

CIVIC INSIGHTS

REGULAR	DELIVERABLE FUTURES		CASH SETTLED FUTURES		ODD LOT	SQUARE UP	STOCK INDEX FUTURES		NEGOTIABLE DEAL	MARGIN TRADING SYSTEM		
STATE	CLOSED	STATE	CLOSED	STATE	CLOSED	STATE	CLOSED	STATE	CLOSED	STATE	CLOSED	SUSPENDED
TRADES	460,754	TRADES	74,101	TRADES	21	TRADES	11	TRADES	8	TRADES	0	1,486
VOLUME	1,068,511,867	VOLUME	222,329,500	VOLUME	210,000	VOLUME	622	VOLUME	12,801	VOLUME	0	49,872,476
VALUE	51,798,705,544.48	VALUE	12,532,357,030.00	VALUE	47,852,000.00	VALUE	12,190.70	VALUE	1,552,720.55	VALUE	0.00	731,308,391.45

RESIDENTS OF FEDERAL B AREA HELPLESS AMID POOR PERFORMANCE OF SSWMB

SSWMB door-to-door garbage collection system in dire state

BY STAFF REPORTER

KARACHI: The deteriorating sanitation situation in the densely populated Federal B Area of District Central has made life miserable for residents, who say they are helpless in the face of the Sindh Solid Waste Management Board.

Garbage and filth can be seen piled up across streets, roads, and residential lanes, while the door-to-door garbage collection system has become completely non-functional and remains nothing more than a distant promise. Residents allege that SSWMB appears to be limited to verbal assurances, having failed entirely to improve sanitation conditions on the ground. Despite repeated complaints, waste is neither being collected regularly nor are concerned staff fulfilling their responsibilities.

Frustrated by the worsening conditions, the Federal B Area Residents Forum has sent written complaints and letters to the Sindh Minister for Local Government, the Managing Director of SSWMB, and other relevant officials. However, no effective action has been taken so far.

Bilal Mirza, President of the Federal B Area Residents Forum, stated that all relevant authorities have been repeatedly informed about

the poor sanitation conditions. Several meetings were also held, yet no meaningful improvement has been seen. He added that neither has the door-to-door garbage collection system

been restored nor has any visible improvement been made in cleanliness across District Central, particularly in Gulberg and Federal B Area. Residents further claim that SSWMB officials in District

Central and the general manager of the private company responsible for sanitation are deeply negligent and appear indifferent to their duties. They warn that if the current situation persists, the risk of environmental pollution and the spread of various diseases will increase significantly.

It is worth recalling that previously, reports had also highlighted garbage dumping by SSWMB into the Lyari River as it passes through Gulberg Town. Local residents have now appealed to the Karachi Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner of District Central to take immediate notice, ensure an effective sanitation system, initiate action against responsible officials, and urgently restore door-to-door garbage collection so that citizens can finally breathe a sigh of relief.

are being laid to improve the outdated sewerage system of the town. In addition, repair and installation of drinking water supply lines are being completed at a fast pace, while the repair of damaged drainage walls is also underway to ensure a clean and healthy environment for residents.

The Chairman further informed that under a major development project to install Pure Blocks in 600 streets across New Karachi Town, practical work is in progress in all Union Councils. He added that in Union Council No. 2, approximately 30 streets have already been upgraded with Pure Block installation, which will significantly reduce long-standing problems faced by local residents.



New Karachi Town Chairman visits various UCs, reviews ongoing work



BY STAFF REPORTER

Karachi: Chairman of New Karachi Town, Muhammad Yousuf, visited various Union Councils of New Karachi Town.

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BUSINESS PULSE - 2

WEALTHIER FAMILIES EXPAND THEIR DOMINANCE AS GLOBAL INEQUALITY DEEPENS

World's richest families 2025: Wealth in the hands of selected dynasties

By Commerce Reporter

KARACHI: The latest Bloomberg ranking of the world's richest families in 2025 reveals a growing concentration of global wealth in the hands of a select few dynasties, with the top families accumulating even more wealth as global inequality reaches alarming levels.

At the top of the list is the Walton family, heirs to the Walmart empire, whose combined net worth has surged to an astounding \$513.4 billion — the first time surpassing half a trillion dollars. Walmart, the world's largest retailer by revenue, continues to lead the retail market with \$681 billion in sales across its global network of over 10,750 stores. The Waltons retain about 44% ownership of the company.

The Walton family is followed by the Al Nahyan family of the United Arab Emirates, whose wealth has ballooned to \$335.9 billion. The Al Nahyans have ruled the UAE for decades, long before the country's vast oil wealth transformed their fortunes. The Saudi Arabian Al Saud family holds the third spot, with a

net worth of \$213.6 billion, thanks to their control of the country's hydrocarbons, sovereign wealth funds, and long-term capital.

Just behind them is the Al Thani family of Qatar, with a combined net worth of \$199.5 billion. This family not only controls key political and economic assets within Qatar but also owns prestigious international assets like Mayfair properties in London, stud farms, and the luxury fashion brand Valentino.

Europe's representation in the top ten comes from France, with the Hermès family ranking fifth with \$184.5 billion, driven by the global demand for luxury goods, particularly their iconic Birkin bags.

The Koch family of the U.S. follows closely in sixth place with \$150.5 billion, built through their diversified industrial empire, Koch Industries.

The Mars family, known for their ownership of Mars Inc., takes seventh place with \$143.4 billion, bolstered by the company's performance in confectionery and pet care products. India's Ambani family secures eighth place with a net worth of \$105.6 bil-



lion, thanks to their control over Reliance Industries, the owner of the world's largest oil refining complex.

The final two spots in the top ten

go to France's Wertheimer family, owners of luxury fashion house Chanel, and Canada's Thomson family, who control Thomson Reuters,

with net worths of \$85.6 billion and \$82.1 billion, respectively.

The families at the top of this list are a testament to the power of

generational wealth, built over decades through globally competitive businesses, capital markets, and reinvestment strategies. As Bloomberg notes, the combined wealth of the 25 richest families has increased by \$358.7 billion in just one year, bringing their total fortune to a staggering \$2.9 trillion.

This accumulation of wealth comes at a time when inequality remains starkly high worldwide. According to the World Inequality Report 2026, the richest 10% of the global population now earn more than the bottom 90% combined, while the poorest half of the world's population capture less than 10% of total global income. Wealth is even more concentrated: the top 10% own three-quarters of the world's wealth, while the bottom half hold a mere 2%.

As the world's wealthiest families tighten their grip on global assets, the growing wealth divide continues to fuel debates on the future of global economic systems and the need for more equitable wealth distribution.

Pakistan posts \$100 million current account surplus in Nov 2025

By Commerce Reporter

KARACHI: Pakistan's current account recorded a surplus of \$100 million in November 2025, according to data released by the State Bank of Pakistan yesterday. This marks a significant improvement from the previous month's deficit of \$291 million, which was later revised from an initial estimate of \$112 million.

The surplus was primarily driven by a substantial reduction in the country's import bill. In November 2025, Pakistan's total imports dropped by nearly 12% to \$5.68 billion, down

from \$6.43 billion in October 2025. In contrast, exports of goods and services totaled \$3.09 billion in November, a decrease of over 10% compared to \$3.44 billion in October.

Exports: \$3.09 billion (down 10% MoM)

Imports: \$5.68 billion (down 12% MoM)

Remittances: \$3.19 billion (down 7% MoM)

Goods Trade Deficit: Narrowed by 10% MoM to \$2.45 billion

Current Account Surplus: \$100 million

The improvement in the current account was also

supported by a steady stream of remittances. Pakistan's workers' remittance inflows totaled \$3.19 billion in November, although this represented a 7% decline from October. Nevertheless, these remittances helped offset weaker exports and the goods trade deficit.

Waqas Ghani, Head of Research at JS Global, attributed the surplus to "a sharp compression in imports, supported by lower global commodity prices, alongside resilient remittance inflows." Saad Hanif from Ismail Iqbal Securities also noted the

narrowing of the goods trade deficit and the manageable services deficit of approximately \$140 million.

For the first five months of the fiscal year 2026 (SMFY26), Pakistan's current account posted a cumulative deficit of \$812 million, compared to a surplus of \$503 million during the same period last year.

Despite ongoing structural challenges, Pakistan's foreign exchange reserves (excluding CRR/SCR) reached \$14.68 billion, reflecting a 21% year-on-year increase, which bolstered external buffers.

Businessman Diwan Fakhruddin rejects marginal cut in high interest rates

By Commerce Reporter

KARACHI: Renowned industrialist and businessman Diwan Fakhruddin has outrightly rejected the marginal reduction in the prevailing high interest rate, expressing serious concerns over its negative impact on the national economy. He stated that such minor adjustments are insufficient to address the severe challenges being faced by the industrial and business sectors.

Diwan Fakhruddin said that the current monetary policies have placed the industrial sector under immense pressure, resulting in a noticeable slowdown in business activities. Due to high interest rates, bank financing has become both costly and difficult to obtain, significantly increasing the cost of production. As a result, not only

has the establishment of new industries come to a halt, but existing manufacturing units are also being forced to operate below capacity, leading to rising unemployment.

He highlighted that small and me-

dium-sized enterprises (SMEs), which form the backbone of the national economy, are among the worst affected. High borrowing costs have made it extremely difficult for SMEs to sustain operations, forcing many businesses to scale down or shut operations instead of making new investments—an alarming trend for the country's economic future.

Diwan Fakhruddin further stated that elevated interest rates are also adversely affecting Pakistan's exports, as higher production costs are eroding the competitiveness of Pakistani products in the global market. He warned that if the current situation persists, industrial growth will come to a standstill, negatively impacting foreign exchange reserves and overall GDP growth.

Pakistan seeks ADB financing to support power sector reforms

PSMU Desk

ISLAMABAD: Pakistan has formally requested financial support from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to help implement key reforms in its power sector. The reforms aim to stabilize the electricity grid, address mounting debt challenges, and promote the rollout of smart metering through public-private partnerships (PPP).

This request was made during a high-level meeting between Federal Minister for Power, Sardar Awais Ahmed Khan Leghari, and an ADB delegation led by Leah Gutierrez, Director General of the Central and West Asia Department.

Leghari shared the government's ongoing efforts to tackle the power sector's challenges, including financing constraints, issues related to currency depreciation, and high upfront costs. He emphasized the government's initiative to engage local investors via the Pakistan Business Council (PBC) to attract private sector investment in power transmission and enhance market visibility.

The minister highlighted advancements in the transmission sector, particularly projects aligned with the Indicative Generation Capacity Expansion Plan (IGCEP). He mentioned the removal of excess power

capacity that was no longer needed and reaffirmed the government's strategy of avoiding additional power procurement, moving instead toward a competitive electricity market.

Leghari pointed out that Pakistan has successfully transitioned around 20GW of its energy mix to cleaner sources. However, he also noted that despite this progress, there has been a lack of dedicated financing for the clean energy shift and grid stability.

Although the transition to renewable energy is underway, Leghari stressed that the power sector requires coordinated efforts and adequate financial back-

ing to ensure long-term grid stability and further advancements in clean energy adoption.

The minister detailed plans for the rollout of smart meters through a PPP model, with a focus on technology integration and efficiency improvements. He requested ADB's support in addressing debt repayment challenges and bolstering investor confidence.

Leah Gutierrez, head of the ADB delegation, expressed the bank's strong interest in supporting Pakistan's power sector reform initiatives, particularly in the areas of smart metering and PPP frameworks.

Gold price gains Rs2,700 per tola, silver hits all-time high

By Commerce Reporter

KARACHI: Gold prices in Pakistan witnessed a surge yesterday in line with their gain in the international market, while silver rose to hit an unprecedented high.

In the local market, gold price per tola reached Rs453,562 after a gain of Rs2,700 during the day. Similarly, 10-gram gold was sold at Rs388,856 after it increased by Rs2,315, according to rates shared by the All-Pakistan Gems and Jewellers Sarafa Association (APGJSA).

In the local market on Tuesday, gold price per tola reached Rs450,862 after a decline of Rs4,000 during the day. The international rate of gold was up by \$27 to reach \$4,312 per ounce (with a premium of \$20). Meanwhile, the price of silver increased by Rs290 to reach Rs6,822 per tola, a new all-time high.



Pakistan Share Market Updates

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USA remains Pakistan's top export destination in Nov

PSMU Desk

ISLAMABAD: The United States continued to be Pakistan's largest export destination in November 2025, with shipments valued at \$451.45 million. However, this represents a 5.3% decline compared to the same period last year, when exports to the U.S. amounted to \$476.9 million, according to data from the State Bank of Pakistan.*

Following the U.S., China ranked

second, with Pakistan exporting goods worth \$194.21 million in November 2025. This was a significant drop of 19.7% compared to exports of \$241.74 million during the same month in the previous year.

The United Arab Emirates (UAE), particularly Dubai, came in third, with Pakistan's exports to the region reaching \$173.71 million, a healthy 8.5% increase from \$160.08 million recorded in November 2024. The

United Kingdom (UK) ranked fourth, with exports totaling \$151.94 million in November, down 12.5% year-on-year (YoY). Exports to Germany stood at \$121.77 million, marking a 5.3% increase by 27.6% MoM. For the first 17 months of FY26, the U.S. remained the largest contributor to Pakistan's export revenue, with cumulative exports reaching \$2.64 billion, up from \$2.51 billion in the same period of the previous year.



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The future of Pakistan's textile industry: Innovation vs Stagnation

Once the backbone of Pakistan's industrial landscape, the textile sector is now at a crossroads, caught between the forces of innovation and the inertia of stagnation. For decades, the textile industry contributed significantly to the country's GDP, provided millions of jobs, and made Pakistan one of the world's largest exporters of textiles. Yet today, the sector is mired in challenges that threaten its competitiveness and future growth. As global dynamics shift and new technologies disrupt traditional industries, Pakistan's textile industry finds itself grappling with the fundamental question: Can it innovate to reclaim its place in the global market, or will it remain stagnant, caught in the past?

At its peak, Pakistan's textile sector was a powerhouse. With abundant cotton production, low labor costs, and a large domestic market, the country became a global leader in the production of cotton yarn, fabric, and garments. In 2004, textiles accounted for more than 60% of Pakistan's total exports, positioning the industry as the cornerstone of the nation's economy. The textile sector employed

millions, supported agriculture, and provided a vital source of foreign exchange. However, despite the sector's historical dominance, the years that followed have been less than stellar. Pakistan's textile industry has stagnated, losing ground to more agile and technologically advanced competitors like Bangladesh, India, and Vietnam. While other nations have modernized their manufacturing processes, diversified their offerings, and moved up the value chain, Pakistan's textile industry has largely relied on traditional production methods, leaving it vulnerable to the changing demands of the global market.

To secure a sustainable future, Pakistan's textile industry must embrace innovation. Technology is transforming global manufacturing, and textile production is no exception. Automation, artificial intelligence, and digitization have revolutionized how textiles are designed, produced, and marketed around the world. Countries like China and Bangladesh are already capitalizing on these technologies to increase efficiency, reduce costs, and improve product quality.

The introduction of smart textiles, 3D knitting, and sustainable manufacturing techniques such as waterless dyeing and organic cotton farming offers an exciting opportunity for Pakistan's textile industry. These innovations not only improve the quality of the products but also allow manufacturers to cater to the growing demand for sustainable and eco-friendly products in international markets.

Moreover, digitalization can streamline Pakistan's textile supply chain. By integrating data-driven solutions such as Internet of Things (IoT) sensors, manufacturers can gain real-time insights into production processes, manage inventory more efficiently, and reduce waste. This leads to cost savings and better product quality, both of which are crucial for regaining market share in an increasingly competitive global industry.

Investing in Research and Development (R&D) to create high-value-added products — like technical fabrics, performance textiles, and fashion-oriented designs — could give Pakistan's textile industry a significant edge. By diversifying its product base beyond basic fabrics and focusing on

niche markets, the industry can meet the changing tastes and demands of consumers worldwide.

However, the path to innovation is not without challenges. The textile sector in Pakistan is burdened by outdated machinery and inefficient production methods. Much of the country's textile infrastructure is stuck in the past, with companies often relying on old machinery that is energy-intensive and prone to breakdowns. The reluctance to invest in new technologies or upgrade existing infrastructure has created a productivity gap, making it difficult for Pakistani manufacturers to compete with global leaders.

Compounding this problem is the lack of skilled labor. While the workforce in Pakistan's textile sector is large, it lacks the specialized knowledge and training necessary to handle cutting-edge technologies. The need for reskilling and upskilling the workforce cannot be overstated, as the industry needs employees who are capable of operating modern machinery, understanding new technologies, and keeping pace with the global textile trends.

E-commerce boom in Pakistan: Opportunities and challenges

BY SAMEER SAGAR

In recent years, Pakistan has experienced a significant surge in its e-commerce sector, driven by increasing internet penetration, the growing use of smartphones, and the shift in consumer behaviors, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic. As more people turn to online platforms for shopping, banking, and services, e-commerce has become one of the fastest-growing industries in the country. Yet, while the boom presents a wealth of opportunities for businesses and entrepreneurs, it also brings with it a set of challenges that need to be addressed to ensure the sustainable growth of this sector.

Pakistan's e-commerce landscape has evolved rapidly over the past few years. According to estimates, the online retail market in Pakistan reached over \$3 billion in 2020, a number expected to grow exponentially as more consumers embrace digital platforms. This growth has been particularly evident in major cities like Karachi, Lahore, and Islamabad, where the population is becoming increasingly tech-savvy. With over 100 million internet users, and a burgeoning middle class, the potential for online businesses is enormous.

The opportunities presented by this e-commerce boom are abundant. For businesses, the ability to tap into a broader, national customer base is a significant advantage. E-commerce provides smaller and medium-sized businesses with access to markets that were previously out of reach due to geographical and logistical barriers. A small shop in a rural area can now sell its products to consumers across the country, something that was not possible in the past. Similarly, entrepreneurs can launch digital-only businesses with minimal upfront costs, bypassing the need for physical stores and reducing the overhead costs associated with traditional brick-and-mortar operations.

Pakistan's youth population, which makes up a significant portion of the country's internet users, is another driver of e-commerce growth. With young consumers increasingly drawn to the convenience, variety, and competitive

prices offered by online platforms, the demand for digital products and services is growing. Categories such as fashion, electronics, health and beauty products, and food delivery services have witnessed the most significant growth, and players in these sectors are benefiting from the shift towards online shopping.

The rise of online payment systems has also played a pivotal role in enabling the growth of e-commerce. Mobile wallets, digital payment solutions, and even cash-on-delivery options have made it easier for consumers to shop online, despite concerns about online payment security. Services like Easypaisa, JazzCash, and others have facilitated seamless transactions, helping to bridge the gap between consumers and businesses. As financial inclusion improves and more Pakistanis gain access to mobile banking and digital wallets, online shopping is becoming increasingly accessible to people from all walks of life, including those in remote areas.

However, the e-commerce boom in Pakistan is not without its challenges. One of the biggest hurdles faced by the sector is the lack of a robust logistics infrastructure. Despite the rapid rise of e-commerce platforms, many areas still suffer from unreliable delivery services, delayed shipments, and inadequate tracking systems. The challenge is particularly pronounced in rural and semi-urban areas, where access to reliable courier services is limited. While some companies have invested in building their own delivery networks, the overall logistics infrastructure remains a major obstacle to scaling e-commerce operations efficiently and cost-effectively.

Additionally, while the use of cash-on-delivery (COD) remains popular in Pakistan, it poses significant challenges for e-commerce businesses. COD is costly for businesses because it adds to operational complexities, such as handling returns, dealing with payment fraud, and the logistics of cash collection. In countries with more developed e-commerce markets, card payments and digital wallets are the norm, which reduces the dependency on cash trans-

actions and makes the process more secure. The slow shift towards online payments in Pakistan, coupled with issues such as low credit card penetration, hampers the overall efficiency of the e-commerce ecosystem.

The lack of trust in online transactions and concerns about product quality are also significant barriers to the growth of e-commerce in Pakistan. Many consumers remain wary of buying products online due to fears of fraud, substandard products, and the difficulty of returning items. While companies are working to improve transparency, offer warranties, and provide reliable customer service, overcoming this trust deficit requires time and continuous effort. To build consumer confidence, businesses must offer guarantees such as easy returns, reliable customer service, and clear product descriptions. Additionally, increasing awareness about online shopping and educating consumers about digital safety will be crucial in overcoming these trust issues.

Moreover, Pakistan's e-commerce market suffers from a lack of regulatory clarity. The absence of a comprehensive legal framework for e-commerce, including laws governing online transactions, consumer rights, and dispute resolution, creates uncertainty for businesses and consumers alike. While the government has made strides in improving the digital economy, there is still much work to be done in terms of creating a supportive environment for online businesses. Addressing issues such as tax regulations for digital businesses and ensuring proper data protection laws will be vital for fostering trust and attracting more investment in the sector.

Despite these challenges, the future of e-commerce in Pakistan looks promising. The government's increasing focus on digitization, the growth of internet penetration, and the rise of mobile commerce all point to continued growth in the sector. As the younger, tech-savvy generation continues to drive online shopping trends, businesses that can adapt to these shifts and overcome logistical, trust, and payment barriers will be well-positioned for success.

The role of women in Pakistan's business landscape

BY ZAIRA HASAN

In recent years, Pakistan has witnessed a gradual but significant shift in the role of women within its business landscape. While traditional gender roles and societal norms have historically placed women in domestic spheres, the rise of female entrepreneurs, professionals, and leaders in business is beginning to challenge these norms. The role of women in Pakistan's business sector is evolving, but it remains an ongoing struggle. Despite the challenges, the increasing presence of women in the workforce and in entrepreneurial ventures signifies a critical step towards reshaping the economic and cultural fabric of the country.

Pakistan, a country with a population of over 220 million, has one of the lowest female labor force participation rates in the world. According to the World Bank, less than 25% of Pakistani women are employed in the formal sector. Many women face significant barriers to entering the workforce, including restrictive cultural norms, limited access to education, and inadequate support for balancing family responsibilities. However, in recent years, there has been a noticeable shift, particularly among the urban, educated, and tech-savvy segments of the population, as more women enter various fields of business and entrepreneurship.

One of the most remarkable changes has been the rise of female entrepreneurs in Pakistan. Over the last decade, there has been an uptick in the number of women starting their own businesses, particularly in sectors like fashion, technology, education, and e-commerce. In major cities like Karachi, Lahore, and Islamabad, women-led startups are becoming increasingly visible, often tackling challenges that are unique to women, such as providing affordable childcare, promoting health and wellness, and offering specialized services in the digital space.

Platforms like Sehat Kahani, a telemedicine service founded by two Pakistani women, and Zameen.com, a real estate platform, have gained significant traction. Women have also made strides in

traditionally male-dominated sectors such as engineering, technology, and finance. The rise of Women Entrepreneurs' Network (WEN) and organizations like Women's Chamber of Commerce & Industry have helped provide resources, mentorship, and networking opportunities for aspiring female business owners. These groups are also pushing for policy reforms to make it easier for women to start and sustain businesses.

Despite these advancements, women entrepreneurs still face substantial obstacles. One of the primary challenges is access to finance. The financial sector in Pakistan remains largely male-dominated, and women often encounter difficulties in securing loans or credit, even if they have viable business ideas. According to a report by the International Finance Corporation (IFC), only 3% of women entrepreneurs in Pakistan have access to formal finance, compared to their male counterparts. This lack of access to capital stifles innovation and limits the growth potential of women-led businesses.

Moreover, the societal expectations placed on women in Pakistan are a significant barrier. Women in business are often expected to juggle their professional and familial responsibilities, with little support for achieving work-life balance. The lack of affordable and reliable childcare, insufficient maternity leave policies, and the pressure to prioritize family over career limit the professional growth of many women. In rural areas, where traditional views on women's roles are even more entrenched, women face further challenges in accessing education, training, and career opportunities.

There are also deep-rooted cultural attitudes that discourage women from taking on leadership roles. In many cases, women in business must contend with skepticism and bias, particularly when they challenge the male-dominated power structures that exist in many sectors. This is reflected in the lack of women in senior executive roles or board positions. Despite these challenges, women in business continue

to defy the odds, often working twice as hard to prove themselves in an environment that is not always welcoming.

However, the tide is slowly turning, with the increasing support from both the public and private sectors for gender inclusivity. The Ehsaas Program, Pakistan's largest social safety net initiative, aims to address issues of gender inequality by providing financial and social support to women. Similarly, the National Incubation Centers (NICs) in major cities are offering mentoring, resources, and funding opportunities for women entrepreneurs. Additionally, the rise of digital platforms has made it easier for women to enter the workforce or become entrepreneurs, bypassing many of the traditional barriers to employment, such as transportation, rigid working hours, and workplace discrimination.

Pakistani women are also making significant strides in the tech industry, a sector where there has been a global push for more diversity. Women like Sima Kamil, the first female CEO of U Microfinance Bank, and Nabila Maqbool, founder of Maven, are leading successful technology-driven companies and inspiring a new generation of women to enter this space. The growth of e-commerce, online education platforms, and digital services has created opportunities for women to build businesses that cater to niche markets and drive innovation.

While challenges persist, there is reason for optimism. The increasing number of women entrepreneurs and professionals in Pakistan is reshaping the country's economic and business landscape, even as gender barriers remain significant. Women in business are not only contributing to the economy but also changing the dynamics of corporate culture and driving social change.

The future of women in Pakistan's business sector is bright, but it requires continued investment in policies that support women's access to education, financing, and professional networks. Only by breaking down these remaining barriers will women be able to fully contribute to the growth and development of Pakistan's economy.

Pakistan's real estate market: A bubble or sustainable growth

Over the past decade, Pakistan's real estate sector has experienced remarkable growth, with property prices skyrocketing in urban centers like Karachi, Lahore, and Islamabad. This surge has attracted both domestic and foreign investors, with real estate often seen as a safe haven for capital in times of economic uncertainty. However, as property prices reach new heights, many are beginning to question whether this growth is sustainable or if the market is heading toward a bubble. As with any market, the state of Pakistan's real estate sector is influenced by a combination of economic, political, and social factors, and the future remains uncertain.

Historically, the real estate market in Pakistan has been characterized by periodic booms and busts. Over the years, the sector has been driven by a combination of speculative investment, urbanization, and the country's growing population. With a large proportion of the population under the age of 30, the demand for housing, especially in major cities, has remained strong. Additionally, Pakistan's rapidly expanding middle class has contributed to the growing demand for residential properties and commercial real estate, further fueling market

growth. A key factor contributing to the boom in real estate prices is the availability of easy financing options. In recent years, banks have offered low-interest loans, making it easier for individuals and developers to borrow money and invest in properties. This has led to an influx of new construction projects and property investments, particularly in urban areas where demand is concentrated. While this has spurred growth, it has also fueled speculation, as investors expect prices to continue to rise indefinitely. In many cases, buyers and developers are purchasing properties not for long-term use or development, but as a short-term investment to capitalize on price increases.

Despite the enthusiasm surrounding the real estate market, there are several signs that

suggest the growth may not be sustainable. One major concern is the lack of a robust regulatory framework for the sector. While the government has taken some steps to regulate the real estate market, such as introducing the Real Estate Regulatory Authority (RERA), issues like tax evasion, unregulated developments, and speculative investments continue to plague the industry. Many developers have capitalized on the absence of stringent regulations to build substandard properties or engage in practices that inflate property prices artificially.

Furthermore, the broader economic environment in Pakistan presents challenges for the real estate sector. The country is grappling with inflationary pressures, a rising fiscal deficit, and a fragile currency, all of which have the potential to affect property prices. Rising inflation, for example, has led to higher construction costs, including materials and labor, which has, in turn, driven up the prices of new homes. However, this increase in prices may not necessarily reflect genuine demand but rather cost-push inflation, which could limit the affordability of housing for most Pakistanis.

Another concerning aspect of the current real estate boom is the mismatch between the supply of luxury properties and the ac-

tual demand for affordable housing. While developers are eager to cater to the high-end market, there is a significant shortage of affordable housing for the lower and middle-income segments. The National Housing Policy estimates a shortage of over 10 million housing units in the country, and this gap has only widened in recent years. With many investors focused on building high-end apartments and commercial spaces, there has been little attention paid to the vast unmet need for affordable, quality housing.

The speculative nature of the market is another factor that raises concerns. Real estate has become an attractive investment vehicle in Pakistan, where investors often buy properties with the sole intent of selling them at a profit in the short term. This speculative behavior, while driving up prices in the short run, can lead to an unsustainable market. Once investor sentiment changes or external shocks occur—such as a shift in government policy, a rise in interest rates, or economic instability—prices could fall rapidly, leaving investors with significant losses.

Despite these challenges, there are also reasons to be optimistic about Pakistan's real estate sector. Urbanization is a key trend that continues to support demand for residential and commercial properties. With millions of

people moving to cities in search of better opportunities, the need for housing and infrastructure remains strong. Additionally, government initiatives such as the Naya Pakistan Housing Scheme, which aims to build affordable housing for low-income families, could help address the housing shortage and create a more balanced market.

Furthermore, the real estate sector is often viewed as a long-term investment in Pakistan, particularly in the face of high inflation and volatile currency fluctuations. Even in times of economic instability, property remains a tangible asset that tends to hold its value, making it a preferred investment choice for many Pakistanis. As the government continues to push for reforms and infrastructure development, the potential for sustainable growth in the real estate market remains.

In conclusion, the state of Pakistan's real estate market is a complex and evolving issue. While the sector has experienced rapid growth in recent years, there are several underlying challenges that suggest the market may not be as stable as it appears. The speculative nature of the market, the lack of regulation, and the mismatch between supply and demand for affordable housing are all factors that could contribute to a potential market correction.

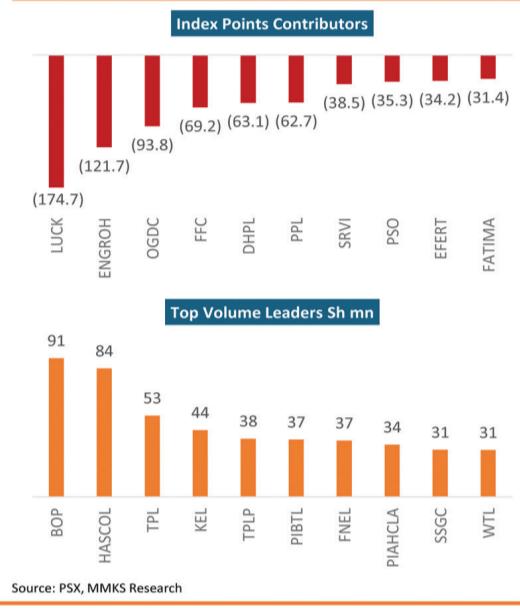
COMPANY PROFILE & TECHNICAL ANALYSIS



MMKS Closing Bell

The market witnessed a volatile session today. The index opened on a positive note and reached an intraday high of 945 points early in the session. Selling pressure then emerged, pushing the index into negative territory and to an intraday low of -2,117 points. The index later recovered and closed at 170,313.85, down 133.45 points, supported by buying in the banking sector, which contributed 794.26 points. Selling pressure was seen in sectors, including investment DFIs, cement, E&Ps, and fertilizer, which together dragged the index down by 701.96 points. Key losers were LUCK (-174.69 points or -2.39%), ENGROH (-121.74 points or -1.71%), OGDC (-93.83 points or -1.55%), FFC (-69.22 points or -0.41%), and DHPL (-63.11 points or -10.00%). Overall activity eased, with volumes declining 9% DoD to 1,068.51mn shares. BOP led the volume chart with 90.62mn shares traded.

	KSE 100	KSE All	KSE 30	KMI 30
Index	170,314	103,016	51,854	242,260
High	171,393	103,544	52,165	244,800
Low	169,230	102,459	51,437	241,162
Point Change	(133.45)	32.70	22.42	(1,853.91)
% Change	-0.08%	0.03%	0.04%	-0.76%
Volume (mn)	435.47	1,068.51	241.67	133.89
Value (bn)	37.69	51.80	29.01	17.61
Mkt Cap (Rsbn)	5,000.48	19,377.04	3,627.09	2,674.80
Mkt Cap (US\$bn)	17.84	69.12	12.94	9.54



Source: PSX, MMKS Research



Source: PSX, MMKS Research

JS Highlights of the day

December 17, 2025



PSX Snapshot

Indices	KSE30	KSE100	KSE100: Gainers	Price	Price %	% A	Futures Mkt. Open Interest
Index Level	51,894.06	170,313.86	NBP	237.03	12.00	5.33%	Open Interest details as of Dec 16, 2025
DoD points change	22.43	(133.44)	SEARL	111.02	4.17	3.90%	Volume mm sh
DoD % change	0.04%	-0.08%	AKBL	98.27	3.34	3.52%	Value Rs mn
YTD CY25	43.31%	47.94%	PIOC	415.94	12.41	3.08%	PSX opened with a strong gap-up, driven by 21% YoY revenue growth and a 37% YoY decline in finance costs.
YTD FY26	35.91%	35.57%	UBL	401.47	10.73	2.75%	Management indicated that margins in the Fuel division are expected to remain largely flat, while margin expansion in the Lubricant division is volume-led.
52 week High	52,261.21	170,741.34					Earnings momentum continued into 1QFY26, with EPS at Rs0.77, up 450% YoY, driven by 21% YoY revenue growth and a 37% YoY decline in finance costs.
52 week Low	31,478.14	103,526.82	KSE100: Losers	109.96	-3.40%	-3.40%	Management noted visible growth across most segments and indicated that this moderate-to-strong momentum is expected to continue throughout FY26, supporting a return to sustained profitability.
PSX Market Capitalization	84,599.61	170,313.86	INL	184.39	(8.22)	-3.20%	The company reported a turnaround, posting PAT of Rs102mn (EPS: Rs0.73) in FY25 versus a loss of Rs137mn in FY24.
PSX Market Cap (Rs bn)	19,377.04	SRV	1,551.94	(88.09)	-3.01%	Management expects some margin improvement in 3Q-4Q on the back of peak seasonal demand and a higher share of locally blended products. However, the full margin benefit from local blending is expected to emerge gradually, with a more visible impact from FY27 as volumes of premium, locally blended lubricants scale up.	
PSX Market Cap (US\$ bn)	69.13	AICL	82.70	(2.49)	-2.92%	Local Lubricant blending to expand margins. The company has consolidated lubricant blending and trading into a single division. Management expects some margin improvement in 3Q-4Q on the back of peak seasonal demand and a higher share of locally blended products. However, the full margin benefit from local blending is expected to emerge gradually, with a more visible impact from FY27 as volumes of premium, locally blended lubricants scale up.	
DoD % change	0.94%	LUCK	476.63	(11.67)	-2.39%	Management highlighted that sales volumes increased despite no addition to the fuel station network, which they viewed as a key operational achievement. Going forward, the company remains optimistic about further volume growth, supported by improved facilities and planned expansion in the retail network.	
YTD CY25	33.67%						Management noted that overall petroleum demand remains largely stagnant, despite rising automobile sales, primarily due to higher fuel efficiency in newer vehicles. To support future expansion, the company is evaluating investment in additional storage capacity, which would allow it to secure licences for up to 40 new fuel stations. OMC margins remain regulated at around 3%, while depreciation expense is expected to decline, providing some support to profitability.
52 week High (Rs bn)	19,660.88	Volume Leaders	Price	mm sh	Rs mn	PIAHLA-DEC	Management noted visible growth across most segments and indicated that this moderate-to-strong momentum is expected to continue throughout FY26, supporting a return to sustained profitability.
52 week Low (Rs bn)	13,603.68	BOP	37.86	83.92	1,204.58	THCL-DEC	The company reported a turnaround, posting a PAT of Rs102mn (EPS: Rs0.73) in FY25 versus a loss of Rs137mn in FY24.
12 Month Average (Rs bn)	16,068.48	HASCOL	15.63	83.92	1,204.58	THCL-DEC	Management expects some margin improvement in 3Q-4Q on the back of peak seasonal demand and a higher share of locally blended products. However, the full margin benefit from local blending is expected to emerge gradually, with a more visible impact from FY27 as volumes of premium, locally blended lubricants scale up.
PSX Ready Turnover		TPL	12.02	53.15	613.60	SSGC-DEC	Local Lubricant blending to expand margins. The company has consolidated lubricant blending and trading into a single division. Management expects some margin improvement in 3Q-4Q on the back of peak seasonal demand and a higher share of locally blended products. However, the full margin benefit from local blending is expected to emerge gradually, with a more visible impact from FY27 as volumes of premium, locally blended lubricants scale up.
Total Volume (mn shares)	1,068.51	TRIP	1.74	43.68	241.93	THCL-DEC	Management highlighted that sales volumes increased despite no addition to the fuel station network, which they viewed as a key operational achievement. Going forward, the company remains optimistic about further volume growth, supported by improved facilities and planned expansion in the retail network.
Total Value (Rs. bn)	51.80	PBTL	12.86	38.09	492.38	THCL-DEC	Management noted that overall petroleum demand remains largely stagnant, despite rising automobile sales, primarily due to higher fuel efficiency in newer vehicles. To support future expansion, the company is evaluating investment in additional storage capacity, which would allow it to secure licences for up to 40 new fuel stations. OMC margins remain regulated at around 3%, while depreciation expense is expected to decline, providing some support to profitability.
Total Value (US\$ mn)	184.81	PIOC	18.06	67.82	1,424.20	THCL-DEC	Management noted visible growth across most segments and indicated that this moderate-to-strong momentum is expected to continue throughout FY26, supporting a return to sustained profitability.
52 week ATOZ (mn shares)	804.22	Details	mm sh	Rs mn	Curr.	SAZEW-DECB	The Nasdaq recovered on Tuesday to close higher while the S&P 500 and the Dow closed lower, impacted by declines in healthcare and energy stocks.
52 week ATOZ (Rs bn)	37.02	NBL-DEC	7.74	1,811.75	22.84%	ATRL-DEC	Investors evaluated delayed economic data to gauge the Federal Reserve's monetary policy outlook for next year.
52 week ATOZ (US\$ mn)	6,056.41	MLCF-DEC	4.99	69.11	14.27%	FOCL-DEC	The Nasdaq recovered on Tuesday to close higher while the S&P 500 and the Dow closed lower, impacted by declines in healthcare and energy stocks.
Regional Markets	Curr.	CYTD	PIAHLA-DEC	25.87	1,134.25	10.63%	View from the Desk
China (SSE)	3,870.28	12.92%	PIOC-DEC	1.74	720.04	9.79%	PSX opened with a strong gap-up, dominated initial trade. However, higher levels invited some profit-taking during the session. Intraday volatility increased after the new high of 171,393.
India (NSE)	84,599.61	12.92%	PIOC-DEC	18.06	67.82	1,424.20	Early momentum remained strong as buyers dominated initial trade. However, higher levels invited some profit-taking during the session. Intraday volatility increased after the new high of 171,393.
Indonesia (JKSE)	8,615.05	-0.15%	PIOC-DEC	18.06	67.82	1,424.20	Management highlighted that sales volumes increased despite no addition to the fuel station network, which they viewed as a key operational achievement. Going forward, the company remains optimistic about further volume growth, supported by improved facilities and planned expansion in the retail network.
Korea (KOSPI)	4,056.41	1.4%	PIOC-DEC	7.30	353.03	11.01%	Management noted visible growth across most segments and indicated that this moderate-to-strong momentum is expected to continue throughout FY26, supporting a return to sustained profitability.
Malaysia (KLSE)	1,641.44	-0.4%	PIOC-DEC	1.44	321.43	16.27%	The Nasdaq recovered on Tuesday to close higher while the S&P 500 and the Dow closed lower, impacted by declines in healthcare and energy stocks.
Philippines (PSE)	6,079.02	0.4%	PIBL-DEC	15.26	272.66	24.43%	Investors evaluated delayed economic data to gauge the Federal Reserve's monetary policy outlook for next year.
Taiwan (TWII)	27,525.17	19.9%	TOTAL	222.33	12,531.99	14.74%	Management highlighted that margins in the Fuel division are expected to remain largely flat, while margin expansion in the Lubricant division is volume-led.

JS Highlights of the day

Dec 17, 2025

REP-084

PAKISTAN EQUITY | TECHNOLOGY

IT Exports in Nov-25 up by 14% YoY to record US\$356mn

5MFY26 exports up by 19% YoY

IT Exports up by 14% YoY to US\$356mn

Pakistan recorded monthly IT exports of US\$356mn in Nov-25, up 14% YoY but down 8% MoM. These monthly IT exports in Nov-25 are higher than the last 12-month average of US\$337mn.

This takes 5MFY26 IT exports to US\$1.8bn, up 19% YoY.

Export proceeds per day were recorded at US\$17.8mn in Nov-25 vs. US\$16.8mn in Oct-25.

YoY growth in IT exports during the month is due to (1) IT export companies growing client base globally, especially in the GCC region, (2) relaxation in the permissible retention limit by the State Bank of Pakistan, increasing it from 35% to 50% in the Exporters' Specialized Foreign Currency Accounts, (3) allowance of equity investment abroad through these foreign currency accounts and (4) stability in PKR encouraging IT exporters to bring higher portion of profits back to Pakistan.

According to a Pakistan Software Houses Association (PA) survey, 62% of IT companies are maintaining specialized foreign currency accounts.

In our view, SBP's introduction of Equity Investment Abroad (EIA), allowing IT exporters to acquire interest in entities abroad using up to 50% proceeds from specialized foreign currency accounts, will continue to boost confidence of IT exportersto remit proceeds back to Pakistan.

Net IT Exports (Exports-Imports) displayed a monthly



Source: SBP, Topline Research

KSE-100		
170,313.85 -133.44 (-0.08%)		
HIGH	LOW	VOLUME
171,392.62	169,230.49	435,467,473

ALLSHR		
103,015.58 32.70 (0.03%)		
HIGH	LOW	VOLUME
103,544.27	102,458.89	1,065,492,467

KSE30		
51,831.63 22.42 (0.04%)		
HIGH	LOW	VOLUME
52,164.64	51,437.47	241,668,847

KMI30		
242,259.69 -1,853.91 (-0.76%)		
HIGH	LOW	VOLUME
244,800.36	241,162.10	133,892,700

INDICES						MARKET ACTIVITY		Market Performers		
Index	High	Low	Current	Change	% Change	KSE 100 Index		TOP ACTIVE STOCKS		
KSE100	171,392.62	169,230.49	170,313.85	-133.44	-0.08%	170,313.85	170,313.85	BOP	37.86	0.75 (2.02%)
KSE100PPR	53,843.15	53,163.91	53,504.25	-41.92	-0.08%	53,504.25	53,504.25	HASCOLNC	15.63	1.41 (9.92%)
ALLSHR	103,544.27	102,458.89	103,015.58	32.70	0.03%	103,015.58	103,015.58	TPL	12.02	0.27 (2.30%)
KSE30	52,164.64	51,437.47	51,854.05	22.42	0.04%	51,854.05	51,854.05	KEL	5.53	-0.03 (-0.54%)
KMI30	244,800.36	241,162.10	242,259.69	-1853.91	-0.76%	242,259.69	242,259.69	TPLP	12.86	0.30 (2.39%)
BKTI	47,121.89	46,103.31	46,861.43	784.70	1.70%	46,861.43	46,861.43	PIBTL	17.49	-0.26 (-1.46%)
OGTI	34,084.19	33,509.39	33,615.26	-347.09	-1.02%	33,615.26	33,615.26	FNEL	20.49	0.05 (0.25%)
KMIALLSHR	67,333.55	66,505.85	66,724.17	-452.45	-0.67%	66,724.17	66,724.17	PIAHCLA	45.24	4.11 (9.99%)
PSXDIV20	74,904.47	74,098.90	74,474.10	33.39	0.04%	74,474.10	74,474.10	SSGC	37.15	-2.11 (-5.37%)
UPP9	58,770.32	57,837.81	58,408.45	2.22	0.00%	58,408.45	58,408.45	WTL	1.80	-0.01 (-0.55%)
NITPGI	44,041.62	43,389.10	43,747.05	-59.46	-0.14%	43,747.05	43,747.05			
NBPPGI	48,274.97	47,565.62	47,896.14	-171.68	-0.36%	47,896.14	47,896.14			
MZNPI	30,252.02	29,711.63	29,858.61	-263.75	-0.88%	29,858.61	29,858.61			
JSMFI	46,310.67	45,734.18	46,040.26	277.97	0.61%	46,040.26	46,040.26			
ACI	25,348.45	24,922.60	25,020.51	-173.44	-0.69%	25,020.51	25,020.51			
JSGBKTI	69,967.75	68,488.94	69,545.50	1353.63	1.99%	69,545.50	69,545.50			
MII30	22,384.45	22,045.26	22,156.37	-153.85	-0.69%	22,156.37	22,156.37			



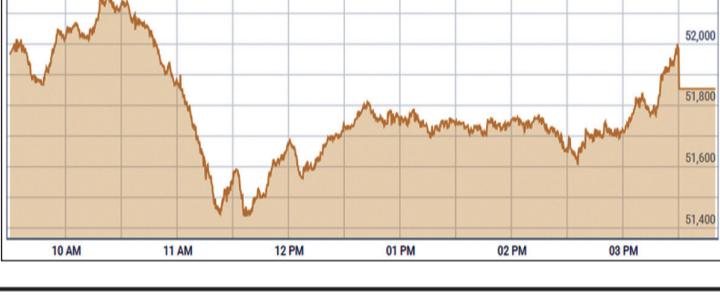
Market Performers					
TOP ACTIVE STOCKS					
SYMBOL	PRICE	CHANGE	VOLUME	SYMBOL	PRICE
BOP	37.86	0.75 (2.02%)	90,619,311	ITTEFAQ	10.32
HASCOLNC	15.63	1.41 (9.92%)	83,921,872	STPL	9.16
TPL	12.02	0.27 (2.30%)	53,150,686	TPLT	10.71
KEL	5.53	-0.03 (-0.54%)	43,683,382	FTSM	17.88
TPLP	12.86	0.30 (2.39%)	38,091,141	QUICE	17.47
PIBTL	17.49	-0.26 (-1.46%)	37,482,114	SEL	37.69
FNEL	20.49	0.05 (0.25%)	36,863,271	MSCL	15.29
PIAHCLA	45.24	4.11 (9.99%)	34,166,564	SBL	13.86
SSGC	37.15	-2.11 (-5.37%)	30,790,996	FCIBL	26.74
WTL	1.80	-0.01 (-0.55%)	30,626,930	PIAHCLA	45.24

TOP ADVANCERS					
TOP DECLINERS					
SYMBOL	PRICE	CHANGE	VOLUME	SYMBOL	PRICE
ITTEFAQ	10.32	1.00 (10.73%)	5,109,490	TRSM	30.86
STPL	9.16	0.86 (10.36%)	16,884,681	ASLCPS	108.00
TPLT	10.71	1.00 (10.30%)	9,204,012	DHPL	49.52
FTSM	17.88	1.63 (10.03%)	5,829	CYAN	50.25
QUICE	17.47	1.59 (10.01%)	7,587,998	GEMBCEM	10.00
SEL	37.69	3.43 (10.01%)	219,454	SPLNC	72.68
MSCL	15.29	1.39 (10.00%)	925,508	CJPLWU	17.44
SBL	13.86	1.26 (10.00%)	20,076,059	KPUS	141.02
FCIBL	26.74	2.43 (10.00%)	169,704	BASF	288.42
PIAHCLA	45.24	4.11 (9.99%)	34,166,564	PACE	18.72

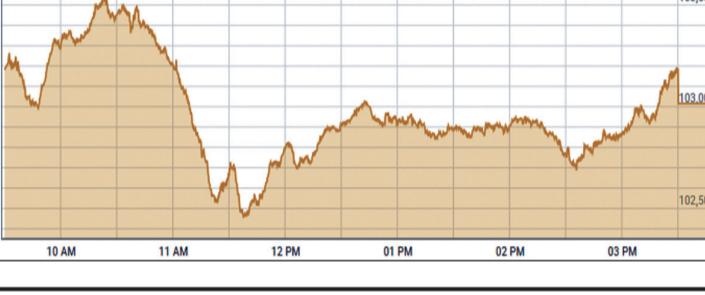
KSE 100



KSE 30



ALLSHR



CLOSING RATE SUMMARY

AUTOMOBILE ASSEMBLER							
SCRIP	LDPC	OPEN	HIGH	LOW	CURRENT	CHANGE	VOLUME

scrip	ldcp	open	high	low	current	change	volume	scrip	ldcp	open	high	low	current	change	volume	scrip	ldcp	open	high	low	current	change	volume	
NETSOL-DEC	133.63	134.5	137.98	134.0	137.08	3.45	1,171,000	Arpak Int.	57.06	58.8	58.8	58.8	57.06	52		Tariq Corp(Pref)	10.56	11.3	11.3	9.9	10.56	407		
NCPL-JAN	50.50	53.45	53.45	53.45	53.45	2.95	2,000	Diamond Ind.	53.53	53.53	53.55	53.53	53.53	208		Thal Ind.Corp.	734.74	744.95	744.95	736.0	734.74	55		
NCPL-DEC	50.92	52.0	53.9	50.2	50.59	-0.33	1,727,000	ECOPACK Ltd	58.20	58.5	58.75	58.2	58.22	0.02	154,387									
NML-JAN	193.00	196.0	196.0	188.0	188.59	-4.41	55,000	Gammon Pak	23.63	24.39	24.39	23.6	23.62	-0.01	2,652									
NML-DEC	189.88	189.12	192.39	185.5	186.19	-3.69	1,327,000	GOC (Pak) Ltd.	115.17	111.0	119.96	111.0	115.17	2										
NPL-JAN	67.62	65.49	67.62	65.0	67.62	4.500		Mandivwala	75.81	75.01	75.01	70.21	71.93	-3.88	109,182									
NPL-DEC	63.37	63.55	68.2	62.5	64.72	1.35	1,998,000	Olympia Mills	37.97	37.01	38.49	37.01	37.12	-0.85	1,744									
OCTOPUS-DEC	44.12	44.3	44.35	43.62	43.85	-0.27	73,000	Pak Services	1,342.83	1318.02	1360.0	1290.01	1334.08	-8.75	1,847									
OGDC-JAN	280.81	277.0	277.0	275.0	276.0	-4.81	27,000	Pakistan Alumin	135.13	135.06	136.2	131.0	132.1	-3.03	118,448									
OGDC-DECC	276.57	276.03	277.07	271.1	272.84	-3.73	578,500	Shifa Int.Hospital	516.31	518.99	520.0	505.0	512.29	-4.02	93,077									
PSO-JAN	472.00	470.0	470.0	466.0	467.86	-4.14	48,500	Siddiqsons Tin	8.30	8.3	9.25	8.11	9.16	0.86	16,884,681									
PSO-DEC	466.86	467.0	468.0	460.65	462.16	-4.7	506,500	Tri-Pack Films	157.10	159.4	163.0	157.51	159.44	2.34	475,854									
PTC-JAN	47.75	48.5	49.01	48.5	48.75	1.0	129,000	UDL Int.Ltd.	17.47	17.28	18.05	16.75	17.71	0.24	249,120									
PTC-DEC	47.65	47.85	49.01	47.55	48.35	0.7	7,300,000	United Brands	28.25	28.0	28.4	27.73	28.22	-0.03	5,919									
PACE-JAN	20.45	20.46	20.46	20.46	20.46	0.01	5,000	United Distributor	140.86	140.87	142.0	136.2	138.86	-2.0	11,072									
PACE-DEC	20.18	20.05	20.05	18.16	18.8	-1.38	10,939,500																	
PAEL-DEC	55.60	55.4	56.66	54.0	56.24	0.64	4,796,500																	
PIBTL-JAN	18.20	18.2	18.2	17.9	17.9	-0.3	212,000																	
PIBTL-DEC	17.82	17.9	18.25	17.46	17.56	-0.26	15,257,500																	
POL-DEC	625.00	637.9	637.9	621.0	621.0	-4.0	5,500																	
PPL-JAN	228.39	225.0	226.0	225.0	225.1	-3.29	88,000	B.F.Modaraba	23.53	23.5	24.24	22.71	22.81	-0.72	24,194									
PPL-DECC	225.02	225.5	226.5	222.0	222.51	-2.51	1,438,500	Elite Cap.Mod	25.61	26.45	26.45	24.65	25.5	-0.11	13,847									
PRL-DEC	36.28	36.4	36.38	35.92	36.34	0.06	2,191,000	Equity Modaraba	13.28	13.95	13.95	12.72	13.05	-0.23	51,747									
PIAHCLAA-DEC	41.29	41.6	45.42	41.5	45.42	4.13	5,287,000	F.Treet Manuf	19.47	19.27	19.75	19.27	19.47	84										
PIOC-DEC	405.93	406.0	420.0	403.95	417.9	11.97	1,736,500	Habib Modaraba	34.44	34.5	34.5	34.45	34.49	0.05	2,636									
POWER-DEC	19.40	19.4	19.4	19.0	19.05	-0.35	482,500	I.B.L.Modarab	11.01	10.17	11.4	10.17	11.24	0.23	3,017									
SAZEW-DEC	1,683.53	1684.99	1685.0	1655.02	1664.03	-19.5	14,500	Imrooz Modaraba	261.97	255.01	255.02	255.01	261.97	2										
SNBL-DEC	25.95	26.01	26.28	25.93	25.93	-0.02	47,500	OLP Modaraba	23.01	22.99	23.0	22.63	22.73	-0.28	11,501									
SNGP-DEC	122.01	122.45	122.53	119.5	120.74	-1.27	339,500	Orient Rental	12.47	12.35	12.5	12.2	12.31	-0.16	40,149									
SSGC-JANB	40.00	38.3	38.3	37.3	37.95	-2.05	40,000	Paramount Mod	13.97	13.55	13.55	13.55	13.55	-0.42	1,641									
SSGC-DEC	39.41	39.51	39.61	36.06	37.28	-2.13	18,075,000	Pakistan Islamic	21.12	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.12	770										
SYM-DEC	14.22	13.96	14.25	13.85	14.1	-0.12	76,000	Punjab Mod	9.20	9.4	9.5	9.15	9.25	0.05	115,886									
SYS-JAN	170.32	168.0	168.0	168.0	168.0	-2.32	2,000	Sindh Modaraba	25.42	25.42	27.0	24.0	24.48	-0.94	56,052									
SYS-DEC	168.23	166.5	168.0	162.5	167.93	-0.3	345,000	Tri-Star 1st Mod.	16.25	17.88	17.88	17.88	16.63	5,829										
TGL-DEC	222.50	217.5	217.5	215.0	215.7	-6.8	4,000	Trust Modaraba	34.29	30.86	32.9	30.86	30.86	-3.43	3,317,873									
TELE-JAN	10.75	11.78	11.78	11.78	11.78	1.03	10,000	Unicap Modaraba	6.51	6.63	6.64	6.36	6.5	-0.01	54,809									
TELE-DEC	11.53	11.55	12.1	11.11	11.8	0.27	6,960,000	Wasl Mobility Mod	6.59	6.63	6.88	6.59	6.76	0.17	2,211,839									
THCCL-DEC	86.90	86.95	87.5	86.25	86.56	-0.34																		



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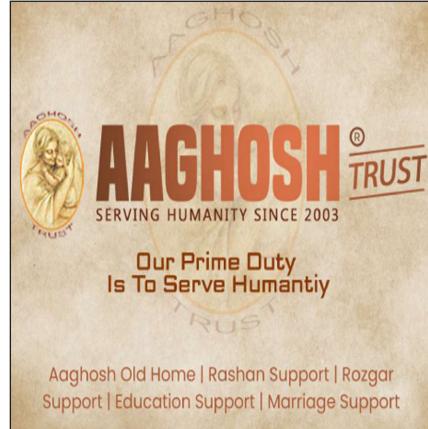
PAKISTAN Share Market

UPDATES

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 2025

PUBLISH FROM KARACHI



PAKISTAN Share Market

UPDATES

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DAILY MTS POSITION

Open MTS Volume Before Release	472,330,485.00
Open MTS Amount Before Release	25,410,533,771.07
Current Day Release Volume	52,710,524.00
Current Day Release Amount	2,717,620,559.02
Current Day MTS Volume	49,872,476.00
Current Day MTS Amount	3,462,344,168.84
Net Open MTS Volume	469,492,437.00
Net Open MTS Amount	26,130,259,658.85

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PAKISTAN Share Market

UPDATES

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DAILY MFS POSITION

Open Position Before Release	696,605,779.00
Current Day Release	17,978,814,080.94
Current Day Take-up	45,037,480.00
Volume	698,854,959.00
Value	18,347,669,606.21

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BY COMMERCE REPORTER

KARACHI: Finance and Revenue Minister Senator Muhammad Aurangzeb inaugurated the Centre for Government Data Analytics at the Auditor-General of Pakistan (AGP) yesterday, marking a significant step toward modernizing the country's public sector auditing processes. The new centre will utilize advanced technologies such as machine learning, artificial intelligence-based auditing, and automated analytical tools to enhance oversight, transparency, and accountability in the use of public funds.

Speaking at the inauguration ceremony, Minister Aurangzeb emphasized the need for digital access

to public sector databases to improve audit coverage and governance. He highlighted the growing role of digitalization in government operations and expressed confidence that the new centre would strengthen accountability mechanisms in line with the government's ongoing digital transformation efforts.

Auditor-General of Pakistan Maqbool Ahmad Gondal outlined the shift in audit practices, focusing on quality over quantity and moving toward entity- and project-based reporting. He noted that the centre supports the government's push for a digital economy and will leverage expanding digital data as part of the transition toward

a cashless system.

Controller General of Accounts Umar Ali Khan also briefed the minister on ongoing reforms in public financial management, including the rollout of cashless payments, the Raast system, online billing, and the migration to SAP HANA for centralized server infrastructure. He highlighted that the government is transitioning to accrual-based accounting in line with international standards, with support from the World Bank.

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KARACHI: Karachi's builders and developers have raised alarms over a surge in extortion calls, allegedly from international numbers traced to Dubai and Iran, demanding billions in ransom.

The Association of Builders and Developers of Pakistan (ABAD) has claimed that at least ten of its members have been targeted over the last five months, with extortion demands totaling Rs 5 billion. The callers reportedly issue written threats and, when ignored, escalate their tactics by opening fire on business sites.

ABAD Chairman Muhammad Hassan Bakshi highlighted that despite the

clear involvement of extortionists—including details of their names, phone numbers, and bank accounts—authorities have failed to take action.

The group is now considering a shutdown of businesses and a sit-in outside the Sindh Chief Minister's House if the issue is not addressed.

Hassan Bakshi during the presser also urged Interior Minister Mohsin Naqvi to address and resolve this serious issue and offered his support to the minister in bringing back the culprits from abroad.

The builders also voiced concerns over ongoing raids by the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR), alleging that officials seize files and demand bribes in return for their release, adding to the growing tension.

"We are at a breaking point," said ABAD Patron-in-Chief Mohsin Sheikhani, emphasizing the dire situation facing Karachi's builders and developers. "If no action is taken soon, we will be forced to take drastic measures."

TO ENHANCE PUBLIC SECTOR TRANSPARENCY

FinMin Aurangzeb inaugurates Centre for Government Data Analytics at AGP



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ABAD GRUMBLING TO FEDERAL GOVT, MOHSIN NAQVI

Karachi builders threaten shutdown, sit-in over rising extortion threats



BY SYED UZAIR

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Benchmark index holds key support at 170,300



BY MUHAMMAD TAHAKHAN

Research Analyst, PSMU



broader trend remains intact as the index continues to hold above previous breakout zones. Volumes stayed healthy, suggesting that the ongoing pullback is more of a controlled consolidation than aggressive distribution. Market participation is still

present, but traders appear selective, locking in gains after the recent rally.

Going ahead, 170,300 is the immediate line in the sand. A sustained hold above this level can keep the index range-bound with a positive bias, while dips towards

168,500-167,300 are likely to attract buying interest. On the upside, a decisive reclaim of highs would be required to resume momentum, otherwise some sideways to mildly corrective action cannot be ruled out in the near term.

HINO shows bullish potential as support holds near 465-470

HINO – Hinopak Motors Limited | Technical View



followed by 520 in the near term. On the upside, a break and close above the descending trendline would confirm a shift in momentum and expose the stock towards 555-560. Overall, the stock remains in a bullish-to-neutral phase, where dips

into support are likely to attract buyers, while a decisive breakdown below 467 would negate the bullish setup.

TODAY TOP 5 MTS STOCKS

Report Date	Symbol Code	Symbol Name	Current Day MTS Volume	Current Day MTS Amount
17-Dec-25	BOP	THE BANK OF PUNJAB	76,482,502.00	2,285,921,663.81
17-Dec-25	HUMNL	HUM NETWORK LIMITED	36,234,186.00	437,019,350.49
17-Dec-25	KEL	K-ELECTRIC LIMITED	128,795,589.00	594,278,566.98
17-Dec-25	NBP	NATIONAL BANK OF PAKISTAN	18,580,627.00	3,507,443,459.71
17-Dec-25	PTC	PAKISTAN TELECOMMUNICATION COMPANY LTD	18,286,558.00	697,389,166.30

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TODAY TOP 5 MFS STOCKS

Symbol	Name	Open Position Before Release	Current Day Release	Current Day Take-up
NBP	NATIONAL BANK OF PAKISTAN	3,026,620.00	522,223,779.18	199,334.00
NRL	NATIONAL REFINERY LIMITED	1,342,580.00	509,981,851.28	38,540.00
THCCL	THATTA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED	6,971,113.00	567,579,761.32	21,526.00
TRG	TRG PAKISTAN LIMITED CLASS - (A)	10,153,141.00	656,098,575.05	675,300.00
PSO	PAKISTAN STATE OIL	2,963,230.00	447,949,132.00	51,561.00

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