs.)
Property and equipment, intangibles and long term deposits	16,283,181	16,633,306
Investments — listed securities and treasury bills	91,133,982	184,398,265
Trade receivables, net — of which due from related parties Rs. 55,865,559	73,949,800	56,605,069
Receivable against margin financing	92,081,796	4,125,481
Exposure margin deposit and other receivables	2,100,968	39,732,654
Bank balances — of which client money Rs. 22,426,523	23,378,978	47,096,280
Total assets	**298,928,705**	**348,591,055**
Short term borrowing — JS Bank Limited running finance	(10,721,846)	—
Trade payables — clients' credit balances	(30,822,313)	(11,851,621)
Loan from the Chief Executive — repayable on demand	(15,420,000)	(130,420,000)
Accrued expenses, loan from a director, taxation and deferred tax	(9,238,567)	(14,766,661)
Equity	**232,725,979**	**191,552,773**

Equity rose by the profit for the year to Rs. 232,725,979. The members should note that the interest-free loan from Mahmood Bawany, Chief Executive and holder of 9,614,900 of the Company's 9,615,000 shares, which was presented within equity as a subordinated loan in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025, is presented in these financial statements as a liability repayable on demand, and the comparative figures have been restated accordingly, as note 13 explains; equity at 30 June 2025 is therefore stated at Rs. 191,552,773 rather than the Rs. 321,972,773 previously reported. During the year the Company repaid Rs. 115,000,000 of that loan, reducing it to Rs. 15,420,000, funded by the sale of Rs. 113,324,417 of its investments. Net worth under Regulation 6(7) is Rs. 232,725,979 against the minimum of Rs. 75,000,000; liquid capital at the reporting date was Rs. 148,331,513, and the computation is annexed to the financial statements. Clients' securities of Rs. 405,157,631 were held in the Central Depository System on their behalf.

The Company's balance sheet changed shape during the year. With the portfolio sold, the Company's capital was redeployed into financing clients: the margin financing book rose from Rs. 4.1 million to Rs. 92.1 million, secured by the financed securities under pledge to the clearing house, and trade receivables rose from Rs. 56.6 million to Rs. 73.9 million. Of the Rs. 79.7 million owed by clients at the year end, Rs. 55.9 million — 70% — was owed by the Chief Executive and the close family members of directors, including Rs. 28.2 million by Mahmood Bawany and Rs. 15.1 million by Feroza; at month ends during the year those balances reached Rs. 401.8 million in aggregate, the largest being Rs. 105.8 million owed by Ahmed Bawany, a director. The balances arise from securities transactions on the Company's published terms, are secured by the securities in each client's account and are subject to the trading limits the Company applies to all clients; Rs. 3.5 million of them was more than 90 days past due at the year end. To settle client positions the Company drew Rs. 10,721,846 on its Rs. 150 million running finance facility from JS Bank Limited at the year end and paid Rs. 3,003,999 of mark-up during the year; the Company's own bank balance at the year end was Rs. 952,455. The Board has resolved that related party balances and the collateral against them be reviewed at every meeting and that no related party may exceed its trading limit without the Board's prior approval.

1.4 Dividend and outlook

The directors do not recommend a dividend for the year (2025: Rs. Nil). Rs. 115 million was returned to the principal shareholder during the year by repayment of his loan, Rs. 20.1 million of the year's profit is unrealised, Rs. 19.0 million is a prior year tax credit and recoveries that will not recur, and the Company's own cash at the year end was less than Rs. 1 million against bank debt of Rs. 10.7 million; the directors consider that no further distribution is appropriate until the Company's liquidity has been rebuilt and the client balances reduced. The directors expect brokerage revenue to recover in the year ending 30 June 2027, expect margin financing income to continue, and note that the Company's result will continue to depend on the performance of its remaining portfolio, which it does not control.

2 Amount recommended by way of dividend

No dividend is recommended for the year ended 30 June 2026, for the reasons given at section 1.4.

3 Amount proposed to be carried to reserves

No amount is proposed to be carried to any reserve fund, general reserve or reserve account. The profit for the year of Rs. 41,173,206 has been carried forward in unappropriated profit, which stood at Rs. 136,575,979 at the reporting date.

4 Auditors

The present auditors, M/s Nasir Javaid Maqsood Imran, Chartered Accountants, retire at the conclusion of the forthcoming annual general meeting and, being eligible, have consented to reappointment. The Board recommends their appointment as auditors for the year ending 30 June 2027 under section 246(2) of the Companies Act, 2017 at a fee to be fixed by the members.

5 Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors confirm that, to the best of their knowledge and belief: proper books of account have been kept by the Company as required by section 220 of the Companies Act, 2017; the financial statements present fairly the Company's state of affairs, the result of its operations, its cash flows and the changes in its equity; appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied and accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent judgement; the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan have been followed; and there is no significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Mahmood Bawany
Chief Executive

Ahmed Bawany
Director

Karachi
Dated: 06 OCT 2026

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE CORPORATE GOVERNANCE CODE FOR SECURITIES BROKERS

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

For the year ended June 30, 2026

Board of Directors

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

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

Name	Category
Mahmood	Director / Chief Executive Officer
Ahmed Bawany	Director

Responsibilities, powers and functions of the Board of Directors

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

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

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

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

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

Meetings of the Board

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

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

Committees of the Board

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

-) Audit committee

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appointment of senior management officers

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

Auditors

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

Related party transactions

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

Non-compliance during the year

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

Approval

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

Mahmood Chief Executive Officer	Ahmed Bawany Director

Place: Karachi

Dated: 06 OCT 2026

BSL **Bawany Securities (Pvt.) Limited**
TREC Holder: Pakistan Stock Exchange
Pakistan Mercantile Exchange

Compliance of Corporate Governance Code for Securities and Futures Broker

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

Karachi:

Mahmood
Chief Executive Officer

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NASIR JAVAID MAQSOOD IMRAN
Chartered Accountants

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Email: khi@njmi.net Website: www.njmi.net

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Bawany Securities (Private) Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

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

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the statement of financial position, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes forming part thereof conform with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and give the information required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017), in the manner so required and respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at June 30, 2026 and of the profit and 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 directors' report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Nasir Javaid Maqsood Imran
Chartered Accountants

Place: Karachi

Date: 06 OCT 2026

UDIN: AR202610931DvZCSeg3I

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

	Note	Rupees 2026	Rupees 2025
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property & equipment	4	8,237,555	6,678,504
Intangible assets	5	3,288,361	3,304,802
Long term advances & deposits	6	4,757,265	6,650,000
		16,283,181	**16,633,306**
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade receivables	7	73,949,800	56,605,069
Receivable against margin financing	8	92,081,796	4,125,481
Advances, deposits & other receivables	9	2,100,968	39,732,654
Short term investment	10	91,133,982	184,398,265
Bank balances	11	23,378,978	47,096,280
		282,645,524	**331,957,749**
TOTAL ASSETS		**298,928,705**	**348,591,055**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Authorized Capital			
10,000,000 (2025: 10,000,000) ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each		**100,000,000**	**100,000,000**
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	12	96,150,000	96,150,000
Unappropriated profit		136,575,979	95,402,773
		232,725,979	**191,552,773**
LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Loan from director	13	-	15,420,000
Deferred tax liability	14	1,243,719	2,137,259
		1,243,719	**17,557,259**
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Current maturity of loan from director	13	15,420,000	115,000,000
Short term borrowings	15	10,721,846	-
Trade payables		30,822,313	11,851,621
Accrued expenses & other liabilities	16	4,371,586	3,523,119
Taxation - net		3,623,262	9,106,283
		64,959,007	**139,481,023**
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	17	-	-
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**298,928,705**	**348,591,055**

The annexed notes from 1 to 31 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive **Director**

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

	Note	Rupees 2026	Rupees 2025
REVENUE			
Operating revenue	18	40,103,280	40,085,926
Capital gain on sale of securities	19	4,453,783	-
Unrealised gain on remeasurement of investment at fair value through profit or loss		20,145,920	38,641,585
		64,702,983	**78,727,511**
Administrative expenses	20	(37,607,413)	(26,410,294)
Other charges	21	(848,004)	(3,547,467)
Finance cost	22	(3,150,892)	(1,507,436)
		(41,606,309)	**(31,465,197)**
Profit from operations		**23,096,674**	**47,262,314**
Other income	23	13,018,859	9,979,149
Profit before levies and income tax		**36,115,533**	**57,241,463**
Levies	24	(1,101,015)	(305,881)
Profit before income tax		**35,014,518**	**56,935,582**
Income Tax	25	6,158,688	(1,517,724)
Profit after income tax		**41,173,206**	**55,417,858**

The annexed notes from 1 to 31 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive

Director

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

	Note	Rupees 2026	Rupees 2025
Profit after income tax		**41,173,206**	**55,417,858**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**41,173,206**	**55,417,858**

The annexed notes from 1 to 31 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive

Director

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

	Note	Rupees 2026	Rupees 2025
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before levies and income tax		**36,115,533**	57,241,463
Add / (less) : Items not involved in movement of fund:			
Depreciation of property and equipment		1,014,768	1,024,485
Amortization of software		16,441	23,487
Capital gain on sale of securities		(4,453,783)	-
Unrealised gain on remeasurement of investment at fair value through profit or loss		(20,145,920)	(38,641,585)
Profit on treasury bills		(949,037)	(6,381,026)
Provision for expected credit losses		791,435	3,407,607
Trade receivables written off		56,569	139,860
Finance cost		3,150,892	1,507,436
		(20,518,635)	**(38,919,736)**
Cash generated from operating activities before working capital changes		**15,596,898**	**18,321,727**
Net change in working capital	**(a)**	(49,900,887)	(51,521,618)
		(34,303,989)	**(33,199,891)**
Long term deposits refunded / (paid) - net		1,892,735	(2,250,000)
Finance costs paid		(2,670,521)	(1,507,436)
Income tax and levies paid		(596,577)	(771,673)
Net cash used in operating activities		**(35,678,352)**	**(37,729,000)**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payment for acquisition of property and equipment		(2,573,819)	-
Proceeds from disposal of treasury bills		5,488,606	51,505,466
Proceeds from disposal of securities of public companies		113,324,417	27,909,462
Net cash generated from investing activities		**116,239,204**	**79,414,928**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of loan to director		(115,000,000)	(48,115,889)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(115,000,000)**	**(48,115,889)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(34,439,148)**	**(6,429,961)**
Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of the year		47,096,280	53,526,241
Cash and cash equivalent at end of the year	**25**	**12,657,132**	**47,096,280**

(a) Statement of change in working capital

(Increase) / decrease in current assets			
Trade receivables		(18,192,735)	(35,943,822)
Receivables against margin financing		(87,956,315)	(4,125,481)
Advances, deposits, pre-payments & other receivables		37,631,686	(22,230,438)
		(68,517,364)	**(62,299,741)**
Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities			
Trade payables		18,970,692	10,078,303
Accrued expenses & other liabilities		(354,215)	699,820
		18,616,477	**10,778,123**
Net change in working capital		**(49,900,887)**	(51,521,618)

The annexed notes from 1 to 31 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive **Director**

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

	Issued, subscribed & paid up capital	Unappropriated profit	Total
	Rupees	*Rupees*	*Rupees*
Balance as at June 30, 2024	**96,150,000**	**39,984,915**	**136,134,915**
Profit for the year	-	55,417,858	**55,417,858**
Balance as at June 30, 2025	**96,150,000**	**95,402,773**	**191,552,773**
Profit for the year	-	41,173,206	**41,173,206**
Balance as at June 30, 2026	**96,150,000**	**136,575,979**	**232,725,979**

The annexed notes from 1 to 31 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive

Director

BAWANY SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

1 CORPORATE AND GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Legal status and operations

Bawany Securities (Private) Limited ('the Company') was incorporated in Pakistan as a private company on August 07, 2014 under the Companies Ordinance, 1984 (which has now been repealed by the enactment of the Companies Act, 2017 in May 2017). The Company is a Trading Right Entitlement Certificate Holder of the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited. The registered office of the Company is situated at Room No. 524, 5th Floor, Pakistan Stock Exchange Building, Karachi, Pakistan. The principal activities of the Company are investments, share brokerage, inter-bank brokerage, Initial Public Offer (IPO) underwriting, advisory and consultancy services.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

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

- IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as notified under the Companies Act, 2017;
- Provisions of, directives and notifications issued under the Companies Act, 2017; and
- Securities Brokers (Licensing and Operations) Regulations, 2016.

Where the provisions of, directives and notifications issued under the Companies Act. 2017 differ from the IFRS accounting standards, the provisions of, directives and notifications issued under the Companies Act, 2017 have been followed. The disclosures required by the Securities Brokers (Licensing and Operations) Regulations, 2016 are included in these financial statements.

2.2 Basis of measurement

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

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

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

2.4 Use of estimates and judgments

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

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

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

2.5 Changes in accounting standards, interpretations and amendments to published approved accounting standards

a) Standards and amendments to approved accounting standards that are effective

There are certain amendments and interpretations to the accounting and reporting standards which are mandatory for the Company's annual accounting period which began on July 01, 2025. However, these do not have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

b) Standard and amendments to approved accounting standards that are not yet effective

The standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Company are as under:

			Effective date (annual reporting periods beginning on or after)
-	IAS 7	Statement of Cash Flows (Amendments)	January 1, 2026
-	IAS 21	The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates (Amendments)	January 1, 2027
-	IAS 28	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (Amendments)	January 1, 2027
-	IFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Amendments)	January 1, 2026
-	IFRS 9	Financial Instruments (Amendments)	January 1, 2026
-	IFRS 10	Consolidated Financial Statements (Amendments)	January 1, 2026
-	IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts (Amendments)	January 1, 2027
-	IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	January 1, 2027
-	IFRS 19	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	January 1, 2027

The management anticipates that, the adoption of the above standards, amendments and interpretations in future periods, will have no material impact on the financial statements other than in presentation / disclosures.

Other than the aforesaid standards, interpretations and amendments, International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has also issued the following standards and interpretation, which have not been notified locally or declared exempt by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) as at June 30, 2026;

-	IFRS 1	First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards
-	IFRS 20	Regulatory Assets and Regulatory Liabilities
-	IFRIC 12	Service Concession Arrangements

3 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

3.1 Property and equipment

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

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

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

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

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

3.2 Intangible assets

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

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

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

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

3.2.1 Trading Right Entitlement Certificate

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

3.2.2 Pakistan Mercantile Exchange - Membership card

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

3.2.3 Computer software

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

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

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

3.3 Financial instruments

3.3.1 Financial assets - Initial recognition, classification and measurement

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

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

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

(a) financial assets measured at amortized cost;

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

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

(a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

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

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

(b) Financial assets at FVOCI

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

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

(c) Financial assets at FVTPL

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

Such financial assets are initially measured at fair value.

3.3.2 Financial assets - Subsequent measurement

(a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

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

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

(b) Financial assets at FVOCI

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

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

(c) Financial assets at FVTPL

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

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

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

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

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

3.4 Impairment

3.4.1 Financial assets

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

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

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

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

3.4.2 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

3.5 Derecognition

3.5.1 Financial assets

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

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

3.5.2 Financial liabilities

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

3.6 Off-setting of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

3.7 Trade debts and receivables against margin financing

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

3.8 Cash and cash equivalents

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

3.9 Trade and other payables

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

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

3.10 Levies and Taxation

i) 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 as these levies fall under the scope of IFRIC 21/IAS 37.

ii) Current

The charge for current taxation is based on the taxable income for the year, determined in accordance with the prevailing law for taxation on income, using prevailing tax rates after taking into account tax credits and rebates available, if any.

iii) Deferred

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

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

3.11 Provisions

A provision is recognised in the statement of financial position when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

As the actual outflows can differ from estimates made for provisions due to changes in laws, regulations, public expectations, technology, prices and conditions, and can take place many years in the future, the carrying amounts of provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to take account of such changes. Any adjustments to the amount of previously recognised provision is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of cost of an asset.

3.12 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 it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

3.13 Revenue recognition

i Brokerage and Fee revenue

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

ii Capital Gain on Sale of Investment

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

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

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

iii Dividend Income

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

iv Interest Income from deposits

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

v Interest income on Margin Financing System

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

3.14 Mark-up bearing borrowings and borrowing costs

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

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

4 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Offices	Office equipments	Vehicle	Computer equipments	Furniture & fixtures	Electrical Installation	Total
	(Rupees)	*(Rupees)*	*(Rupees)*	*(Rupees)*	*(Rupees)*	*(Rupees)*	*(Rupees)*
Net carrying value basis							
Year ended June 30, 2026							
Opening net book value	3,060,621	15,278	3,229,647	182,325	45,139	145,494	**6,678,504**
Additions during the year (at cost)	1,500,000	-	-	1,033,819	40,000	-	**2,573,819**
Disposals at net book value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(323,322)	(2,292)	(484,447)	(174,764)	(8,119)	(21,824)	**(1,014,768)**
Closing net book value	**4,237,299**	**12,986**	**2,745,200**	**1,041,380**	**77,020**	**123,670**	**8,237,555**
Gross carrying value basis							
As at June 30, 2026							
Cost	9,741,000	81,970	7,284,000	2,699,094	182,180	483,340	**20,471,584**
Accumulated depreciation	(5,503,701)	(68,984)	(4,538,800)	(1,657,714)	(105,160)	(359,670)	**(12,234,029)**
Net book value	**4,237,299**	**12,986**	**2,745,200**	**1,041,380**	**77,020**	**123,670**	**8,237,555**
Net carrying value basis							
Year ended June 30, 2025							
Opening net book value	3,400,690	17,974	3,799,585	260,465	53,105	171,170	7,702,989
Additions during the year (at cost)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals at net book value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(340,069)	(2,696)	(569,938)	(78,140)	(7,966)	(25,676)	(1,024,485)
Closing net book value	**3,060,621**	**15,278**	**3,229,647**	**182,325**	**45,139**	**145,494**	**6,678,504**
Gross carrying value basis							
As at June 30, 2025							
Cost	8,241,000	81,970	7,284,000	1,665,275	142,180	483,340	17,897,765
Accumulated depreciation	(5,180,379)	(66,692)	(4,054,353)	(1,482,950)	(97,041)	(337,846)	(11,219,261)
Net book value	**3,060,621**	**15,278**	**3,229,647**	**182,325**	**45,139**	**145,494**	**6,678,504**
Annual rate of depreciation (%)	**10**	**15**	**15**	**30**	**15**	**15**	

	Notes	Rupees 2026	Rupees 2025
5 INTANGIBLE ASSETS			
Trading Right Entitlement Certificate - Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited	5.1	2,500,000	2,500,000
Membership card - Pakistan Mercantile Exchange Limited		750,000	750,000
Computer software	5.2	38,361	54,802
		3,288,361	**3,304,802**

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

5.2 Computer software

Opening net book value	54,802	78,289
Amortization for the year	(16,441)	(23,487)
Closing net book value	**38,361**	**54,802**
Annual rate of amortization (%)	**30**	**30**

6 LONG TERM ADVANCES & DEPOSITS		
Pakistan Mercantile Exchange Limited	750,000	750,000
National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited	1,400,000	1,400,000
Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited	100,000	100,000
Security Deposit against office	105,000	-
Advance against purchase of motor vehicle	-	2,500,000
Advance against office at Pakistan Mercantile Exchange Limited	2,402,265	1,900,000
	4,757,265	**6,650,000**

7 TRADE RECEIVABLES			
Receivable from clients against trading of securities		79,741,886	62,691,819
Less: Provision for expected credit losses	7.1	(6,878,185)	(6,086,750)
		72,863,701	56,605,069
Receivable from Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited		404,990	-
Receivable from National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited		681,109	-
		73,949,800	**56,605,069**

7.1 Movement in provision for expected credit losses			
Balance at the beginning of the year		6,086,750	2,679,143
Charge for the year		791,435	3,407,607
Balance at the end of the year	7.1.1	**6,878,185**	**6,086,750**

	Notes	Rupees 2026	Rupees 2025
7.1.1 Aging analysis			
Upto 30 days		54,181,024	57,980,365
More than 30 but upto 180 days		19,342,728	1,478
More than 180 but upto 360 days		3,016,332	479,112
More than 360 days		3,201,802	4,230,864
		79,741,886	**62,691,819**

7.2 Due from related parties which are not impaired and their maximum amount outstanding at any time during the year calculated with reference to month end balances are as follows:

Name of related party	Amount due		Maximum amount outstanding at any time during the year	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	----------	----------	Rupees ----------	----------
Mustafa Bawany	2,164,688	3,714,598	42,077,933	24,013,071
Mahmood Bawany	28,241,802	11,024,576	44,580,209	16,908,474
Feroza	15,068,299	-	76,331,216	-
Ahmed Bawany	1,956,711	5,974,057	105,783,246	6,037,892
Abdullah Bawany	5,802,266	26,452,821	67,676,733	57,661,658
Muzammil Mahmood Bawany	2,631,793	2,883,130	65,304,626	27,957,877
	55,865,559	**50,049,183**	**401,753,963**	**132,578,972**

7.2.1 Aging analysis - related party

Name of related party	1 - 90 days	91 - 180 days	181 - 360 days	More than 360 days	Total gross amount due
	----------	----------	Rupees ----------	----------	----------
Mustafa Bawany	559,301	-	1,605,387	-	2,164,688
Mahmood Bawany	28,241,802	-	-	-	28,241,802
Feroza	15,068,299	-	-	-	15,068,299
Ahmed Bawany	1,956,711		-	-	1,956,711
Abdullah Bawany	3,933,962	1,868,304	-	-	5,802,266
Muzammil Mahmood Bawany	2,631,793	-	-	-	2,631,793
	52,391,868	**1,868,304**	**1,605,387**	**-**	**55,865,559**

7.3	Total value of securities pertaining to clients held in the Central Depository Company of Pakistan	**405,157,631**	**275,096,618**
7.4	Value of clients' securities pledged with National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited	**157,545,000**	**16,775,400**
7.5	Value of clients' securities pledged with Financial Institutions	**84,407,971**	**42,972,625**

7.6 *The securities are valued using market rate at the year end*

8 RECEIVABLE AGAINST MARGIN FINANCING

This represents amounts financed to clients under the Margin Financing (MF) facility through National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited (NCCPL) in accordance with the NCCPL Regulations. Financing is provided at a maximum Financing Participation Ratio of 75% of the value of the securities financed. Markup is charged at rates ranging from 14% to 29.5% per annum (2025: 14% to 29.5%), recovered through NCCPL on settlement of the contract.

The receivable is secured against the financed securities, which are held in the Company's house account with the Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited under pledge in favour of NCCPL. The fair value of securities held as collateral at the reporting date was Rs. 93,076,091 (2025: Rs. 5,320,482). The Company has the right to sell the pledged securities in the event of default by the financee or a shortfall in margin.

No allowance has been recognised as the receivable is fully covered by the fair value of collateral and no financee was past due at the reporting date (2025: nil).

	Notes	Rupees 2026	Rupees 2025
9 ADVANCES, DEPOSITS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES			
Deposit against exposure margin requirement	9.1	2,072,825	38,349,570
Profit receivable on investment in treasury bills		-	1,369,520
Capital gain tax refundable		25,473	-
Other receivables		2,670	13,564
		2,100,968	**39,732,654**

9.1 This represents deposit with National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited against the exposure margin in respect of trade in future and ready market.

	Notes	Rupees 2026	Rupees 2025
10 SHORT TERM INVESTMENT			
Investments at fair values through profit & loss			
Quoted equity securities		57,390,333	128,054,760
Unrealized gain on remeasurement of investment at fair value		20,145,920	38,641,585
Market value		**77,536,253**	**166,696,345**
Investment at amortized cost			
Investment in treasury bills		13,597,729	17,701,920
GRAND TOTAL		**91,133,982**	**184,398,265**

10.1 Securities having market value of **Rs. 11,549,312/- (2025: 23,157,860/-)** are pledged with commercial banks for the purpose of borrowings.

10.2 Securities having market value of **Rs. 7,360,000/- (2025: 58,546,047/-)** are pledged with Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited for the purpose of base minimum capital requirement and National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited for the purpose of exposure requirements.

	Notes	Rupees 2026	Rupees 2025
11 BANK BALANCES			
Cash at bank			
- in current accounts		22,426,523	46,103,725
- in saving accounts	11.1	952,455	992,555
		23,378,978	**47,096,280**

11.1 The return on these balances is 5% to 8% (2025: 8% to 19%) per annum on daily product basis.

	Notes	Rupees 2026	Rupees 2025
11.2 ***Bank balance pertains to:***			
Clients		22,426,523	11,751,940
Brokerage House		952,455	35,344,340
		23,378,978	**47,096,280**

12 ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED & PAID-UP-CAPITAL

Number of shares

2026	2025			
9,615,000	9,615,000	Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid in cash	96,150,000	96,150,000
9,615,000	**9,615,000**		**96,150,000**	**96,150,000**

12.1 Pattern of shareholding

Name of shareholders	2026	2025	2026	2025
	Number of Shares		Percentage of Holding	
Ahmed Bawany	100	100	0.001%	0.001%
Mahmood Bawany	9,614,900	9,614,900	99.999%	99.999%
	9,615,000	**9,615,000**	**100%**	**100%**

	Notes	Rupees 2026	Rupees 2025
13 **LOAN FROM DIRECTOR – UNSECURED**			
Opening balance		130,420,000	178,535,889
Repaid during the year		(115,000,000)	(48,115,889)
		15,420,000	**130,420,000**
Less: Current maturity of loan from director		(15,420,000)	(115,000,000)
		-	**15,420,000**

13.1 This represents an interest-free loan obtained from Mr. Mahmood Bawany, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, for working capital requirements. The loan is unsecured and repayable on demand. In accordance with TR-32 'Accounting Directors' Loan' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan, the loan has been recognised at face value as it is repayable on demand.

	Notes	Rupees 2026	Rupees 2025
14 DEFERRED TAXATION			
Taxable temporary difference - Deferred tax liability			
Unrealized gain on re-measurement of investment		3,021,888	5,796,238
Accelerated amortization		9,848	8,604
		3,031,736	5,804,842
Deductible temporary difference - Deferred tax asset			
Capital loss on short term investments		5,401,766	8,638,326
Minimum tax credit		-	262,208
Alternative Corporate tax		-	2,373,616
Provision for expected credit losses		1,765,742	955,658
Decelerated depreciation		22,275	76,101
		7,189,783	**12,305,909**
		(4,158,047)	**(6,501,067)**
Unrecognised deferred tax asset	**14.1**	5,401,766	8,638,326
Deferred tax liability		**1,243,719**	**2,137,259**

14.1 Deferred tax asset amounting to Rs. 5.40 million (2025: Rs. 8.64 million) has not been recognized in respect of the realized capital losses on short term investments because it is not probable that future capital gain on securities will be available against which the Company can use the benefits therefrom.

15 SHORT TERM BORROWINGS - SECURED			
Running finance obtained from JS Bank Limited	**15.1**	10,721,846	-
		10,721,846	-

15.1 This represents a short-term running finance facility of Rs. 150 million obtained from JS Bank Limited to meet the working capital requirements of the Company, particularly for financing daily clearing obligations of the Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX) and settlement of clients' trades. The facility carries markup at the rate of three-month KIBOR plus 550 basis points, payable quarterly. However, a reduced markup rate of three-month KIBOR plus 250 basis points is applicable where the quarterly markup is paid within 15 calendar days of its due date. The facility is secured against a first and exclusive charge over pledged shares, maintaining a minimum margin of 35% or as prescribed under the Bank's approved list of securities, personal guarantees of directors holding more than 10% shareholding in the Company, and a lien over Treasury Bills held in the name of the Company or its directors and sponsors, maintaining a minimum margin of 10%.

	Notes	Rupees 2026	Rupees 2025
16 ACCRUED EXPENSES & OTHER LIABILITIES			
Accrued expenses		900,372	846,400
Mark up payable on short term borrowings		480,371	-
Sales tax payable		220,865	732,562
Sindh Workers' Welfare Fund payable		722,311	-
Other liabilities		2,047,667	1,944,157
		4,371,586	**3,523,119**
17 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS			
There are no outstanding contingencies and commitments as at June 30, 2026 (June 30, 2025: Nil).			
18 OPERATING REVENUE			
Brokerage commission including sales tax on services		42,283,052	43,710,678
Less: Sales tax on services		(4,719,462)	(5,663,957)
Net brokerage commission excluding sales tax on services		**37,563,590**	**38,046,721**
Dividend income		2,539,690	2,039,205
		40,103,280	**40,085,926**
19 CAPITAL GAIN ON DISPOSAL OF SECURITIES			
Equity securities		4,018,405	-
Treasury bills		435,378	-
		4,453,783	**-**
20 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES			
Staff salaries and other benefits		5,198,874	6,827,162
Directors' remuneration	**20.1**	5,224,000	1,727,000
Rent rates and taxes		262,500	293,756
Computer software and I.T expenses		41,508	2,160,228
Printing and stationery		118,150	54,454
Travelling & conveyance		1,976,974	87,050
Utility charges		1,154,132	820,627
Entertainment		541,138	394,135
Repairs and maintenance		160,700	20,000
Fees and subscription		410,100	294,668
Insurance expense		160,000	-
Legal and professional charges		386,000	145,000
Auditor's remuneration	**20.2**	435,000	350,000
Postage and courier		17,000	-
Service and transaction charges		10,962,885	5,569,930
Depreciation of property and equipment		1,014,768	1,024,485
Vehicle fuel and maintenance		125,000	-
Amortization of software		16,441	23,487
Commission expense		4,848,222	5,599,004
Donation	**20.3**	2,000,000	-
Penalty		-	710,000
Others		2,554,021	309,308
		37,607,413	**26,410,294**

20.1 Remuneration of Chief Executive and Directors

	2026			2025		
	Chief Executive	Directors	Executives	Chief Executive	Directors	Executives
Managerial remuneration	1,206,000	4,018,000	4,906,032	1,727,000	-	3,784,654
Company's contribution to the Provident Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonus	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing and utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,206,000	**4,018,000**	**4,906,032**	**1,727,000**	**-**	**3,784,654**
Number of persons (including those who worked part of the year)	**1**	**3**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**3**

	Rupees 2026	Rupees 2025
20.2 Auditors' remuneration		
Audit services		
Annual audit fee	400,000	320,000
	400,000	**320,000**
Non-audit services		
Other services	35,000	30,000
	35,000	**30,000**
	435,000	**350,000**

20.3 None of the director or their spouses had any interest in the donee organizations.

21 OTHER CHARGES		
Provision for expected credit losses.	791,435	3,407,607
Trade receivables written off	56,569	139,860
	848,004	**3,547,467**
22 FINANCE COSTS		
Bank charges	146,893	112,251
Mark up on short term borrowings	3,003,999	1,395,185
	3,150,892	**1,507,436**

	Notes	Rupees 2026	Rupees 2025
23 OTHER INCOME			
From financial assets			
Profit on deposit against exposure margin requirement		491,651	1,015,002
Profit on deposit with banks		1,078,236	2,094,176
Reversal of gratuity payable		-	339,000
Profit on treasury bills		949,037	6,381,026
Profit on deposit against margin financing		10,499,935	149,945
		13,018,859	**9,979,149**
24 LEVIES			
Final tax	24.1	378,704	305,881
Sindh Workers' Welfare Fund		722,311	-
		1,101,015	**305,881**

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

25 INCOME TAX		
Current	3,841,135	9,624,112
Prior	(9,106,283)	(5,206,868)
Deferred	(893,540)	(2,899,520)
	(6,158,688)	**1,517,724**
25.1 Relationship between income tax expense and accounting profit		
Profit before levies and income tax	**36,115,533**	**57,241,463**
Tax at the enacted tax rate	10,473,505	16,600,024
Tax effect of income taxed at lower tax rates	(357,806)	(285,489)
Tax effect of exempt income	(7,133,914)	(11,206,060)
Tax effect of inadmissible expenses	2,437,207	5,143,249
Tax effect of admissible expenses	(619,152)	(321,731)
Effect of tax credit	(580,000)	
Effect of prior year tax	(9,106,283)	(5,206,868)
Effect of deferred tax	(893,540)	(2,899,520)
Amount transferred to levies	(378,704)	(305,881)
	(6,158,688)	**1,517,725**

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

25.3 Reconciliation of current tax charge charged as per tax laws for the year, with current tax recognised in the profit and loss account, is as follows:

Current tax liability for the year as per applicable tax laws	4,219,839	9,929,993
Portion of current tax liability as per tax laws, representing income tax under IAS 12	(3,841,135)	(9,624,112)
levy in terms of requirements of IFRIC 21/IAS 37	(378,704)	(305,881)
Difference	-	-

25.4 The aggregate of final taxes and income tax, amounting to Rs. 28,719,296/- (2025: Rs. 15,866,197/-) represents tax liability of the Company calculated under the relevant provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

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

26 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting year as shown in the cash flow statement are reconciled to the related items in the balance sheet as follows:

Short term borrowings	(10,721,846)	-
Bank balances	23,378,978	47,096,280
	12,657,132	**47,096,280**

27 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED DISCLOSURES

27.1 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

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

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

27.1.1 Market Risk

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

(i) **Interest Rate Risk**

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

	2026	2025
	— Carrying amounts (Rs.) —	
Financial asset		
Deposit against exposure margin requirements	2,072,825	38,349,570
Receivable against margin financing	92,081,796	4,125,481
	94,154,621	**42,475,051**
Financial liabilities		
Running finance obtained from JS Bank Limited	10,721,846	-
	10,721,846	**-**

Sensitivity analysis

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

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

	Effect on profit before tax	
	1% increase	1% decrease
As at June 30, 2026		
Cash flow sensitivity - Variable rate financial instruments	**834,328**	**(834,328)**
As at June 30, 2025		
Cash flow sensitivity - Variable rate financial instruments	**424,751**	**(424,751)**

(ii) **Foreign Currency Risk**

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

(iii) **Price Risk**

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

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

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

Sensitivity analysis:

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

	Fair value (Rupees)	Hypothetical price change	Estimated fair value after hypothetical change in prices (Rupees)	Hypothetical increase / (decrease) in shareholders' equity	Hypothetical increase / (decrease) in profit before tax (Rupees)	Hypothetical increase / (decrease) in other comprehensive income
June 30, 2026	77,536,253	**10% increase**	**85,289,878**	**7,753,625**	**7,753,625**	**-**
		10% decrease	**69,782,628**	**(7,753,625)**	**(7,753,625)**	**-**
June 30, 2025	166,696,345	**10% increase**	183,365,980	16,669,635	16,669,635	-
		10% decrease	150,026,711	(16,669,635)	(16,669,635)	-

27.1.2 Liquidity risk

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

	2026			
	Carrying amount	**Contractual cash flows**	**Upto one year**	**More than one year**
	(Rupees)			
Financial liabilities				
Loan from director	15,420,000	15,420,000	15,420,000	-
Short term borrowings	10,721,846	10,721,846	10,721,846	-
Trade payables	30,822,313	30,822,313	30,822,313	-
Accrued expenses & other liabilities	4,150,721	4,150,721	4,150,721	-
	61,114,880	**61,114,880**	**61,114,880**	**-**

	2025			
	Carrying amount	**Contractual cash flows**	**Upto one year**	**More than one year**
	(Rupees)			
Financial liabilities				
Loan from director	130,420,000	130,420,000	130,420,000	-
Short term borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	11,851,621	11,851,621	11,851,621	-
Accrued expenses & other liabilities	2,790,557	2,790,557	2,790,557	-
	145,062,178	**145,062,178**	**145,062,178**	**-**

27.1.3 Credit risk

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

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

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

Exposure to credit risk

Credit risk of the Company mainly arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, trade debts, receivable against margin financing, short term loans, 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 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. These collaterals are subject to market risk which ultimately affects the recoverability of debts. Further, credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counter parties are banks with reasonably high credit ratings.

The Company's policy is to enter into financial contracts in accordance with the internal risk management policies, investment and operational guidelines approved by the Board of Directors.

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

	Rupees 2026	Rupees 2025
Long term advances & deposits	2,250,000	2,250,000
Trade receivables	79,741,886	62,691,819
Receivable against margin financing	92,081,796	4,125,481
Advances, deposits, pre-payments & other receivables	2,075,495	39,732,654
Bank balances	23,378,978	47,096,280
	199,528,155	**155,896,234**

a) Credit risk exposure on trade debts

To reduce the exposure to credit risk arising from trade debts / receivable against margin financing, 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. These collaterals are subject to market risk which ultimately affects the recoverability of debts.

	June 30, 2026		June 30, 2025	
	Gross carrying amount	Provision for expected credit losses	Gross carrying amount	Provision for expected credit losses
	Rupees			
Past due 1 day - 30 days	54,181,023	601,849	57,980,365	1,375,296
Past due 30 days - 180 days	19,342,728	1,903,547	1,478	1,478
Past due 181 days - 360 days	3,016,332	1,201,019	479,112	479,112
Above 360 days	3,201,803	3,171,771	4,230,864	4,230,864
	79,741,886	**6,878,186**	**62,691,819**	**6,086,750**

Except as disclosed above, no provision for expected credit losses has been recognized in respect of trade debts as the security against the same is adequate or counter parties have sound financial standing.

b) Credit risk exposure on bank balances

The Company's credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counter parties are banks with reasonably high credit ratings. As of the reporting date, the external credit ratings of the Company's bankers were as follows:

Name of banks	Ratings (Short term rating / Long term rating)		Amount of bank balances	
	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
BankIslami Pakistan Limited	A1 / AA-	A1 / AA-	501,231	49,566
Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited	A1+ / AAA	A1+ / AAA	85,904	313,596
JS Bank Limited	A1+ / AA	A1+ / AA	22,791,843	46,733,118
Total			**23,378,978**	**47,096,280**

Due to the Company's long standing business relationships with these counter parties and after giving due consideration to their strong financial standing, management does not expect non-performance by these counter parties on their obligations to the Company. Accordingly, the credit risk is minimal.

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

27.2 Financial Instruments by category

27.2.1 Financial Assets

	2026			
	At fair value through profit or loss	At fair value through other comprehensive income	At amortised cost	Total
Long term advances & deposits		-	2,250,000	2,250,000
Trade receivables	-	-	73,949,800	73,949,800
Receivable against margin financing	-	-	92,081,796	92,081,796
Advances, deposits & other receivables	-	-	2,075,495	2,075,495
Short term investment	77,536,253	-	13,597,729	91,133,982
Bank balances	-	-	23,378,978	23,378,978
	77,536,253	-	**207,333,798**	**284,870,051**

	2025			
	At fair value through profit or loss	At fair value through other comprehensive income	At amortised cost	Total
Long term advances & deposits	-	-	2,250,000	2,250,000
Trade receivables	-	-	56,605,069	56,605,069
Receivable against margin financing	-	-	4,125,481	4,125,481
Advances, deposits & other receivables	-	-	39,732,654	39,732,654
Short term investment	166,696,345	-	17,701,920	184,398,265
Bank balances	-	-	47,096,280	47,096,280
	166,696,345	-	**167,511,404**	**334,207,749**

27.2.2 Financial Liabilities

	2026		
	Amortised cost	At fair value through profit or loss	Total
Loan from director	15,420,000	-	**15,420,000**
Short term borrowings	10,721,846	-	**10,721,846**
Trade payables	30,822,313	-	**30,822,313**
Accrued expenses & other liabilities	4,150,721	-	**4,150,721**
	61,114,880	-	**61,114,880**

	2025		
	Amortised cost	At fair value through profit or loss	Total
Loan from director	130,420,000	-	**130,420,000**
Short term borrowings	-	-	-
Trade payables	11,851,621	-	**11,851,621**
Accrued expenses & other liabilities	2,790,557	-	**2,790,557**
	145,062,178	-	**145,062,178**

28 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

Level 1 : Fair value measurements using quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 : Fair value measurements using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 : Fair value measurements using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (i.e. unobservable inputs).

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

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

Financial assets

	2026			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
At fair value through profit and loss				
Quoted equity securities	77,536,253	-	-	77,536,253
	77,536,253	**-**	**-**	**77,536,253**

	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
At amortised cost				
Investment in treasury bills	-	-	13,597,729	13,597,729
	-	**-**	**13,597,729**	**13,597,729**

	2025			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
At fair value through profit and loss				
Quoted equity securities	166,696,345	-	-	166,696,345
	166,696,345	**-**	**-**	**166,696,345**

	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
At amortised cost				
Investment in treasury bills	-	-	17,701,920	17,701,920
	-	**-**	**17,701,920**	**17,701,920**

29 CAPITAL

29.1 Management of capital

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

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

29.2 Capital Adequacy Level		June 30. 2026
Total Assets		298,928,705
Less: Total Liabilities		(66,202,726)
Less: Revaluation Reserves (Created upon revaluation of Fixed Assets)		-
Capital Adequacy Level	**29.2.1**	**232,725,979**

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

29.3 Liquid Capital Balance

Liquid Capital Balance of the Company, as at June 30, 2026, in accordance with the Third Schedule of the Securities Brokers (Licensing and Operations) Regulations, 2016 is enclosed as Annexure A-I.

30 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties comprise of directors and their close family members, major shareholders of the Company. Remuneration and benefits to executives of the Company are in accordance with the terms of the employment. Remuneration of the Chief Executive and Directors is disclosed in note 17.1 to the financial statements.

DIRECTORS, SHAREHOLDERS AND KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL:	2026	2025
Mahmood Bawany (Chief Executive Officer)		
Transactions during the year		
Loan repaid to Mahmood Bawany	115,000,000	48,115,889
Balances at year end		
Loan from Mahmood Bawany at year end	15,420,000	130,420,000
Trade receivables at year end	28,241,802	11,024,576
Ahmed Bawany (Director)		
Balances at year end		
Trade receivables at year end	1,956,711	5,974,057
CLOSE FAMILY MEMBERS OF DIRECTORS, SHAREHOLDERS AND KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL:		
Mustafa Bawany (Close family member of Director)		
Transactions during the year		
Commision earned on sale and purchase of securities	303,047	-
Balances at year end		
Trade receivables at year end	2,164,688	3,714,598
Trade payables at year end	947,053	-
Muzammil Mahmood Bawany (Close family member of Director)		
Balances at year end		
Trade receivables at year end	2,631,793	2,883,130
Abdullah Bawany (Close family member of Director)		
Transactions during the year		
Commision earned on sale and purchase of securities	2,662,445	-
Balances at year end		
Trade receivables at year end	5,707,816	26,452,821
Trade payables at year end	9,064,362	
Feroza (Close family member of Director)		
Balances at year end		
Trade receivables at year end	15,068,299	-

31 GENERAL

31.1 Number of Employees	2026	2025
Total employees of the Company at the year end	8	5
Average employees of the Company during the year	6	5

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

Figures have been rounded off to the nearest rupee.

31.3 Authorization for Issue

These financial statements were approved by the Company's board of directors and authorised for issue on 06 OCT 2026

Chief Executive

Director

BAWANY SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
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	8,237,555	8,237,555	-
1.2	Intangible Assets	3,288,361	3,288,361	-
1.3	Investment in Govt. Securities	-	-	-
1.4	**Investment in Debt. Securities**			
	If listed than:			
	i. 5% of the balance sheet value in the case of tenure upto 1 year.	-	-	-
	ii. 7.5% of the balance sheet value, in the case of tenure from 1-3 years.	-	-	-
	iii. 10% of the balance sheet value, in the case of tenure of more than 3 years.	-	-	-
	If unlisted than:			
	i. 10% of the balance sheet value in the case of tenure upto 1 year.	13,597,729	1,359,773	12,237,956
	ii. 12.5% of the balance sheet value, in the case of tenure from 1-3 years.	-	-	-
	iii. 15% of the balance sheet value, in the case of tenure of more than 3 years.	-	-	-
1.5	**Investment in Equity Securities**			
	i. If listed 15% or VaR of each securities on the cutoff date as computed by the Securities Exchange for respective securities whichever is higher.	77,536,253	15,824,497	61,711,757
	Provided that if any of these securities are pledged with the securities exchange for base minimum capital requirement, 100% haircut on the value of eligible securities to the extent of minimum required value of Base minimum capital	-	-	-
	ii. If unlisted, 100% of carrying value.	-	-	-
1.6	Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	-
1.7	**Investment in associated companies/undertaking**			
	i. If listed 20% or VaR of each securities as computed by the Securities Exchange for respective securities whichever is higher.	-	-	-
	ii. If unlisted, 100% of net value.	-	-	-
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	2,250,000	2,250,000	-
1.9	Margin deposits with exchange and clearing house.	2,072,825	-	2,072,825
1.10	Deposit with authorized intermediary against borrowed securities under SLB.			
1.11	Other deposits and prepayments	105,000	105,000	-
1.12	Accrued interest, profit or mark-up on amounts placed with financial institutions or debt securities etc.(Nil)	-	-	-
	100% in respect of markup accrued on loans to directors, subsidiaries and other related parties	-	-	-
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.)***	-	-	-
1.15	**Advances and receivables other than trade Receivables;**			
	(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.	-	-	-
	(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	2,430,408	2,430,408	-
1.16	**Receivables from clearing house or securities exchange(s)**			
	i. 100% value of claims other than those on account of entitlements against trading of securities in all markets including MtM gains.	1,086,099	-	1,086,099
	ii. claims on account of entitlements against trading of securities in all markets including MtM gains.	-	-	-

S. No.	Head of Account	Value in Pak Rupees	Hair Cut / Adjustments	Net Adjusted Value
1. Assets				
	Receivables from customers			
1.17	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.***	92,081,796	17,701,572	74,380,224
	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***	-	-	-
	iv. Incase of other trade receivables not more than 5 days overdue, 0% of the net balance sheet value. ***iv. Balance sheet value***	281,793	-	281,793
	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***	16,716,349	10,736,658	5,979,691
	vi. In the case of amount of receivables from 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; (a) Up to 30 days, values determined after applying var based haircuts. (b) Above 30 days but upto 90 days, values determined after applying 50% or var based haircuts whichever is higher. (c) above 90 days 100% haircut shall be applicable. ***vi. Lower of net balance sheet value or value determined through adjustments***	55,865,559	3,473,691	52,391,868
	Cash and Bank balances			
1.18	I. Bank Balance-proprietary accounts	952,455	-	952,455
	ii. Bank balance-customer accounts	22,426,523	-	22,426,523
	iii. Cash in hand	-	-	-
	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.	-	-	-
1.19	(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**	**298,928,705**	**65,407,515**	**233,521,190**
S. No.	Head of Account	Value in Pak Rupees	Hair Cut / Adjustments	Net Adjusted Value
2. Liabilities				
	Trade Payables			
2.1	i. Payable to exchanges and clearing house	-	-	-
	ii. Payable against leveraged market products	-	-	-
	iii. Payable to customers	30,822,313	-	30,822,313
	Current Liabilities			
	i. Statutory and regulatory dues	943,176	-	943,176
	ii. Accruals and other payables	3,428,410	-	3,428,410
	iii. Short-term borrowings	10,721,846	-	10,721,846
2.2	iv. Current portion of subordinated loans	-	-	-
	v. Current portion of long term liabilities	15,420,000	-	15,420,000

	vi. Deferred Liabilities	1,243,719	-	1,243,719
	vii. Provision for taxation	3,623,262	-	3,623,262
	viii. Other liabilities as per accounting principles and included in the financial statements	-	-	-
2.3	**Non-Current Liabilities**			
	i. Long-Term financing	-	-	-
	ii. Other liabilities as per accounting principles and included in the financial statements	-	-	-
	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) Nil in all other cases	-	-	-

S. No.	Head of Account	Value in Pak Rupees	Hair Cut / Adjustments	Net Adjusted Value
2. Liabilities				
2.4	**Subordinated Loans**			
	i. 100% of Subordinated loans which fulfill the conditions specified by SECP are allowed to be deducted:	-	-	-
2.5	**Advance against shares for Increase in Capital of Securities broker:**			
	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. Board 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**	**66,202,726**	**-**	**66,202,726**
3. Ranking Liabilities Relating to :				
3.1	**Concentration in Margin Financing**			
	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 finances. (Provided that above prescribed adjustments shall not be applicable where the aggregate amount of receivable against margin financing does not exceed Rs 5 million) Note: Only amount exceeding by 10% of each financee from aggregate amount shall be include in the ranking liabilities	-	-	-
3.2	**Concentration in securities lending and borrowing**			
	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 (Note only amount exceeding by 110% of each borrower from market value of shares borrowed shall be included in the ranking liabilities)	-	-	-
3.3	**Net underwriting Commitments**			
	(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 commitment	-	-	-
	(b) in any other case : 12.5% of the net underwriting commitments	-	-	-
3.4	**Negative equity of subsidiary**			
	The amount by which the total assets of the subsidiary (excluding any amount due from the subsidiary) exceed the total liabilities of the subsidiary	-	-	-

S. No.	Head of Account	Value in Pak Rupees	Hair Cut / Adjustments	Net Adjusted Value
3.	Ranking Liabilities Relating to :			
	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	-	-	4,815,220
	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	-	-	14,171,731
	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**	-	-	**18,986,951**
		232,725,979	**Liquid Capital**	**148,331,513**

Calculations Summary of Liquid Capital

(i) Adjusted value of Assets (serial number 1.20)	233,521,190
(ii) Less: Adjusted value of liabilities (serial number 2.6)	(66,202,726)
(iii) Less: Total ranking liabilities (serial number 3.11)	(18,986,951)
	148,331,513

Chief Executive

Director