



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF DARSON SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of Darson Securities (Private) Limited (the *Company*), which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2025, and the statement of profit or loss, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of the audit.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes forming part thereof confirm 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, 2025 and of the loss, other comprehensive income / (loss), the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable in Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual 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 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 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 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.

The Board of Directors is 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.



MUNIFF ZIAUDDIN & CO.

Chartered Accountants



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:

- proper books of account have been kept by the Company as required by the Companies Act, 2017;
- the statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, and the statement of cash flows together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Act, 2017 and are in agreement with the books of account and returns;
- investments made, expenditure incurred and guarantees extended during the year were for the purpose of the Company's business; and
- no Zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980).
- the Company was in compliance with the requirements of section 78 of the Securities Act, 2015, section 62 of the Future Market Act, 2016, and the relevant requirements of the Securities Broker (Licensing and Operations) Regulations, 2016, as at the date on which the financial statements were prepared.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Mr. Arqum Naveed.

Muniff Ziauddin & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Place: Lahore

Date: 04 OCT 2025

UDIN Number: AR2025101239sIYy4mwu

Director Report

Economy and Stock Market Review

The country during FY25 saw slightly positive outlook whereby the GDP growth rate of the country went up to 2.68% as compared to 2.52% in FY24. The positive momentum was due to the government implementing consistent policies in line with the IMF conditions.

Further the stable currency outlook along with a lower average inflation figure of 4.49% for FY25 as compared to 23.4% in FY24 provided for a more positive outlook. The government also made efforts to maintain a healthy FX reserves outlook whereby the country saw their reserves in the range of USD14.51bn at the end of FY25. To maintain the reserves the government put certain import restrictions across the industry which hampered the company's ability to operate at an efficient level thus observing regular closure days which declined the overall productivity for the companies

The above measures also helped the government to contain the country's Current Account Surplus of USD2.1bn as compared to deficit of USD2.1mn in the previous fiscal year. Further During the year remittances went up by 27% and further trade deficit widened by 9% which also assisted in the country.

The stock market unlike the previous fiscal year showed strong momentum with the market gaining almost 61% with a healthy point gain of almost 47,000 points. The average volume also resultantly saw a hefty growth of almost 28% thus signifying investor confidence not only in the market but also the country's overall economic outlook.

Company Performance

Operating revenue of the company increased by 71% YoY to PKR 376.47mn as compared with PKR 220.61mn last year. Company recognized capital loss of PKR 1.13mn. Administrative expenses were at PKR 330.87mn, recording increase of 46% YoY.

For the year ended June 30, 2025, company having profit before taxation of PKR 152.20mn. On after-tax basis, the company having profit of PKR 99.33mn. Shareholders' equity increased to PKR 510.63mn as of end of FY25.

Outlook

Pakistan's economic trajectory for Fiscal Year 2026 is poised for growth, underpinned by a more stable political climate and an inflationary outlook that is projected to recede into single digits. However, this positive forecast is tempered by potential risks, arising recent flooding that could exert upward pressure on prices, with a full assessment pending a comprehensive NDMA report. In light of this cautiously improving picture, the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) is expected to adopt a measured approach to monetary easing, with the policy rate potentially settling in single digit, barring any sharp increases in international oil prices.

The recent conflict with India has served as a catalytic moment for Pakistan's international reputation, prompting a significant and positive reassessment among major world powers, particularly the United States. This shift stems from Pakistan's demonstrated restraint and its strategic choice to prioritize diplomatic de-escalation over military escalation, positioning itself as a responsible nuclear power. Consequently, the U.S. now increasingly views Pakistan not through a lens of regional rivalry, but as a vital, constructive force for maintaining stability in South Asia.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Malik Dilawaz Ahmed, CFA
(Chief Executive Officer)



Darson Securities (Pvt.) Ltd.

TREC Holder:
Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited
Member:
Pakistan Mercantile Exchange Limited

111-900-400 | info@darson.com.pk | darson.com.pk | <http://www.darson.com.pk/contact-us>

Corporate Office:

Office No. 808, 8th Floor
Business & Finance Centre
I. I. Chundrigar Road, Karachi.
Ph. : (021) 32470755-57
Fax : (021) 32471088

Lahore Office:

Office No. 102, 1st Floor
Pakistan Stock Exchange Building
Aiwan-e-Iqbal Road, Lahore
Ph. : (042) 36309842, 36314576
Fax : (042) 36314293

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

An effective board established comprising of 3 Directors, responsible for ensuring long-term success and for monitoring and evaluating the management's performance. The composition of Board is as follows:

Mr. Muhammad Farooq Dar
Mr. Muhammad Anwar Dar
Mr. Malik Dilawayz Ahmed – CFA

Chairman
Director
Director/Chief Executive Officer

BOARD RESPONSIBILITIES, POWERS AND FUNCTION

Each member of the Board is fully aware of the responsibilities as an individual member as well as the responsibilities of all members together as a board. The Board actively participates in all major decisions of the Company including but not limited to approval of capital expenditure budgets, investments, related party transactions and appointment of key personnel. The Board also monitors the Company's operations by approval of financial statements, review of external audit and regulatory observations.

The following policies has approved by the board:

- Discussions on risk management in relation to market trends
- Investment analysis by segment
- Initiation of IPS and bank account openings
- Approval of audited financial statements
- Decisions made regarding branch operations

BOARD MEETINGS

The meetings 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 requirement of Act and the Regulations with respect to frequency, recording and circulating minutes of Board.

COMMITTEES OF BOARD

The board has formed following committees and their Term of References

- Investment Committee
- HR Committee
- Risk Management Committee

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION

The Company has provided detailed information on related party transaction in its financial statements annexed to this Annual Report. This disclosure complies with the requirements of Companies Act, 2017 and the relevant International Financial Reporting Standards.



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AUDITORS

The company is registered as Trading and Self Clearing category of Securities broker under Securities Brokers (Licensing and Operations) Regulations 2016 and appointed Muniff Ziauddin & Co. Chartered Accountants as their external auditor which are enlisted within "A" category of Panel of Auditors issued by State Bank of Pakistan.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

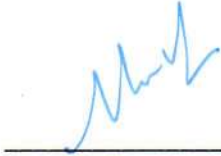
To the best of my knowledge and belief, there are no transaction entered into by the Company during the year, which are fraudulent, illegal or in violation of any securities market laws.

COMPLIANCE WITH THE CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

We confirm that the company is in compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance required under Securities Broker Licensing and Operations 2016.

Dated: 04 OCT 2025

Karachi



Malik Dilawayz Ahmed – CFA
Chief Executive Officer



Muhammad Saqib Islam
Company Secretary



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DARSON SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

DARSON SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT JUNE 30, 2025

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	4	68,091,889	64,359,440
Intangible assets	5	54,152,342	54,361,679
Long term deposits	6	2,200,000	2,100,000
Deferred tax asset	7	4,131,384	39,474,394
		<u>128,575,615</u>	<u>160,295,513</u>
Current assets			
Trade debts	8	59,457,938	50,001,774
Advances	9	5,368,853	17,554,089
Short term deposits, prepayments and other receivables	10	458,767,770	264,478,397
Short term investments	11	169,205,223	105,348,438
Prepaid levies	12	5,585,305	2,726,042
Advance income tax		9,174,711	7,633,260
Tax refund due from the Government	13	39,305,435	39,141,407
Cash and bank balances	14	271,415,701	82,580,342
		<u>1,018,280,836</u>	<u>569,463,749</u>
Total assets		<u>1,146,856,451</u>	<u>729,759,262</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital and reserves			
Issued, subscribed and paid up share capital	15	200,000,000	200,000,000
Unappropriated profit		310,627,098	211,291,647
		<u>510,627,098</u>	<u>411,291,647</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Long term loan	16	1,722,351	636,221
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	17	614,759,682	309,448,988
Provision for taxation	18	18,859,076	7,469,232
Current portion of loan	16	888,244	913,174
		<u>634,507,002</u>	<u>317,831,394</u>
Contingencies and commitments	19	-	-
Total equity and liabilities		<u>1,146,856,451</u>	<u>729,759,262</u>

The annexed notes, from 1 to 38, form an integral part of these financial statements.


CHIEF EXECUTIVE




DIRECTOR

DARSON SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Operating revenue	20	376,466,534	220,608,662
Capital gain / (loss) on sale of investments - net		(1,128,953)	8,751,984
Gain / (loss) on re-measurement of investments through profit or loss - net		42,678,053	33,888,560
		<u>418,015,634</u>	<u>263,249,206</u>
Operating and administrative expenses	21	(330,873,434)	(227,106,510)
Other income	22	57,329,049	55,142,973
Profit / (loss) from operations		<u>154,471,249</u>	<u>91,285,669</u>
Finance cost and other charges	23	(933,712)	(982,159)
Profit / (loss) before income tax and levies		<u>153,537,537</u>	<u>90,303,510</u>
Levies	24	(1,342,183)	-1,031,992
Profit / (loss) before income tax		<u>152,195,354</u>	<u>89,271,518</u>
Income tax	25	(52,859,903)	13,750,814
Profit / (loss) for the year		<u><u>99,335,451</u></u>	<u><u>103,022,332</u></u>

The annexed notes, from 1 to 38, form an integral part of these financial statements.


CHIEF EXECUTIVE




DIRECTOR



DARSON SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Profit / (loss) for the year		99,335,451	103,022,332
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to statement of profit or loss		-	-
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to statement of profit or loss:		-	-
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		<u>99,335,451</u>	<u>103,022,332</u>

The annexed notes, from 1 to 38, form an integral part of these financial statements.


CHIEF EXECUTIVE




DIRECTOR

DARSON SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	Fair value reserve of long term investment at FVOCI	Un- appropriated profit	Total equity
	----- (Rupees) -----			
Balance as at June 30, 2023	200,000,000	-	108,269,315	308,269,315
For the year ended June 30, 2024				
Loss for the year	-	-	103,022,332	-
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	103,022,332	103,022,332
Balance as at June 30, 2024	200,000,000	-	211,291,647	411,291,647
For the year ended June 30, 2025				
Profit for the year	-	-	99,335,451	99,335,451
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	99,335,451	99,335,451
Balance as at June 30, 2025	<u>200,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>310,627,098</u>	<u>510,627,098</u>

The annexed notes, from 1 to 38, form an integral part of these financial statements.


CHIEF EXECUTIVE




DIRECTOR

DARSON SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit / (loss) before income tax and levies		153,537,537	90,303,510
Adjustments for non cash and other items:			
Depreciation of property and equipment	4	3,252,921	3,238,053
Allowance for expected credit losses	8.1	5,584,405	2,916,901
Amortisation of intangible assets	5.2	25,044	77,380
Intangibles written off		184,293	-
Unrealized (gain) / loss on investments	21	(42,678,053)	(33,888,560)
Capital (gain) / loss on sale of investments - net		1,128,953	(8,751,984)
Reversal of provision for expected credit loss		-	(2,916,901)
Finance cost	23	933,712	982,159
		(31,568,725)	(38,342,952)
Changes in working capital		121,968,812	51,960,558
<i>(Increase) / decrease in current assets:</i>			
Trade debts		(15,040,469)	(33,569,629)
Advances		12,185,236	(5,656,006)
Short term deposits, prepayments and other receivables		(193,289,373)	(193,361,136)
		(197,144,606)	(232,586,771)
<i>Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities:</i>			
Trade and other payables		305,310,694	187,886,805
Increase in lease liability		-	-
		230,134,900	7,260,592
Finance cost paid		(625,343)	(579,798)
Levies paid		(2,859,263)	(1,653,165)
Taxes paid		(9,174,711)	(7,633,260)
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities		217,475,583	(2,605,631)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payment for acquisition of property and equipment		(6,985,370)	(285,719)
Payment for acquisition of intangible assets		-	-
Receipt from / (payment for) short term investments		(22,307,685)	17,266,698
Increase in long term deposits		(100,000)	-
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities		(29,393,055)	16,980,979
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Long term financing obtained		2,131,500	-
Repayment of long term loan		(1,378,669)	(1,241,606)
Net cash used in financing activities		752,831	(1,241,606)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		188,835,359	13,133,742
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		82,580,342	69,446,600
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	14	271,415,701	82,580,342

The annexed notes, from 1 to 38, form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE



DIRECTOR

1 LEGAL STATUS AND OPERATIONS

Darson Securities Limited ("the Company") was incorporated in Pakistan under the Repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now Companies Act, 2017) having CIUN 0041048 as a public unlisted company on March 11, 2000. The company has changed its status from public unlisted company to private company on November 8, 2022. The Company is a Trading Right Entitlement Certificate (TREC) holder of Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited and had also acquired membership of the Pakistan Mercantile Exchange Limited (Formerly known as National Commodity Exchange Limited). It is principally engaged in the business of brokerage, underwriting, buying and selling of stocks, shares, modaraba certificates, etc. The location and address of the registered and corporate office of the Company is as follow:

Sr.	Particulars	Location
1.	Head Office	Room no. 102, 1st Floor, Lahore Stock Exchange Building, Lahore
2.	Corporate Office	Room 807 & 808, 8th Floor, Business and Finance Centre, Karachi
3.	Karachi Stock Exchange Office	Room 516, 5th Floor, Stock Exchange Building, Karachi.
4.	Karachi – Gulshan Iqbal Office	Office No. 2, Mezzanine Floor, Anum Tower, SB-37, Block 13/C, Gulshan Iqbal, Karachi.
5.	Islamabad Office	Office # 24, 1st Floor, City Square, Gate No. 1, Block-B, Sector B-17, Islamabad.
6.	Lahore Office (LSE)	Office No. 102, 1st Floor, Lahore Stock Exchange, Aiwan-e-Iqbal Road, Lahore.
7.	Lahore Office (Liberty)	Office No. 401, 3rd Floor, Tower, Liberty Gulberg, Lahore.
8.	Dera Ismail Khan Office	Room # 15, 2nd Floor, State Life Building, Circular Road, Dera Ismail Khan.
9.	Faisalabad Office 1	Office No. 122-123, Property # 267-B, City Mall, Chen One Road, Faisalabad.
10.	Faisalabad Office 2	Room 512, 5th Floor, State Life Building # 02, Liaquat Road, Faisalabad.
11.	Jhelum Office	Shop # 23-24, 1st Floor, Metro Trade Centre, Near Shaloom Centre, Al-Markaz Road, Jhelum.
12.	Sargodha Office	Room # 3, 1st Floor, Al-Munir, Liaquat Bazar, Sargodha.
13.	Gujranwala Office	Office No. 10, Ground Floor, Block A, GDA Trust Plaza, G.T. Road, Gujranwala.
14.	Hyderabad Branch	Plot No. 143-D, Mezzanine Floor, Block-D, Unit # 07, Latifabad, Hyderabad.

BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

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

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

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

2.2 Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy.

MZCO

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented using the currency of economic environment of the country in which the company operates. These financial statements are presented in Pakistan Rupees, which is the Company's functional currency.

2.4 Critical accounting estimates & judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting and reporting standards, requires management to use certain accounting estimates and exercise judgements in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. Estimates and judgements are regularly evaluated and are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. 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 revision and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future periods. The areas involving significant estimates or judgements are:

- Useful lives, residual values and depreciation method of property and equipment - Note 3.1 & 5
- Useful lives, residual values and amortisation method of intangible assets - Note 3.2 & 6
- Allowance for expected credit loss - Note 3.4, 3.3.4 and 9.1
- Revenue - Note 3.7
- Current income tax expense, provision for current tax and recognition of deferred tax asset - Note 3
- Estimation of provisions - Note 3.9
- Impairment of non financial assets - Note 3.11
- Estimation of contingent liabilities - Note 3.12

2.5 New or amendments to existing standards and interpretations

2.5.1 Standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations that are effective in the current year

Following amendments to published accounting and reporting standards are mandatory for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 July 2024:

- IAS 37 (Amendments) 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent assets';
- IAS 16 (Amendments) 'Property, Plant and Equipment';
- IFRS 9 (Amendments) 'Financial Instruments'; and
- IFRS 16 (Amendments) 'Leases'

The above-mentioned amendments to accounting and reporting standards did not have any impact on the amounts recognized in prior period and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

2.5.2 Standards, interpretations and amendments to accounting and reporting standards that are effective in current year but are not relevant to the Company

Following are the standards, interpretations and amendments, which have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) but have not been notified locally by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) as at June 30, 2025. These are considered either not to be relevant or to have any significant effect on the Company's operations upon their initial application and are therefore not detailed in these financial statements.

Standards

- | | |
|---------|--|
| IFRS 1 | First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards |
| IFRIC12 | Service Concession Arrangement |
| IFRS 13 | Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements |
| IFRS 19 | Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures |

2.5.3 Standards, interpretations and amendments to accounting and reporting standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Company

Following are the standards and amendments to the IFRS Standards that are mandatory for

companies having accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025 and have not been early adopted by the Company. These are considered either not to be relevant or to have any significant effect on the Company's operations upon their initial application and are therefore not detailed in these financial statements.

Standards		Effective date
IFRS 9	Classification and measurement of financial instruments	January 1, 2026
IAS 21	Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)	January 1, 2025
IFRS 19	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	January 1, 2027
IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements	January 1, 2027

The management expects that the adoption of the above revision, amendments and interpretation of the standards will not materially effect the Company's financial statements in the period of initial application.

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements:

3.1 Property and Equipment

Cost

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost in relation to property and equipment comprises acquisition and other directly attributable cost incurred in bringing the asset to its intended use. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance costs are charged to statement of profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation on property and equipment is charged to statement of profit or loss on a reducing balance method so as to write off cost / depreciable amount of an asset over its estimated useful life at the rates as disclosed in the Note 5 to the financial statements. Depreciation is charged from the date the assets are available to use while no depreciation is charged after the date when the assets are disposed off. The residual value and useful lives are reviewed by the management at each financial year end and adjusted if impact on depreciation is significant.

Derecognition

An item of property and equipment is derecognized on 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 carrying amount in the year the asset is derecognized) shall be charged to statement of profit or loss.

3.2 Intangible assets

These include membership cards of PMEX, Trading Right Entitlement Certificates (TREC) and Offices and Website & Software.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized in the financial statements using the trade date accounting method, i.e., on the date when the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Trade date is the date on which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

a) Finite useful life

These are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition these are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment loss, if any. The carrying amounts are reviewed at each reporting date to assess whether they are recorded in excess of

their recoverable amount and where carrying values exceed estimated recoverable amount, these are written down to their estimated recoverable amount. Intangible assets are amortised using the reducing balance method over their useful life as disclosed in Note 6.2 to the financial statements. These intangible assets include website and softwares.

b) Indefinite useful life

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are recognized initially at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost on initial recognition is determined as the purchase price paid in cash or cash equivalents, or the fair value of other consideration given at the date of acquisition. Where intangible assets are acquired through exchange of assets and the fair value of neither the asset received nor the asset given up can be reliably measured, the cost of the asset acquired is measured at the carrying amount of the asset given up. These assets are not amortized, but their carrying amounts are reviewed at each reporting date and tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is written down to its recoverable amount. The Company's indefinite life intangible assets comprise Trading Right Entitlement Certificate, PMEX Membership, and Offices.

3.3 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

3.3.1 Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following three categories:

(a) Financial assets measured at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised 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 either:

- (i) 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; or
- (ii) It is an investment in equity instrument which is designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with the irrevocable election available to the Company at initial recognition.

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.

Such financial assets are initially measured at fair value and transaction cost, if any is expensed out in the statement of profit or loss.

3.3.1.2 Subsequent measurement

(a) Financial assets measured at amortised cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost (determined using the effective

interest method) less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Interest / markup income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment losses arising from such financial assets are recognized in statement of profit or loss.

(b) Financial assets at FVTOCI

Financial assets classified as FVTOCI are measured at fair value subsequent to initial recognition. The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instrument.

Debt instruments at FVTOCI

Debt instruments held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVTOCI.

- Interest income is recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method.
- Impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss.
- Other fair value changes are recognized in other comprehensive income.
- On derecognition, cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in OCI are reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

Equity instruments designated at FVTOCI

At initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably elect to classify certain equity investments as FVTOCI.

- Changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.
- These cumulative changes are **not reclassified** to profit or loss on derecognition.
- Dividends from such investments are recognized in profit or loss when the right to receive payment is established, provided they represent a return on investment.

(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 statement of profit or loss.

3.3.2 Financial liabilities

(a) Initial measurement

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised 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.

(b) Subsequent measurement

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses if any, 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.

3.3.3 Derecognition

a) Financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when the asset is transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership. If the Company retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of

ownership, the financial asset continues to be recognized. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and has not retained control of the asset, the asset is derecognized and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

b) Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities only when its obligations under the financial liabilities are discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

3.3.4 Impairment

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt instruments measured at FVTOCI, lease receivables, contract assets, loan commitments, and financial guarantee contracts in accordance with IFRS 9.

Trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables

The Company applies the **simplified approach** permitted by IFRS 9 to measure expected credit losses. Under this approach, a lifetime ECL is recognised from initial recognition and throughout the life of the asset.

Other financial assets

For all other financial assets (such as debt instruments at amortised cost or at FVTOCI), the Company applies the **general approach** to measuring ECLs. Under this approach, at each reporting date the Company assesses whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition:

If credit risk has not increased significantly, a 12-month ECL is recognised.

If credit risk has increased significantly, a lifetime ECL is recognised.

Expected credit losses are measured in a manner that reflects:

An unbiased and probability-weighted amount determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes; the time value of money; and

reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions available at the reporting date.

The loss allowance is recognised in profit or loss as an impairment gain or loss at each reporting date, representing the movement in the ECL allowance.

3.3.5 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are off-set and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position, if the Company has a legal right to set off the transaction and also intends, either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3.4 Trade debts and other receivables

Trade debts are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit loss. The company has applied simplified approach to measure expected credit losses, which uses a life time expected credit loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

3.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position are carried at cost. For the purpose of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank balances in current, saving and deposit accounts.

3.6 Trade and other payables

Liabilities for trade and other amounts payable are initially recognized at fair value, which is normally the transaction cost.

3.7 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised at the time when control is transferred to the customer. This is usually when services are provided. Revenue from different sources of income is recognized as follows:

- Brokerage, commission are recognized as and when such services are provided and right to receive payment is established.
- Profit on saving accounts, profit on exposure deposits and markup on marginal financing is recognized at effective yield on time proportion basis.
- Dividend income is recorded when the right to receive the dividend is established.

3.8 Taxation

Minimum tax levies

The company designates the amount calculated on taxable income using the notified tax rate as an income tax within the scope of IAS 12 'Income Taxes' and recognize it as current income tax expense. Any excess over the amount designated as income tax, is then recognized as a levy falling under the scope of IFRIC 21 / IAS 37.

Final tax levies

Final taxes paid, other than tax withheld on dividends earned from investment in subsidiaries, associates or joint arrangements which are classified as income tax falling within the scope of IAS 12, under Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 are classified as levies within the scope of IFRIC 21 / IAS 37. Current and deferred tax do not arise on these levies.

Super tax

The calculation of super tax is partly based on taxable income and partly on income that can be attributed or allocated. The portion of super tax based on taxable income is classified as income tax under IAS 12. However, the portion based on amounts other than taxable income is classified as a levy under IFRIC 21 / IAS 37.

Current income tax

Provision of current tax is based on the taxable income for the year determined in accordance with the prevailing law for taxation of income. The charge for current tax is calculated using rates enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date and after taking into account tax credits, rebates and exemptions, if any. The charge for current tax also includes adjustments, where considered necessary, to provide for tax made in previous years arising from assessments framed during the year for such years.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax base and carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and carried forward unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carried forward unused tax losses can be utilized. Carrying amount of all deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

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

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

3.9 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

3.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

The assets are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication that the assets are impaired. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset carrying amount, does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation (if any), if no impairment loss had been recognised. The Company recognises the reversal immediately in the statement of profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with the revaluation model in which case, the reversal is charged against the revaluation reserve. Any reversal of an impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation increase.

3.11 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.

3.12 Transactions with related parties

Transactions with related parties are carried out at arm's length. Prices for these transactions are determined on the basis of comparable uncontrolled price method, which sets the price by reference to comparable goods and services sold in an economically comparable market to a buyer unrelated to the seller.

DARSON SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

4 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Land	Furniture and Fixture	Office Equipment	Computer Equipment	Vehicles	Total
-----Rupees-----						
As at June 30, 2023						
Cost	43,542,600	6,102,214	10,365,018	15,321,163	28,175,467	103,506,462
Accumulated depreciation	-	(5,056,894)	(4,843,249)	(6,559,888)	(19,734,657)	(36,194,688)
Net book value	43,542,600	1,045,320	5,521,769	8,761,275	8,440,810	67,311,774
For the year ended June 30, 2024						
Opening net book value	43,542,600	1,045,320	5,521,769	8,761,275	8,440,810	67,311,774
Additions during the year	-	-	120,000	165,719	-	285,719
Depreciation charge	-	(104,532)	(563,062)	(882,297)	(1,688,162)	(3,238,053)
Closing net book value	43,542,600	940,788	5,078,707	8,044,697	6,752,648	64,359,440
As at June 30, 2024						
Cost	43,542,600	6,102,214	10,485,018	15,486,882	28,175,467	103,792,181
Accumulated depreciation	-	(5,161,426)	(5,406,311)	(7,442,185)	(21,422,819)	(39,432,741)
Net book value	43,542,600	940,788	5,078,707	8,044,697	6,752,648	64,359,440
For the Year ended June 30, 2025						
Opening net book value	43,542,600	940,788	5,078,707	8,044,697	6,752,648	64,359,440
Additions during the year	-	-	1,524,650	2,190,720	3,270,000	6,985,370
Depreciation charge	-	(94,079)	(660,336)	(953,648)	(1,544,858)	(3,252,921)
Closing net book value	43,542,600	846,709	5,943,021	9,281,769	8,477,790	68,091,889
As at June 30, 2025						
Cost	43,542,600	6,102,214	12,009,668	17,577,602	31,445,467	110,777,551
Accumulated depreciation	-	(5,255,505)	(6,066,647)	(8,395,833)	(22,967,677)	(42,685,662)
Net book value	43,542,600	846,709	5,943,021	9,281,769	8,477,790	68,091,889
Annual rate of depreciation	-	10%	10%	10%	20%	

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DARSON SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees	
5 INTANGIBLE ASSETS				
Trading Right Entitlement Certificate and Offices	5.1	53,052,165	53,052,165	
Membership - Pakistan Mercantile Exchange Limited (PMEX)		1,000,000	1,000,000	
		54,052,165	54,052,165	
Website and Software	5.2	100,177	309,514	
		54,152,342	54,361,679	
5.1 Trading Right Entitlement Certificate and Offices				
Trading Right Entitlement Certificate				
Cost		5,000,000	5,000,000	
Accumulated impairment		(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)	
	5.1.1	2,500,000	2,500,000	
Offices / Booths				
Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited	5.1.2	50,552,165	50,552,165	
		53,052,165	53,052,165	
5.1.1 This represents TREC received by the company in accordance with the Stock Exchanges (Corporatization, Demutualization and Integration) Act, 2012. These have been carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any.				
5.1.2 The Company has acquired rights relating to various offices, rooms, and booths at different locations for the purpose of conducting its business operations and activities. These rights are recognized as intangible assets in accordance with the Company's accounting policies.				
	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees	
5.2 Website and Software				
Net carrying amount				
Opening net book value		309,514	386,894	
Disposal		(184,293)	-	
Amortisation for the year		(25,044)	(77,380)	
Closing net book value		100,177	309,514	
Gross carrying amount				
Cost		725,931	725,931	
Deletion		(184,293)	-	
Accumulated amortisation		(441,461)	(416,417)	
Net book value		100,177	309,514	
Amortisation rate				
		20%	20%	
6 LONG TERM DEPOSITS				
Trading deposits placed with:				
Deposit with CDC		200,000	200,000	
Deposit with NCCPL		1,500,000	1,400,000	
Other security deposits:				
Deposit with PSO		500,000	500,000	
		2,200,000	2,100,000	
7 DEFERRED TAX ASSET				
	At July 01, 2024	Recognised in P&L	Recognised in OCI	At June 30, 2025
	(Rupees)			
Taxable Temporary Differences on :				
Property & equipment	(2,009,681)	(247,178)	-	(2,256,859)
Deductible Temporary Differences on :				
Business losses	19,119,164	(12,332,280)	-	6,786,884
Short term investments	3,602,601	(15,651,840)	-	(12,049,239)
Depreciation losses	9,771,710	(425,411)	-	9,346,299
Allowance for expected credit loss	684,822	1,619,477	-	2,304,299
Minimum and alternate corporate taxes	8,305,778	(8,305,778)	-	-
	39,474,394	(35,343,010)	-	4,131,384

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DARSON SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

		2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees		
8 TRADE DEBTS					
Trade debts - considered good	8.2	59,457,838	50,001,774		
Trade debts - considered doubtful		7,945,860	2,361,455		
		67,403,698	52,363,229		
Less : Allowance for expected credit losses	8.1	(7,945,860)	(2,361,455)		
		59,457,838	50,001,774		
8.1 Movement in allowance for expected credit losses is as below:					
Opening balance		2,361,455	5,278,356		
Recognised during the year		5,584,405	-		
Reversal during the year		-	(2,916,901)		
Closing balance		7,945,860	2,361,455		
8.2	This includes Rs. Nil million (2024: Rs. 0.013 million) due from related parties. The Company holds capital securities having fair value of Rs. 300.09 million (2024: Rs. 245.19 million) owned by its clients, as collaterals against trade debts - considered good.				
		2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees		
8.3 Aging Analysis					
The aging analysis of trade debt is as follows:					
Upto five days		53,439,478	39,694,440		
More than five days		13,964,220	12,668,789		
		67,403,698	52,363,229		
9 ADVANCES					
Unsecured - Considered good					
Advance to employees		5,368,853	16,740,338		
Advance against software		-	813,751		
		5,368,853	17,554,089		
10 SHORT TERM DEPOSITS, PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES					
Pakistan Mercantile Exchange clearing deposit		1,572,118	2,677,586		
National Clearing Company Pakistan limited	10.1	49,931,204	15,269,428		
Exposure margin deposit - future	10.1	147,048,173	108,784,385		
Exposure margin deposit - ready	10.1	257,870,987	126,686,566		
Base minimum capital deposit - house	10.2	800,000	8,100,000		
Gem board exposure margin deposit - house	10.3	50,000	72,000		
Prepayments		1,495,288	2,401,365		
Other receivables		-	487,067		
		458,767,770	264,478,397		
11	These represents deposits with National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited against exposure arising out of trading in securities in accordance with the NCCPL Regulations, 2015 of National Clearing Company Pakistan Limited and Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited.				
10.2	This amount represents deposits with PSX which is calculated as per the slabs given in PSX/N-351, to meet the shortfall and the requirements of the act.				
10.3	This amount has been presented in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 5A of the PSX Rule Book, which governs the trading of equity securities on the Growth Enterprise Market.				
		2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees		
11 SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS					
At fair value through profit or loss:					
Shares of listed companies - at fair value through profit or loss	11.1	169,205,223	105,348,438		
11.1 Investments in shares of listed companies at fair value through profit or loss:					
Name of Securities	Note	2025 Number of shares	2024 Number of shares	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited		1,285,000	1,644,500	35,941,450	21,066,045
Bank of Punjab Limited		1,074,262	1,192,239	11,118,612	5,806,204
Bank Alfalah Limited		146,355	146,355	11,743,525	9,955,067
Air Link Communication Limited		8,000	4,000	1,221,120	355,320
Al Shaheer Corporation Limited		229,000	25,000	1,767,880	201,750
Avanceon Limited		30,500	9,175	1,488,095	495,634
Engro Corporation Limited		36,097	3,718	6,589,868	1,237,016
Bank Al Habib Limited		7,500	17,217	1,183,350	1,931,403
Zeal Pak Cement Factory Limited		2,842,200	2,842,200	1,250,568	1,250,568

DARSON SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

Name of Securities	Note	2025	2024	2025	2024
		Number of shares	Number of shares	Rupees	Rupees
BankIslami Pakistan Limited		75,000	13,500	2,686,500	300,510
Habib Bank Limited		15,772	22,272	2,826,185	2,762,396
MCB Bank Limited		4,220	2,720	1,216,795	617,494
TRG Pakistan Limited		100,000	14,000	5,651,000	868,700
Fauji Foods Limited		90,000	200,000	1,393,200	1,774,000
Pakistan Refinery Ltd.		41,500	51,000	1,408,095	1,183,200
Engro Fertilizers Limited		9,559	9,059	1,774,055	1,505,787
LSE Capital Ltd.		245,306	245,306	1,471,836	765,355
LSE Venture Ltd.		842,825	842,825	9,692,488	4,846,244
Faysal Bank Limited		24,000	6,000	1,673,280	314,640
Aisha Steel Mills Limited		171,000	91,000	1,920,330	669,760
Hub Power Company Limited		44,244	19,944	6,097,266	3,252,468
Engro Polymer		329,000	49,000	10,379,950	2,201,080
Fauji Cement Company Limited		105,625	5,625	4,718,269	128,869
National Bank of Pakistan		10,952	62,952	1,190,373	2,338,667
Oil & Gas Development Company Limited		14,666	12,500	3,234,733	1,692,125
Pakistan State Oil Company Limited		3,000	8,500	1,132,590	1,412,785
Standard Chartered Bank Pakistan Limited		50,000	50,000	3,040,000	3,084,000
Others	11.1.2	2,859,839	4,603,643	35,393,810	33,331,351
		10,695,422	12,194,250	169,205,223	105,348,438

1.2 These include securities with zero value which are as under:

Name of Securities	2025	2024
	Number of shares	Number of shares
Al-Meezan Mutual Fund Ltd.	4,000	4,000
AMZ Ventures Ltd.	16,040	16,040
Al-Azhar Textile Mills Ltd.	1,000	1,000
Beema Pakistan Limited	445,000	445,000
1st Capital Mutual Fund Limited	117	117
Golden Arrow Selected Funds Ltd.	1,157	1,157
Genertech Pakistan Limited	29,050	29,050
Habib Growth Fund	20	20
Habib Investment Fund	100	100
Innovative Investment Bank Ltd.	1,630	1,630
Javed Omer Vohra And Company Ltd.	201,688	201,688
MCB Pakistan Stock Market Fund	102	102
Mukhtar Textile Mills Ltd.	500	500
Norrie Textile Mills Ltd.	436,100	436,100
Pangrio Sugar Mills Ltd.	20,500	20,500
Southern Electric Power Company Limite	2	2
Transmission Engineering Co. Ltd.	10,000	10,000
Wazir Ali Industries Ltd.	21	21
Shahpur Textile Mills Limited.	2,774	2,774
	1,169,801	1,169,801

12 PREPAID LEVIES	Note	2025	2024
		Rupees	Rupees
Minimum tax differential		2,721,464	1,109,653
Final tax		2,863,841	1,616,389
		5,585,305	2,726,042
13 TAX REFUND DUE FROM THE GOVERNMENT			
Opening balance		39,141,407	39,141,407
Provision adjusted		(7,469,232)	-
Advance tax adjustment		7,633,260	-
Closing balance		39,305,435	39,141,407
14 CASH AND BANK BALANCES			
Cash in hand		841,606	352,468
Cash at bank			
- In current accounts		124,911,010	54,144,183
- In saving accounts	14.1	145,663,085	28,083,691
	14.2	270,574,095	82,227,874
		271,415,701	82,580,342

14.1 This carries profit rate ranging from 5% to 18% (2024: 10% to 20.50%) per annum.

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DARSON SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
14.2 Cash at bank			
- House account		27,567,446	8,894,762
- Client account		<u>243,006,649</u>	<u>73,333,112</u>
		<u>270,574,095</u>	<u>82,227,874</u>
15 SHARE CAPITAL			
15.1 AUTHORIZED SHARE CAPITAL			
		2025 Number of shares	2024 Rupees
Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each		<u>5,000,000</u>	<u>500,000,000</u>
15.2 ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP CAPITAL			
Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each			
fully paid in cash		<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>200,000,000</u>
15.2.1 There is no change in the issued, subscribed and paid up capital of the company therefore reconciliation of number of shares outstanding is not provided.			
15.2.2 There is no shareholder agreement for voting rights, board selection, rights of first refusal and block voting.			
16 LONG TERM LOAN			
		2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Opening balance		1,549,395	2,388,641
Addition		2,131,500	-
Interest expense		308,369	402,360
Paid during the year		<u>(1,378,669)</u>	<u>(1,241,606)</u>
Closing balance	16.1	2,610,595	1,549,395
Less: current portion shown under current liabilities		<u>(888,244)</u>	<u>(913,174)</u>
Non-Current		<u>1,722,351</u>	<u>636,221</u>
16.1 This represents long term loan obtained from Soneri Bank Limited for the purpose of purchasing vehicles. The markup rate is 1YK+2% and tenure is ending in March 2030. These loans are secured through Joint Ownership of the vehicles purchased by utilising the loans			
16.2 Maturity Analysis of long term loan - undiscounted contractual cash flows			
		2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Up to one year		888,244	913,174
After one year		<u>1,722,351</u>	<u>636,221</u>
		<u>2,610,595</u>	<u>1,549,395</u>
17 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES			
Trade creditors		593,566,047	254,053,074
Accrued expenses		<u>21,193,635</u>	<u>55,395,914</u>
		<u>614,759,682</u>	<u>309,448,988</u>
18 PROVISION FOR TAXATION			
Final tax		1,342,183	1,031,992
Income tax		<u>17,516,893</u>	<u>55,395,914</u>
		<u>18,859,076</u>	<u>56,427,906</u>
19 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS			
There are no known contingencies and commitments as at June 30, 2025 (2024: Nil).			
20 OPERATING REVENUE			
		2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Brokerage income		367,518,645	213,728,715
Dividend income		<u>8,947,889</u>	<u>6,879,947</u>
		<u>376,466,534</u>	<u>220,608,662</u>
21 OPERATING AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES			
Salaries and other benefits		239,047,333	161,780,962
Repair and maintenance		20,377,067	18,089,740
Utility		11,356,848	8,614,589
Computer charges		11,662,276	8,595,105
Entertainment		11,818,056	8,337,895
Donation & others		<u>9,821,155</u>	<u>3,113,910</u>
Allowance for expected credit loss	21.1	<u>5,584,405</u>	-

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	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
CDC and NCCPL charges		5,185,536	4,652,501
Depreciation	4	3,252,921	3,238,053
Printing and stationary		2,341,379	1,604,238
Traveling and conveyance		2,254,542	1,981,539
Insurance		1,703,732	1,422,705
Fee and other regulatory charges		1,738,424	977,710
Legal and professional charges		1,545,441	2,265,468
SECP transaction fee		1,331,101	769,309
Marketing Expenses		999,760	899,760
Communication and postage		528,414	410,646
Auditors' remuneration	21.2	300,000	275,000
Amortisation	5.2	25,044	77,380
		<u>330,873,434</u>	<u>227,106,510</u>

21.1 None of the directors and their spouses have any interest in donee's fund to which donations are made.

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
21.2 Auditors' Remuneration			
Annual audit fee		300,000	275,000
22 OTHER INCOME			
Other miscellaneous income	22.1	48,815,330	36,334,120
Profit on deposits with banks		18,513,719	15,891,952
Allowance for expected credit loss		-	2,916,901
		<u>67,329,049</u>	<u>55,142,973</u>

22.1 The breakup of other miscellaneous income is as follows:

Income from corporate services	40,640	73,733
Income from risk management system (RMS)	34,599,272	26,466,533
Income from margin trading system (MTS)	523,372	1,555,161
Income from base minimum capital (BMC)	951,664	1,568,026
Income from margin finance (MF)	12,700,382	6,670,667
	<u>48,815,330</u>	<u>36,334,120</u>

23 FINANCE COST AND OTHER CHARGES

Bank charges	625,343	579,798
Interest on long term loan	308,369	402,361
	<u>933,712</u>	<u>982,159</u>

24 LEVIES

Final tax	24.1	1,342,183	1,031,992
		<u>1,342,183</u>	<u>1,031,992</u>

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

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
25 INCOME TAX			
Current tax			
- Current year	25.1	17,516,893	6,437,240
Deferred tax		35,343,010	(20,188,054)
		<u>52,859,903</u>	<u>(13,750,814)</u>

25.1 The aggregate of levies amounting to Rs. 1,342,183/- (2024: Rs. 1,031,992/-) and income tax amounting to Rs. 17,516,893/- (2024: Rs. 6,437,240/-) represents tax liability of the Company calculated under the relevant provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

26 REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any directors (whether executive or otherwise) of the entity.

	2025			2024		
	Chief Executive	Directors	Executives	Chief Executive	Directors	Executives
Managerial remuneration	2,400,000	-	110,013,398	2,295,000	-	49,716,800
Allowances	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>2,400,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>110,013,398</u>	<u>2,295,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>49,716,800</u>
Number of persons	1	2	33	1	2	24

DARSON SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
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The company has not paid remuneration to the directors. Further, no allowances were paid to chief executive, directors and executives of the company.

27 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The related parties comprise key management personnel of the Company. The Company in the ordinary course of business carries out transactions with these related parties at arm's length.

Transactions with related parties such as remuneration and other benefits paid to directors, chief executive and executives during the year are disclosed in Note 9.2 and 26 of the financial statements. However, details of other transactions with the related parties have been specifically disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements, are as under:

<u>Name of related party</u>	<u>Relationship</u>	<u>Transactions during the year</u>	<u>2025 Rupees</u>	<u>2024 Rupees</u>
Mr. Ali Farooq Dar	Close family member of director	Receivables against regulatory fee	-	7,611
Mr. Omer Farooq Dar	Close family member of director	Receivables against regulatory fee	-	3,398
Mr. Muhammad Anwar Dar	Director	Receivables against regulatory fee	-	2,027

28 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

28.1 Risk management framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board is also responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. The Board meets frequently throughout the year for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

28.2 Financial assets and liabilities by category and their respective maturities

	<u>Balances as at June 30, 2025</u>		<u>Balances as at June 30, 2024</u>	
	<u>Maturity up to one year</u>	<u>Maturity after one year</u>	<u>Maturity up to one year</u>	<u>Maturity after one year</u>
	<u>Rupees</u>			
Financial assets				
Investment at FVOCI:				
	-	-	-	-
Investment at FVTPL:				
Short term investments	169,205,223	-	105,348,438	-
At amortised cost				
Long term deposits	-	2,200,000	-	2,100,000
Trade debts - considered good	59,457,838	-	50,001,774	-
Short term deposits and other receivables	458,717,770	-	262,077,032	-
Cash and bank balances	271,415,701	-	82,580,342	-
	789,591,309	2,200,000	394,659,148	2,100,000
	958,796,532	2,200,000	500,007,586	2,100,000
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Trade and other payables	610,802,464	-	261,531,472	-
Long term loan	888,244	1,722,351	913,174	636,221
	611,690,708	1,722,351	262,444,646	636,221

28.3 Fair values estimate

In case of equity instruments, the Company measures fair value using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

Level 1 : Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market.

Level 2 : Valuation techniques based on observable inputs.

Level 3 : Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data.

Fair value at initial recognition:

The Company takes in to account factors specific to the transaction and to the asset or liability, when determining whether or not the fair value at initial recognition equals the transaction price. Except for long term deposits and short term investments, the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recognized in these financial statements equals the transaction price at initial recognition.

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Valuation techniques and inputs used:

For financial instruments, since majority of the interest bearing instruments are variable rate based instruments carried at amortised cost, there is no difference in carrying amount and the fair value.

Fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on recurring basis after initial

The company uses widely recognized valuation techniques, for determining the fair value of assets and liabilities, that use only observable market data and require little management judgement and estimation. The short term investments through profit or loss respectively been categorized as follows:

Level	June 30, 2025		June 30, 2024	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value

Financial assets carried at Fair Value:

Short term investments	1	169,205,223	169,205,223	105,348,438	105,348,438
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28.4 Financial Risk Factors

The Company has exposures to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Market Risk

28.5 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. Concentration of credit risk arises when a number of counter parties are engaged in similar business activities or have similar economic features that would causes their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations of credit risk indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry. The Company's portfolio of financial instruments is broadly diversified and transactions are conducted with diverse credit-worthy counterparties thereby mitigating any significant concentration of credit risk.

Credit risk of the Company arises from deposits with banks, trade debts, deposits with regulatory authorities, short term investments 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 and other factors, and obtains necessary collaterals to reduce credit risks. Further, credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counter parties are banks with reasonably high credit ratings.

The carrying amount of financial assets represent the maximum credit exposure, as specified below:

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Fair value through profit and loss			
Short term investments		169,205,223	105,348,438
At amortised cost			
Long term deposits		2,200,000	2,100,000
Advance		5,368,853	17,554,089
Trade receivable - considered good		59,457,838	50,001,774
Short term deposits and other receivables		458,717,770	262,077,032
Bank balances		270,574,095	82,227,874
		<u>965,523,779</u>	<u>519,309,207</u>

i) Credit quality and impairment:

Credit quality of financial assets is assessed by reference to external credit ratings, where available, or to historical information about counterparty default rates. Counterparties, with the exception of long-term deposits, trade debts and other receivables have external credit ratings determined by various credit rating agencies as follow:

Bank Name	Agency	ST Rating	LT Rating	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
MCB Bank Limited	PACRA	A1+	AAA	1,715,169	1,916,568
Habib Bank Limited	JCR-VIS	A1+	AAA	3,303,818	3,543,014
Bank Al Habib Limited	PACRA	A1+	AAA	12,159,084	1,211,017
Bank Alfalah Limited	PACRA	A1+	AAA	170,072	726,250
Silk Bank Limited	JCR-VIS	Suspended	Suspended	21,797	51,797
Habib Metro Bank Limited	PACRA	A1+	AA+	16,534	57,224
Bank Islami Pakistan Limited	PACRA	A1	AA-	17,148,864	3,021,520
JS Bank Ltd	PACRA	A1+	AA	634,093	1,131,804
United Bank Limited	JCR-VIS	A1+	AAA	1,051,906	2,527,772
Soneri Bank Limited	PACRA	A1+	AA-	228,709,872	45,139,538

Bank Name	Agency	ST Rating	LT Rating	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Bank of Punjab	PACRA	A1+	AA+	894,900	367,710
Bank of Khyber	PACRA	A1	A+	536,226	38,620
Meezan Bank Limited	JCR-VIS	A1+	AAA	3,128,879	22,495,040
Faysal Bank Limited	PACRA	A1+	AA	1,082,881	-
				<u>270,574,095</u>	<u>82,227,874</u>

28.6 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of adequate funds through committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions due to dynamic nature of the business. The Company finances its operations through equity, borrowings and working capital with a view to maintaining an appropriate mix between various sources of finance to minimize risk. The management aims to maintain flexibility in funding by keeping regular committed credit lines. The following are the contractual maturities of the financial liabilities. It is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier or at significantly different amounts.

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Contractual cash flows			
Trade and other payables		614,759,682	309,448,988
Current portion of loan		888,244	913,174
Long term loan		1,722,351	636,221
Maturity up to one year:			
Trade and other payables		614,759,682	309,448,988
Current portion of loan		888,244	913,174
		<u>615,647,926</u>	<u>310,362,162</u>
Maturity for more than one year:			
Long term loan		<u>1,722,351</u>	<u>636,221</u>

28.7 Market risk

Market risk means that fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices such as, foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices. The objective is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return. The market risk associated with the company's business activities are discussed as under:

28.7.1 Foreign exchange risk

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. The company is not exposed to currency risk as the company does not maintain bank accounts in foreign currencies and does not have any receivables and payables in foreign currency.

28.7.2 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company analyzes its interest rate exposure on a regular basis by monitoring existing facilities against prevailing market interest rates and taking into accounts various other financing options available.

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Financial assets carried at Fair Value:			
Cash at bank			
- In saving accounts	14	<u>145,663,085</u>	<u>28,083,691</u>
Financial liabilities			
Variable rate instruments:			
Long term loan		<u>2,610,595</u>	<u>1,549,395</u>

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The company has no financial instruments with fixed rates

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

If interest rates on long term loan at the year end, fluctuate by 1% higher /lower with all the other variables held constant, profit after taxation for the year would have been Rs. 1,430,525 (2024: Rs. 265,343) lower/higher, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating rate borrowings.

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20.7.3 Equity Price Risk

Equity price risk represents the risk that fair value of financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factor affecting all or similar financial instruments traded in the market. The Company is exposed to equity price risk since it has investments in quoted equity securities amounting to Rs. 169.21 million (2024: Rs. 105.34 million) at the reporting date. The Company manages price risk by monitoring exposure in quoted equity securities and implementing the strict discipline in internal risk management and investment policies.

29 CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safe guard its ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stake holders and to maintain strong capital base to support the development of its business. The Company manages its capital structure in the context of economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure the Company may adjust amount of dividend paid to shareholders or issue new shares.

30 Liquid Capital

Sr. #	Head of Account	Value in Pak Rupees	Hair Cut / Adjustments	Net Adjusted Value
1. Assets				
1.1	Property & Equipment	68,091,889	68,091,889	-
1.2	Intangible Assets	54,152,342	54,152,342	-
1.3	Investment in Govt. Securities	-	-	-
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.	-	-	-
	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. 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.	169,205,223	66,887,925	102,317,298
	ii. Long term investment in equity securities	-	-	-
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.	3,000,000	2,200,000	800,000
1.9	Margin deposits with exchange and clearing house.	456,472,482	-	456,472,482
1.10	Deposit with authorized intermediary against borrowed securities under SLB.	-	-	-
1.11	Other deposits and prepayments	1,495,288	1,495,288	-
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.	5,368,853	5,368,853	-
	(ii) No haircut may be applied to the advance tax to the extent it is netted with provision of taxation.	35,206,374	35,206,374	-
	(iii) In all other cases 100% of net value	4,131,384	4,131,384	-
1.16	Receivables from clearing house or securities exchange(s)	-	-	-
	100% value of claims other than those on account of entitlements against trading of securities in all markets including MtM gains.	-	-	-

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Sr. #	Head of Account	Value in Pak Rupees	Hair Cut / Adjustments	Net Adjusted Value
1.17	Receivables from customers			
	i. In case receivables are against margin financing, the aggregate of (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. Lower of net balance sheet value or value determined through adjustments.	46,942,325	44,153,133	44,153,133
	ii. Incase receivables are against margin trading, 5% of the net balance sheet value.	-	-	-
	iii. Incase receivables are against securities borrowings under SLB, the amount paid to NCCPL as collateral upon entering into contract, net amount after deducting haircut	-	-	-
	iv. Incase of other trade receivables not more than 5 days overdue, 0% of the net balance sheet value.	6,497,153	-	6,497,153
	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.	6,018,360	6,018,360	6,018,360
	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.	-	-	-
1.18	Cash and Bank balances			
	i. Bank Balance-proprietary accounts	27,567,446	-	27,567,446
	ii. Bank balance-customer accounts	243,006,649	-	243,006,649
	iii. Cash in hand	841,606	-	841,606
1.19	Subscription money against investment in IPO/ offer for sale (asset)			
	(i) No haircut may be applied in respect of amount paid as subscription money provided that shares have not been allotted or are not included in the investments of securities broker.	-	-	-
	(ii) In case of Investment in IPO where shares have been allotted but not yet credited in CDS Account, 25% haircuts will be applicable on the value of such securities	-	-	-
	(iii) In case of subscription in right shares where the shares have not yet been credited in CDS account, 15% or VAR based haircut whichever is higher, will be applied on Right Shares. Balance sheet value or Net value after deducting haircuts.	-	-	-
1.20	Total Assets	1,127,997,374	287,705,548	887,674,127
Liabilities				
2.1	Trade Payables			
	i. Payable to exchanges and clearing house	-	-	-
	ii. Payable against leveraged market products	-	-	-
	iii. Payable to customers	593,566,047	-	593,566,047
2.2	Current Liabilities			
	i. Statutory and regulatory dues	-	-	-
	ii. Accruals and other payables	21,193,635	-	21,193,635
	iii. Short-term borrowings	-	-	-
	iv. Current portion of subordinated loans	-	-	-
	v. Current portion of long term liabilities	888,244	-	888,244
	vi. Deferred Liabilities	-	-	-
	vii. Provision for bad debts	-	-	-
	viii. Provision for taxation	-	-	-
	ix. Other liabilities as per accounting principles and included in the financial	-	-	-
2.3	Non-Current Liabilities			
	i. Long-Term financing	-	-	-
	Note (s) 100% haircut may be allowed against long term portion of financing obtained from a financial institution against amount due against finance leases. (b) Nil in all other cases.	1,722,351	1,722,351	-
	ii. Other liabilities as per accounting principles and included in the financial	-	-	-
	iii. Staff retirement benefits	-	-	-
	Note (s) 100% haircut may be allowed against long term portion of financing obtained from a financial institution against amount due against finance leases. (b) Nil in all other cases.	-	-	-
	iv. Other liabilities as per accounting principles and included in the financial	-	-	-

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Sr. #	Head of Account	Value in Pak Rupees	Hair Cut / Adjustments	Net Adjusted Value
2.4	Subordinated Loans			
	i. 100% of Subordinated loans which fulfill the conditions specified by SECP are allowed to be deducted:	-	-	-
	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.			
2.5	Total Liabilities	617,370,277	1,722,351	615,647,926
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 financees.	-	335,101	335,101
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	-	-	-
3.3	Net underwriting Commitments			
	(a) in the case of right issue : 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 issue where the market price of securities is greater than the subscription price, 5% of the Haircut multiplied by the net underwriting (b) in any other case : 12.5% of the net underwriting commitments	-	-	-
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	-	-	-
3.5	Foreign exchange agreements and foreign currency positions			
	5% of the net position in foreign currency.Net position in foreign currency means the difference of total assets denominated in foreign cuurrency less total liabilities denominated in foreign currency	-	-	-
3.6	Amount Payable under REPO	-	-	-
3.7	Repo adjustment			
	In the case of financier/purchaser the total amount receivable under Repo less the 110% of the market value of underlying securities.	-	-	-
3.8	Concentrated proprietary positions			
	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	-	-	-
3.9	Opening Positions in futures and options			
	i. In case of customer positions, the total margin requiremnets in respect of open postions less the amount of cash deposited by the customer and the value of securities held as collateral/ pledged with securities exchange after applyiong VaR haircuts	-	2,922,298	2,922,298
	ii. In case of proprietary positions , the total margin requirements in respect of open positions to the extent not already met	-	-	-
3.10	Short sell positions			
	i. Incase of customer positions, the market value of shares sold short in ready	-	-	-
	ii. Incase of proprietary positions, the market value of shares sold short in ready	-	-	-
3.11	Total Ranking Liabilities	-	3,257,399	3,257,399
	Liquid capital balance	510,627,097		268,768,802

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31 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Number of employees at year end
Average number of employees during the year

2025	2024
117	118
115	107

32 DETAIL OF SECURITIES AS PER BACK OFFICE RECORD AND CDC RECORD

As per Back Office Record	Own Account	Client Account	As per CDC Record	Own Account	Client Account
No. of Shares			No. of Shares		
Securities Held (REG)	10,725,423	235,431,697	Securities available	5,361,898	233,296,599
Securities Held (MF)	2,506,922	-	Securities Pledged with PSX / NCCPL	4,897,524	2,128,092
			Securities pledged with Banks	436,000	-
			Pre-Settlement Delivery	-	-
			Reconciling Entries:		
			Pending out	-	2,000
			Frozen securities	30,001	-
			MFS (HOUSE)	2,506,922	-
			Block Shares	-	5,000
			Pending in	-	6
Total	13,232,345	235,431,697	Total	13,232,345	235,431,697

33 DETAIL OF SECURITIES PLEDGED

- House account
- Client account

No. of shares	Amount in Rs.
4,897,524	89,137,773
2,128,092	34,891,315
7,025,616	124,029,088

34 PATTERN OF SHARE HOLDING

CATEGORIES OF SHAREHOLDERS			
NAME OF DIRECTORS AND THEIR SPOUSE(S) AND MINOR CHILDREN	SHAREHOLDERS	SHARES HELD	PERCENTAGE
M. Anwar Dar		386,100	19.31%
M. Farooq Dar		751,900	37.60%
Malik Dil Awaiz Ahmed		2,000	0.10%
Malik Nadeem Asghar		55,000	2.75%
Waheed Asghar Malik		55,000	2.75%
M. Ayan Dar		262,500	13.13%
M. Hassan Dar		262,500	13.13%
Esha Dar		131,250	6.56%
Rida Dar		93,750	4.69%
Associated companies, undertakings and related parties		-	0.00%
Executives		-	0.00%
Public Sector Companies and Corporations		-	0.00%
Banks, development finance institutions, non-banking finance companies, insurance companies, takaful, modarabas and pension funds		-	0.00%
Others		-	0.00%
Total		2,000,000.00	100%

SHAREHOLDERS HOLDING 5% OR MORE		
NAME	SHARES HELD	PERCENTAGE
M. Farooq Dar	751,900	37.60%
M. Anwar Dar	386,100	19.31%
M. Ayan Dar	262,500	13.13%
M. Hassan Dar	262,500	13.13%
Esha Dar	131,250	6.56%

35 CAPITAL ADEQUACY LEVEL

The Capital adequacy level as required by CDC is calculated as follows:

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Total Assets		1,146,856,451	722,290,030
Less: Total Liabilities		636,229,353	310,993,383
Less: Revaluation Reserves (created upon revaluation of fixed assets)		-	-
		510,627,098	411,291,647

While determining the value of the total assets of the TREC Holder, Notional value of the TRE certificate held by Darson Securities (Private) Limited as at June 30, 2025 as determined by Pakistan Stock Exchange has been considered.

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36 CORRESPONDING FIGURES

The corresponding figures have been rearranged and reclassified, wherever considered necessary, to comply with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2017 and for the purpose of comparison and better presentation. There have been no reclassification in these financial statements.

37 GENERAL

Figures have been rounded off to the nearest rupee.

38 DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors in meeting held on 4th Oct 2025


CHIEF EXECUTIVE
DIRECTOR