

SOS CAPITAL LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2025

	<i>Note</i>	<i>December 31, 2025 Rupees</i>	<i>June 30, 2025 Rupees</i>
<u>ASSETS</u>			
Non-Current Assets			
Property and Equipment	4	9,756,184	10,040,665
Intangible assets	5	4,210,000	4,300,000
Long term deposits	6	17,860,000	17,860,000
		31,826,184	32,200,665
Current Assets			
Trade debts	7	12,085,998	4,628,438
Short term investments	8	4,010,500	1,948,900
Trade deposits and other receivables	9	27,560,656	24,006,228
Receivable against Margin Financing	10	3,503	17,448,141
Taxation- Net	11	224,597	17,549
Cash and bank	12	13,805,728	5,485,247
		57,690,981	53,534,503
		89,517,165	85,735,168
<u>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</u>			
Share capital and reserves			
Authorized share 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 share capital	13	80,000,000	80,000,000
Unappropriated losses		(14,489,708)	(11,117,110)
Capital Reserve	14	11,100,000	10,000,000
		76,610,292	78,882,890
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	12,764,476	6,339,881
Loan from associate undertaking	16	142,397	512,397
		12,906,873	6,852,278
Contingencies and Commitments			
		-	-
		89,517,165	85,735,168

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

Chief Executive

Director

SOS CAPITAL LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

	<i>Note</i>	<i>December 31, 2025 Rupees</i>	<i>June 30, 2025 Rupees</i>
Operating Revenue	17	3,482,090	4,070,434
Loss on disposal of investment		<u>(104,730)</u>	<u>(244,197)</u>
		3,377,360	3,826,238
Administrative expenses	18	<u>(8,272,740)</u>	<u>(14,688,653)</u>
Operating loss		(4,895,380)	(10,862,415)
Finance cost		<u>(60)</u>	<u>(50)</u>
Other Charges	19	(140,014)	(298,053)
Other Income	20	<u>1,706,383</u>	<u>977,068</u>
Losses before levy and tax		(3,329,071)	(10,183,451)
Levy- Minimum and final tax		<u>(43,526)</u>	<u>(52,448)</u>
Losses before tax		(3,372,597)	(10,235,899)
Taxation		-	-
Loss after taxation		<u>(3,372,597)</u>	<u>(10,235,899)</u>

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

Chief Executive

Director

SOS CAPITAL LIMITED
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

	<i>December 31, 2025 Rupees</i>	<i>June 30, 2025 Rupees</i>
Loss after taxation	(3,372,597)	(10,235,899)
Director's loan	1,100,000	10,000,000
	<u>(2,272,597)</u>	<u>(235,899)</u>

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

Chief Executive

Director

SOS CAPITAL LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

	<i>Issued, subscribed & paid-up capital</i>	<i>Revenue Reserve Unappropriated losses</i>	<i>Capital Reserve Director loan</i>	<i>Total</i>
	----- Rupees -----			
Balance as at June 30, 2024	80,000,000	(881,211)	-	79,118,789
loss for the year	-	(10,235,899)	-	(10,235,899)
Other comprehensive income				
Director Loan	-	-	10,000,000	1,100,000
	-	(10,235,899)	10,000,000	(235,899)
Balance as at June 30, 2025	80,000,000	(11,117,110)	10,000,000	78,882,890
loss for the period	-	(3,372,597)	-	(3,372,597)
Other comprehensive income				
Director Loan	-	-	1,100,000	1,100,000
	-	(3,372,597)	1,100,000	(2,272,597)
Balance as at December 31, 2025	80,000,000	(14,489,708)	11,100,000	76,610,292

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

Chief Executive

Director

SOS CAPITAL LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

	<i>December 31,</i> <i>2025</i> <i>Rupees</i>	<i>June 30,</i> <i>2025</i> <i>Rupees</i>
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Losses before tax	(3,329,071)	(10,183,451)
Adjustment for non-cash and other items:		
Depreciation	284,481	606,735
Amortisation	90,000	200,000
unrealised loss	140,014	163,053
Finance cost	(60)	50
Cash (used in) before working capital changes	(2,814,636)	(9,213,613)
Changes in working capital:		
Decrease in current assets		
Trade debts	(7,457,560)	(4,628,438)
Trade deposits and other receivables	(3,554,428)	(24,006,228)
Receivable against Margin Financing	17,444,638	(17,448,141)
Increase/ (Decrease) in current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	6,424,595	6,252,381
	12,857,245	(39,830,426)
	10,042,608	(49,044,039)
Finance cost paid	60	(50)
Tax paid	(250,574)	(69,997)
Net cash used in operating activities	9,792,094	(49,114,086)
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Intangible assets	-	(2,000,000)
Addition in PPE	-	(10,647,400)
Short term investments	(2,201,614)	(2,111,953)
Long term deposits	-	(17,460,000)
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,201,614)	(32,219,353)
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Loan from Director	1,100,000	10,000,000
Loan from associate undertaking	(370,000)	512,397
Net cash generated from investing activities	730,000	10,512,397
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	8,320,480	(70,821,042)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	5,485,247	76,306,289
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	13,805,727	5,485,247

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

Chief Executive

Director

SOS CAPITAL LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

1 STATUS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

Sos Capital Limited was incorporated in Pakistan on April 17, 2024 as Company limited by shares under the Companies Act, 2017.

The Company is a Trading Right Entitlement Certificate ("TREC") holder of PSX and is principally engaged in brokerage of shares, stocks, securities, commodities & other financial instruments, securities research, financial consultancy and underwriting.

Registered office Office No.704 & 705, 7th floor. Stock exchange, New building, II Chundrigarh Road, Karachi

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

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

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

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

2.2 Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for certain investments which are measured at fair value.

These financial statements have been prepared following accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Pak Rupees, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

2.4 Use of estimates and judgments

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

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

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

2.5 Standards, interpretations and amendments to accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan which are effective in current period

2.6 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 1, 2025. However, these do not have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

2.7 Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the company:

	<i>Effective date (annual reporting periods beginning on or after)</i>
IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (Amendments)	January 1, 2025
IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Amendments)	January 1, 2026
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement (Amendments)	January 1, 2026
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	January 1, 2026
Annual improvements to IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 (Consolidated Financial Statements) and IAS 7 (Statement of Cash Flows)	January 1, 2026

2.8 The above standards, amendments to approved accounting standards and interpretations are not likely to have any material impact on the Company's financial statements

2.9 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 by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) as at 30 June 2025;

IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards

IFRIC 12 Service Concession Arrangement

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements

IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

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

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. Further, when the written down value of the item of assets falls below Rs.10,000, the same is charged directly to the statement of profit or loss.

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.

3.2 Intangible asset

Computer software

These are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any. Amortization is computed using the reducing balance method over assets estimated useful life at the rates stated in note. 5, after taking into accounts residual value, if any. The residual values, useful life and amortization methods are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Amortization is charged from the date the assets are put to use while no amortization is charged after the date when the assets are disposed off.

Gain and losses on disposal of such assets, if any, are included in the statement of profit or loss.

Trading Right Entitlement Certificate (TREC)

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

3.3 Financial Instruments

Initial recognition 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. Transactions of purchase under resale (reverse-repo) of marketable securities including the securities purchased under margin trading system are entered into at contracted rates for specified periods of time. Amounts paid under these agreements in respect of reverse repurchase transactions are recognized as a receivable. The difference between purchase and resale price is treated as income from reverse repurchase transactions in marketable transactions / margin trading system and accrued on a time proportion basis over the life of the reverse repo agreement

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

- (a) financial assets measured at amortized cost*
- (b) fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); and*
- (c) 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.

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 or 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.

Derecognition

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.

Financial Liabilities

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. 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.

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset when the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends to settle either on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle liability simultaneously.

3.4 Impairment

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. The Company measures expected credit losses on financial assets in a way that reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount, time value of money and reasonable and supportable information at the reporting date about the past events, current conditions and forecast of future economic conditions. The Company recognises in profit or loss, as an impairment loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date. Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

3.5 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.

3.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent are carried in the statement of financial position at amortized cost. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank balances and short term running finance.

3.7 Trade debts, advances, deposits and other receivables

Trade debts, advances, deposits and other receivables are recognized and carried at original invoiced amount. When a trade debt is uncollectible, it is written off and charge to profit and loss account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to the profit and loss account.

3.8 Trade and other payables

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

3.9 Proposed dividend and transfer between reserves

Dividends declared and transfer between reserves, except appropriations which are required by the law, made subsequent to the balance sheet date are considered as non adjusting events and are recognized in the financial statements in the year in which such dividends are declared or transfers between reserves are made.

3.10 Provisions and contingent liabilities

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.

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.

3.11 Operating revenue

Revenue from trading activities - brokerage commission

Commission revenue arising from sales / purchase of securities on clients' behalf is recognized on the date of settlement of the transaction by the clearing house

Dividend income

Dividends received from investments measured at fair value through profit or loss and at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in the statement of profit or loss when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably. This applies even if they are paid out of pre-acquisition profits, unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of a part of the cost of an investment. In this case, dividend is recognized in other comprehensive income if it relates to an investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

3.12 Other income

- Mark-up / interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis on the principal amount outstanding and at the rate applicable.
- Gain (loss) on asset is recognised when the risk and rewards of the goods are transferred to the buyers.

3.13 Expenses

All expenses are recognized in the profit and loss account on accrual basis.

3.14 Levies and Taxation

Levies

A levy is an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits imposed by the government that does not meet the definition of income tax provided in the International Accounting Standard (IAS) 12 'Income Taxes' because it is not based on taxable profit.

In these financial statements, levy includes minimum tax under section 113 or other sections of Income tax ordinance, Income tax under final tax regime, workers' welfare fund expense and workers' profit participation. The corresponding effect of levy other than worker's welfare fund expense and workers' profit participation, advance tax paid has been netted off and the net position is shown in the statement of financial position.

Current

In these financial statements, minimum tax on local sales revenue is recognized as levy under section 113 of the Income Tax Ordinance and other sections of the said ordinance. Any excess charged under the normal tax regime is recognized as current tax. In these financial statements, Income tax under final tax regime is recognized as levy and the excess amount charged is recognized as current tax.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred income taxes are not accounted for if they arise from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is measured using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled. A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that the entity has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that the sufficient taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilized by the entity. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Judgment and estimates

Significant judgment is required in determining the income tax expenses and corresponding provision for tax. The Company recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax assets and liabilities in the period in which such determination is made. Further, the carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and is adjusted to reflect the current assessment of future taxable profits. If required, carrying amount of deferred tax asset is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits to allow the benefit of part or all of that recognised deferred tax asset to be utilised. Any such reduction shall be reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available.

Offsetting

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3.15 Related party transactions

All transactions with related parties are carried out by the company at arms' length price using the admissible pricing method.

4 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Office building</i>	<i>Furniture and Fixtures</i>	<i>Computer & Accessories</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Balance as at June 30, 2025</i>				
Cost	9,160,100	700,000	787,300	10,647,400
Accumulated Depreciation	(458,005)	(70,000)	(78,730)	(606,735)
	8,702,095	630,000	708,570	10,040,665
Addition				-
Depreciation Charged during the year	(217,552)	(31,500)	(35,429)	(284,481)
<i>Balance as at December 31, 2025</i>	8,484,543	598,500	673,142	9,756,184
<i>Balance as at December 31, 2025</i>				
Cost	9,160,100	700,000	787,300	10,647,400
Accumulated Depreciation	(675,557)	(101,500)	(114,159)	(891,216)
<i>Balance as at December 31, 2025</i>	8,484,543	598,500	673,142	9,756,184
<i>Rate of Depreciation</i>	5%	10%	10%	

	<i>Note</i>	<i>December 31, 2025 Rupees</i>	<i>June 30, 2025 Rupees</i>
5 INTANGIBLE ASSETS			
Software	5.1	1,710,000	1,800,000
Trading right entitlement certificate:		2,500,000	2,500,000
		4,210,000	4,300,000
5.1 Software			
Cost		1,800,000	2,000,000
Less: Amortisation charged during the year		(90,000)	(200,000)
		1,710,000	1,800,000
Amortisation Rate		10%	10%
6 LONG TERM DEPOSITS			
Security deposits to			
NCCPL		1,400,000	1,400,000
PSX		16,460,000	16,460,000
		17,860,000	17,860,000
7 TRADE DEBTS			
Considered good		12,085,998	4,628,438
8 SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS			
Investment - at fair value through profit or loss			
Investment in listed securities	8.1	4,010,500	1,948,900
9 TRADE DEPOSITS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES			
- Trade deposits			
Exposure deposits with NCCPL	9.1	26,850,000	23,150,000
- Other receivables			
Clearing Settlement - Future		633,961	764,708
Sales tax adjustable		76,695	91,520
		710,656	856,228
		27,560,656	24,006,228

9.1 This represents deposits held at the year end against exposure arising out of trading in securities in accordance with the regulations of National Clearing Company Pakistan Limited.

	<i>Note</i>	<i>December 31, 2025 Rupees</i>	<i>June 30, 2025 Rupees</i>
10 RECEIVABLE AGAINST MARGIN FINANCING			
Considered good		3,503	17,448,141
11 TAXATION- NET			
Opening balances		17,549	-
Tax paid/deducted during the year		250,574	69,997
		268,123	69,997
- Levies		(43,526)	(52,448)
		224,597	17,549
12 CASH AND BANK			
<i>Cash in hand</i>		10,739	12,064
<i>Cash at bank</i>			
- current account	12.1	13,794,989	5,473,183
		13,805,728	5,485,247
12.1 Bank balance pertains to:			
- Brokerage house		875,215	602,530
- Customer Account		12,919,774	4,870,653
		13,794,989	5,473,183
13 ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID-UP SHARE CAPITAL			
		<i>2025</i>	<i>2025</i>
		<i>Number of shares</i>	
		8,000,000	8,000,000
		Ordinary shares of Rs.10 each fully paid	
		80,000,000	80,000,000
14 CAPITAL RESERVE			
- <i>Director's Loan</i>			
Kanwar M. Tariq	14.1	11,100,000	10,000,000
14.1 These represent interest free loans which is repayable at the discretion of company.			
14.2 Loan from director was obtained to meet the requirements of working capital.			
15 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES			
Trade Creditors		12,007,787	4,744,637
Future profit withheld		-	46,975
Accrued expenses	15.1	19,214	1,218,484
Sales tax payables		84,260	87,207
Withholding payable		21,201	114,796
Other liabilities		632,014	127,782
		12,764,476	6,339,881

		<i>December 31,</i> <i>2025</i> <i>Rupees</i>	<i>June 30,</i> <i>2025</i> <i>Rupees</i>
16 LOAN FROM ASSOCIATE UNDERTAKING	Note		
- Associate company			
Sos Pakistan (Pvt) Limited	16.1	142,397	512,397
16.1 This represents loan repayable on demand of the lender.			
17 OPERATING REVENUE			
Brokerage Income		5,299,347	6,016,014
Less: Commission		(1,817,257)	(1,945,580)
		3,482,090	4,070,434
18 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES			
Salaries and other benefits		5,800,000	10,290,219
Advertisement charges		190,000	65,600
Travelling and conveyance		3,260	31,206
Repair and maintainance		409,700	839,305
Printing and stationary		15,320	84,456
Postage and communication		3,240	7,700
Fees and subscription		78,015	69,324
Entertainment		98,190	214,000
Legal and professional charges		332,000	803,760
Depreciation		284,481	606,735
Amortisation		90,000	200,000
CDC Charges		24,509	25,418
NCCPL Charges		27,063	21,101
PSX service charges		375,000	510,243
Room service Charges		168,002	404,526.00
Utilities		331,360	440,589
Other expenses		42,599	74,471
		8,272,740	14,688,653
19 OTHER CHARGES			
Auditors' remuneration		-	135,000
Unrealised loss on remeasurement of investment		140,014	163,053
		140,014	298,053
20 OTHER INCOME			
Profit On Bmc Depsoit (Psx)		767,741	774,965
Profit On Exposures. Rms (Nccpl)		676,714	191,653
Dividend Income		-	10,450
Other		261,928	-
		1,706,383	977,068

21 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Board of Directors of the Company has overall responsibility for establishment and oversight of the company's risk management framework. The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instrument:

- Market risk
- Liquidity risk
- Credit risk
- Operational risk

21.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates.

21.1.1 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in the market interest rates. The Company is exposed to such risk mainly in respect of bank balances. Management of the Company estimates that 1% increase in the market interest rate, with all other factors remaining constant, would increase the Company's profit by Rs. nil and a 1% decrease would result in a decrease in the Company's profit by the same amount. However, in practice, the actual results may differ from the sensitivity analysis. Currently, The Company is not materially exposed to interest rate risk.

21.1.2 Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or the future cash flows of a financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company does not have any financial instrument in foreign currencies and hence is not exposed to such risk.

21.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligation associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial assets. Liquidity risk arises because of possibility that the Company could be required to pay its liabilities earlier than expected or difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial liabilities as they fall due. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and 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.

	<i>December 31,</i> <i>2025</i> <i>Rupees</i>	<i>June 30,</i> <i>2025</i> <i>Rupees</i>
Financial Liabilities		
Within one year		
Trade and other payables	12,764,476	6,339,881
Loan from associate undertaking	142,397	512,397
	<u>12,906,873</u>	<u>6,852,278</u>

21.3 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 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.

21.3.1 Exposure to credit risk

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

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

	<i>December 31,</i> <i>2025</i> <i>Rupees</i>	<i>June 30,</i> <i>2025</i> <i>Rupees</i>
Long term deposits	17,860,000	17,860,000
Trade debts	12,085,998	4,628,438
Short term investments	4,010,500	1,948,900
Trade deposits and other receivables	27,560,656	24,006,228
Receivable against Margin Financing	3,503	17,448,141
Taxation- Net	224,597	17,549
Cash and bank	13,805,728	5,485,247
	<u>75,550,981</u>	<u>71,394,503</u>

21.4 Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with processes technology and infrastructure supporting the Company's operations either internally within the Company or externally at the Company's service providers, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of investment management behaviour.

The Company's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance limiting of financial losses and damage to its reputation with achieving its investment objective of generating returns for investors.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls over operational risk rests with the board of directors. The responsibility encompasses the controls in the following areas.

- 1) Requirements for appropriate segregation of duties between various functions, roles and responsibility;
- 2) Requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions;
- 3) Compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements;
- 4) Documentation of control and procedures;
- 5) Requirements for the periodic assessment of operational risk faced, and the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risk identified;
- 6) ethical and business standards;
- 7) Risk mitigation, including insurance where this is effective.

22 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

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

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

The Company finances its operations through equity.

23 CAPITAL ADEQUACY LEVEL

The capital adequacy level of the company is as follows:

	<i>December 31, 2025 Rupees</i>	<i>June 30, 2025 Rupees</i>
Total assets	89,517,165	85,735,168
Less : Total liabilities	(12,906,873)	(6,852,278)
Less : Revaluation Reserves (created upon revaluation of fixed assets)	-	-
Capital adequacy level	<u>76,610,292</u>	<u>78,882,890</u>

23.1 While determining the value of total assets of TREC holder, notional value of TRE certificate held by Sos Capital Limited as at period ended December 31, 2025 as determined by the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited - PSX has been considered.

24 CORRESPONDING FIGURES

Corresponding figures have been rearranged, wherever necessary, for the purpose of comparison.

25 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

	<i>December 31, 2025</i>	<i>June 30, 2025</i>
Number of employees as at year end	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>
Average number of employees for the year	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>

26 DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE.

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

27 GENERAL

Figures have been rounded off to the nearest Rupee.

Chief Executive

Director