

There are two powers in the world; one is the sword and the other is the pen. There is a great competition and rivalry between the two. There is a third power stronger than both, that of the women.

— Quaid-e-Azam

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YESTERDAY MARKET UPDATE Date: 09-DEC-2025

STOCKS IN TREND

1. MLCF 2. TPL 3. PAEL 4. PTC 5. PIAHCLA

TOP OVERSOLD STOCKS

1. ABOT 2. BATA 3. LPL 4. ASC 5. PKGP 6. MVMP

TOP OVERBOUGHT STOCKS

1. NCPL 2. PIAHCLA 3. EPQL 4. NPL 5. DHPL

TOP FIVE DIVIDEND YIELD STOCKS

1. KAPCO 2. SCBPL 3. LCI 4. POL 5. MTL

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BOARD MEETING LIST

Company Date Time Subject

Askari General Insurance Company Limited 10-Dec-25 10:30 To Consider the Matter other than Financial Result

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HIRING ALERT

Staff Reporter – Muhammad Ali



We are pleased to inform you that Pakistan Share Market Updates has appointed Muhammad Ali as our reporter. He will be responsible for coverage across all districts and TMCs, including civic matters and local bodies affairs. You may contact him for any updates, information, or coordination related to these.

Contact: +92 313 2001939

PAKISTAN Share Market
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FPIPI GRAPH LOCAL INVESTORS PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT (LPI)

09-DECEMBER 2025

USD Million	FPI	LOCAL INVESTORS PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT (LPI)								
		BANKS / DFI	BROKER PROPRIETARY TRADING	COMPANIES	Individuals	INSURANCE COMPANIES	Mutual Funds	NBFC	OTHER ORGANIZATION	Total I
All other Sectors	-0.49	0.44	0.19	0.18	-0.50	-0.38	0.40	0.00	0.15	0.49
Cement	-1.30	0.24	0.42	-1.14	0.25	0.13	1.63	0.00	-0.23	1.30
Commercial Banks	-1.73	-0.02	0.21	0.36	1.36	-0.73	1.41	0.07	-0.93	1.73
Fertilizer	0.17	0.56	0.20	-0.08	-0.23	-1.02	0.47	0.00	-0.06	-0.17
Food and Personal Care Products	-0.06	-0.03	0.08	0.09	-0.05	0.00	0.01	0.00	-0.04	0.06
Oil and Gas Exploration Companies	0.01	0.26	-0.07	-0.79	-0.11	-1.25	2.16	0.00	-0.22	-0.01
Oil and Gas Marketing Companies	-1.04	0.11	-0.58	2.19	-2.55	1.20	0.71	-0.01	-0.02	1.04
Power Generation and Distribution	0.32	0.11	0.27	0.01	-0.89	-0.05	0.18	0.00	0.05	-0.32
Technology and Communication	0.70	0.01	0.09	0.23	-0.12	0.01	-0.15	0.00	-0.78	-0.70
Textile Composite	0.03	-0.04	0.10	0.14	-0.24	-0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	-0.03
Total	-3.40	1.65	0.91	1.20	-3.07	-2.10	6.83	0.04	-2.06	3.40

Source: NCCPL

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KSE-100

169,456.38 (1,153.14) (0.69%)
HIGH 169,601.03 LOW 168,880.21 VOLUME 433,909,949

ALLSHR

102,478.57 (679.64) (0.67%)
HIGH 102,548.04 LOW 102,114.74 VOLUME 1,022,580,162

KSE30

51,541.69 (373.14) (0.73%)
HIGH 51,605.67 LOW 51,363.76 VOLUME 184,130,343

'HAPPY INVESTORS' AS STOCK MARKET CLIMBS TO NEW HEIGHTS

KSE-100 hits new three-month high as market sentiment strengthens ahead of Dec 2025

KSE-100 surged by 1,153.14 points; investor sentiment was overwhelmingly bullish. The release of \$1.2bn is expected to further bolster Pakistan's foreign exchange reserves

BY IMRAN ZAKIR

KARACHI: The Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX) witnessed renewed bullish momentum as the KSE-100 Index posted its highest closing level in nearly three months, ending a prolonged phase of correction and sideways trading. Market participants attribute the rebound to improving macroeconomic indicators, clarity on policy direction, and progress on structural reforms.

The index surged by 1,153.14 points, or 0.69%, to settle at 169,456.38, surpassing its previous record. During the session, it reached an intra-day peak of 169,601.03. Investor sentiment was overwhelmingly bullish, spurred by the IMF's decision to release nearly \$1.1 billion under the Extended Fund Facility (EFF) and \$220 million under the Resilience and Sustainability Facility (RSF).

In the broader market,

the All-Share Index rose by 679.64 points, or 0.67%, to finish at 102,478.57. Trading volume soared to 1.03 billion shares, while the traded value reached Rs 51.32 billion, marking a significant increase from the previous session. Of the 483 companies traded, 272 closed in the green, while 179 ended lower, and 32 remained unchanged.

Economic Stability and IMF Progress Lift Investor Confidence: Investor sentiment strengthened following encouraging economic data, including signs of easing inflation, stable currency movement, and improved external sector numbers. Market activity was further supported by the IMF's scheduled tranche disbursement, which remains contingent on compliance with fiscal and governance benchmarks under Pakistan's ongoing programme.

Additionally, the approval

of the 27th Constitutional Amendment and recent high-level appointments in the country's security and administrative structure have contributed to improved perceptions of policy continuity and governance stability.

IPO Pipeline Sparks Fresh Interest: The revival in sentiment coincides with a renewed pickup in Pakistan's primary market, with two IPOs set to enter the market, drawing strong interest from institutional and retail investors:

- Pak-Qatar Family Takafila Limited — Pakistan's first Shariah-compliant family takafila firm to list on PSX, backed by Arif Habib Limited as the lead underwriter. The company is being viewed as a high-growth Islamic finance play with long-term potential.
- Ghani Dairies Limited — A raw milk producer entering the market with JS Global Capital

Limited as underwriter, offering exposure to Pakistan's expanding dairy and Agri-supply chain sector.

Market analysts believe the IPOs will not only improve sectoral diversity but also reflect growing investor appetite for fundamentally strong, growth-oriented companies.

ARIF HABIB LTD PLAYED A VITAL ROLE: CIRCULAR DEBT RESOLUTION

Pakistan achieves landmark Rs400bn Energy Sukuk settlement, investors' eye more moves in oil and gas sector

PSMU EXCLUSIVE: ing its prominent position in KARACHI: In a major mile- structuring and executing stone for Pakistan's financial landmark capital market op-

and energy sectors, Arif Habib erations in the country.

Limited (AHL) facilitated the

country's largest-ever debt

market transaction with the

landmark PKR 400 billion

As Pakistan celebrates the

successful closure of this

Sukuk Type: PESC-1 and PESC-

historic sukuk deal, industry

2. This significant deal, aimed

analysts are now turning their

at resolving Pakistan's ongo-

ing circular debt crisis, posi-

tions the country's energy

sector on a path to much-

Pakistan State Oil (PSO) and

consortium of Independent

Power Producers (IPPs),

which will further bolster the

country's debt management

efforts and provide fresh

liquidity to the oil and gas

sector.

This upcoming transaction

is anticipated to attract sig- nificant attention from both domestic and international in- vestors. The oil and gas sector, traditionally a major part of Pakistan's economy, remains a critical area of focus for in- vestors seeking exposure to energy assets in a recovering market.

The Energy Sukuk settle- ment is seen as a crucial step toward resolving Pakistan's chronic circular debt issue within the energy sector, an area that has long been a source of macroeconomic in-

stability. By introducing these Shariah-compliant financial instruments, the government is pushing forward with ef- forts to manage the nation's debt load while stabilizing energy markets.

Arif Habib Limited's instru- mental role in executing this record-breaking transaction un- derscores its leadership position in Pakistan's capital markets. The firm's reputation as a trusted partner for large-scale, strategic financial operations was further solidified, marking a major achievement for Pakistan's debt

market.

Given the growing demand for energy sector reforms and investments, savvy in- vestors are closely watching these developments, antici- pating a significant upside in the oil and gas sectors as more strategic settlements and restructuring efforts are carried out.

which will further bolster the country's debt management efforts and provide fresh liquidity to the oil and gas sector.

This upcoming transaction

which will further bolster the

country's debt management

efforts and provide fresh

liquidity to the oil and gas

sector.

This upcoming transaction

which will further bolster the

BUSINESS PULSE & CIVIC INSIGHT

REGULAR	DELIVERABLE FUTURES		CASH SETTLED FUTUR...		ODD LOT	SQUARE UP	STOCK INDEX FUTURES		NEGOTIABLE DEAL		MARGIN TRADING SYS...
STATE	CLOSED	STATE	CLOSED	STATE	CLOSED	STATE	CLOSED	STATE	CLOSED	STATE	CLOSED
TRADES	460,012	TRADES	77,470	TRADES	20	TRADES	26	TRADES	0	TRADES	46
VOLUME	1,031,799,762	VOLUME	232,797,500	VOLUME	135,500	VOLUME	1,182	VOLUME	0	VOLUME	17,062,998
VALUE	51,316,902,830.93	VALUE	13,960,482,120.00	VALUE	29,774,910.00	VALUE	22,739.50	VALUE	0.00	VALUE	613,449,757.32

MARKING 9.4% YOY GROWTH

Pakistan receives \$3.2 billion in remittances in Nov 2025

BY COMMERCE REPORTER

KARACHI: Pakistan saw a significant boost in remittance inflows in November 2025, receiving \$3.2 billion, according to data released by the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP). This reflects a 9.4% year-on-year (YoY) increase compared to \$2.9 billion during the same period last year. However, the monthly remittance inflow showed a 7% dip from October's \$3.4 billion.

In the first five months of the fiscal year (5MFY26), total remittance inflows amounted to \$16.1 billion, up from \$14.8 billion during the same period last year, marking a growth of 9.3%.

According to Topline Securities, the growth in remittances can be attributed to several factors, including an increase in manpower exports, a smaller differential between formal and



informal exchange markets, and the continuation of the government's remittances incentive package. The firm also maintained its full-year FY26 remittances target of \$41 billion, which would represent a 7.5% increase over FY25's \$38 billion.

Waqas Ghani of JS Global highlighted the renewed momentum of remittances from the UAE, with their share rising to 21% in November 2025 from 18% in FY24. The rise, particularly from Dubai, reflects improved inflows due to some

relaxation in emigration policies.

Saudi Arabia remained the largest contributor, sending \$753 million in November 2025, a 3% increase YoY but a 10% drop from the previous month's \$838 million. UAE saw a 9% YoY rise, with

\$675 million sent, compared to \$619 million in November 2024.

UK remittances totaled \$481 million, down 4% from October but up 17% YoY. US remittances stood at \$277 million, reflecting a 4% YoY decline and an 8% drop from the previous month.

European Union (EU) countries contributed \$417 million, registering a strong 29% YoY increase.

Remittances continue to play a vital role in Pakistan's economy, helping to stabilize the country's external account, support economic activity, and improve the living standards of remittance-dependent households. The government is actively encouraging remittances through various incentives and by promoting the use of formal channels.

SM Tanveer sounds alarm over rising crisis in textile sector

BY SYED UZAIR



KARACHI: SM Tanveer, the Patron-in-Chief of the United Business Group (UBG) and leader of the Federation Chamber, has issued a stark warning to the government, highlighting the worsening crisis facing Pakistan's textile industry. In a statement released from Karachi, Tanveer called attention to a series of challenges currently plaguing the sector, stressing that the industry was in deep distress and required urgent intervention.

Tanveer criticized the government for imposing a double advance tax of 2 percent on textile exporters, a measure he described as an additional burden on an already struggling sector. He pointed out that textile units in key industrial hubs, such as Karachi and Lasbela, were being denied new electricity connections, severely hampering production capabilities.

The UBG leader also drew attention to a significant increase in industrial electricity tariffs. In May 2025, the tariff stood at 10 cents per unit, but by November 2025, it had risen to 12.6 cents. This sharp hike in

energy costs, Tanveer argued, was placing textile manufacturers at a severe disadvantage, further exacerbating the challenges they face in remaining competitive in global markets.

In addition to energy price hikes, Tanveer highlighted the mounting financial pressure on textile factories due to inflated bills under the Re-Gasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) adjustment. He claimed that industries were receiving astronomical bills amounting to trillions of rupees, with many errors in the charges going unaddressed despite repeated efforts to rectify them.

Furthermore, Tanveer expressed concern over the misuse of the Export Finance

Scheme (EFS), noting that fraudulent individuals were exploiting the system. He also criticized the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) for issuing inflated bills for surveillance camera installations, with some factory owners receiving staged bills amounting to Rs5 million, which he called a form of harassment.

The UBG Patron-in-Chief lamented the closure of over 100 textile factories across the country, blaming the sharp decline in production on what he termed "anti-export" measures. Tanveer argued that these policies were directly undermining the country's export potential and jeopardizing the livelihoods of millions of workers in the textile sector.

According to Tanveer, the current situation is not just a financial crisis but also a threat to Pakistan's status as a leading global textile exporter. The combination of rising costs, administrative inefficiencies, and unfair taxation practices is threatening to drive more businesses into bankruptcy, with dire consequences for the national economy.

BECOMES FIRST SHARIAH-COMPLIANT FAMILY TAKAFUL COMPANY TO LIST ON PSX

Pak-Qatar Family Takaful launches Rs700m IPO

BY MOHAMMAD ALI PANJWANI

KARACHI: Pak-Qatar Family Takaful Limited (PQFTL), the country's largest dedicated family takaful operator, is set to raise fresh equity through a 50 million-share Initial Public Offering (IPO), marking the first-ever listing of a Shariah-compliant family takaful firm on the Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX).

The IPO represents 21.67% of the company's post-listing share capital, comprising 50 million ordinary shares of face value Rs10 each. Of these, 37.5 million shares (75%) will be offered through the book-building process at a floor price of Rs14 per share, including a Rs4 premium, with a maximum price band capped at Rs21. The remaining 12.5 million shares (25%) will be offered to retail investors at the strike price determined during book building.

Capital Raise to Support Expansion and Solvency Compliance: PQFTL plans

to utilize the IPO proceeds to scale up its digital capabilities, strengthen its capital base, and bolster solvency margins in line with SECP's upcoming regulatory framework. The company's paid-up capital is expected to rise from Rs1.81 billion to approximately Rs2.3 billion, supporting sustainable growth and enabling future compliance with the Rs3 billion minimum capital requirement slated for 2030.

The company also plans to inject Rs50 million into the Participants' Takaful Fund (PTF) to enhance its ability to write long-term protec-

tion business, especially its flagship Lifetime Kafalat product.

Valuation Supported by Strong Earnings Prospects: According to the valuation assessment disclosed in the IPO document, PQFTL's DCF-derived fair value stands at Rs26.34, implying a 25% potential upside from the maximum price band.

A Dividend Discount Model (DDM) assessment assigns a value of Rs21.30, broadly aligned with the upper valuation limit.

Analysts note that the premium is justified due to the company's market leader-

ship, sustained profitability, and projected EPS growth averaging above 19% per year, supported by improving margins and a healthy pipeline of Banca Takaful partnerships.

Industry Leader with Strengthening Financials: PQFTL commands a dominant 44% market share in the family takaful segment based on gross written contributions, underscoring its strong competitive position.

The company maintains a solid liquidity profile, holding Rs56.4 billion in liquid assets, equivalent to 33 times its outstanding claims.

The firm's financial strength has been reaffirmed by rating agencies, with VIS upgrading its IFS rating to 'AA' in July 2025, while PACRA maintains its IFS rating at A++, alongside an AM2 rating for pension fund management.

Risks Outlined in Offering Document: The company has highlighted several key risks including underwriting

risk, operational vulnerabilities such as cyber disruptions, persistency-related risks, fraudulent claims exposure, and rising capital adequacy requirements. Execution delays in digital and infrastructure projects may also impact growth timelines.

A Milestone IPO for Pakistan's Islamic Finance Landscape: Market participants believe the listing marks a significant milestone for Pakistan's Islamic financial ecosystem, opening public investment access to a sector that has seen double-digit growth in recent years. The retail tranche of 12.5 million shares will be fully underwritten, ensuring subscription coverage.

Book building for the issue is expected to attract strong institutional interest, as investors increasingly favor Shariah-compliant insurers with stable cash flows, rising demand for protection products, and expanding digital distribution networks.

Pakistan's economy on positive side, corruption declining: TI reports

PSMU DESK

ISLAMABAD: A recent survey by Transparency International Pakistan reveals encouraging signs of progress for the country's economy, with both economic stability and a reduction in corruption. The findings highlight the significant strides made in improving governance, fiscal discipline, and public sector transparency under the current government.

According to Transparency International's National Corruption Perception Survey (NCPS) 2025, Pakistan's commitment to transparency and accountable governance has advanced steadily in recent years. The government's focus on openness, rule-based decision-making, and fiscal responsibility has been central to its reform agenda, driving improvements in both the economy and governance.

The report notes that Pakistan's economy, which had previously struggled with stagnation, is now showing

signs of recovery and growth. The country's transition from economic instability to stability and development is highlighted as a key achievement. Furthermore, the reduction in corruption is seen as a critical factor in fostering this positive shift.

The NCPS 2025, a comprehensive assessment of public perception of corruption across various sectors, presents several noteworthy findings:

A significant 66% of Pakistanis reported that they had not paid a bribe for any government-related work, indicating a marked improvement in transparency and the functioning of government institutions.

The survey credits the government's successful agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as a major contributor to economic stabilization. This agreement, along with continued fiscal discipline, has played a central role in restoring confidence in

Pakistan's financial systems. Another key factor contributing to the positive economic outlook is Pakistan's removal from the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) gray list. This development has boosted international confidence in Pakistan's financial integrity and enhanced its economic prospects.

The report also highlights an improvement in public opinion regarding the police, reflecting better behavior and service delivery by law enforcement. This shift suggests a broader trend of institutional reform aimed at improving public service quality.

Transparency International noted that public perception in key sectors such as education, land and property dealings, and taxation has also improved, signaling broader efforts to address corruption and inefficiency in these areas.

Transparency International's findings underscore the importance of continued reforms in

enhancing accountability and curbing corruption. The reduction in corruption, particularly in government dealings, is seen as an essential step toward ensuring that public resources are used effectively and that citizens can access government services without fear of bribery or undue influence.

The positive economic developments highlighted in the report are also attributed to the government's efforts to engage with international financial institutions and strengthen its economic governance.

These steps have led to greater financial stability, attracting investor confidence and improving Pakistan's standing in the global economic community.

The findings of the NCPS 2025 suggest a shift in public sentiment towards greater trust in the government's reform initiatives. With improvements in both economic stability and institutional transparency, the government has garnered public support for its ongoing

efforts to improve governance and reduce corruption.

However, while progress has been made, Transparency International cautions that continued efforts are necessary to sustain these positive trends. Strengthening the rule of law, increasing public sector transparency, and ensuring that anti-corruption measures are effectively implemented will be key to maintaining this momentum.

Transparency International's NCPS 2025 report paints a promising picture of Pakistan's ongoing efforts to combat corruption and stabilize its economy. With a focus on fiscal discipline, rule-based decision-making, and reforms across key sectors, the country is moving towards greater transparency, efficiency, and economic resilience.

The improved public perception of the police, education, taxation, and other areas signals a broader commitment to reform that bodes well for the future.

TABLIGHI IJTIMA 2025: IN MEETING WITH MAULANA ABDUL WAHAB

Chairman Manghopir Town, DC West discuss arrangement measures

BY STAFF REPORTER

KARACHI: Chairman Manghopir Town, Haji Nawaz Ali Brohi, along with Deputy Commissioner District West, Zulfiqar Ali Memon, Member Provincial Assembly Ali Ahmed Jan, President District West Abid Hussain Satti, Municipal Commissioner Ahmad Yar, and senior officers from K-Electric, Karachi Water & Sewerage Board, Sindh Solid Waste Management Board, and various other departments

held a special meeting with prominent religious scholar Maulana Abdul Wahab. The meeting included a detailed discussion regarding the central arrangements, facilities, and result-oriented than all previous years. He said that the Tablighi Ijtimah is a matter of pride for Manghopir Town, and its blessings are felt throughout the area. Therefore, the town administration will serve with its full capabilities.

Deputy Commissioner West, Zulfiqar Ali Memon, and MPA Ali Ahmed Jan also assured full cooperation, stating that no department would step back from its responsibilities during the Ijtimah. Maulana Abdul Wahab highlighted key points related to electricity, water, cleanliness, streetlights, traffic management, and other essential services. The chairman immediately directed the concerned officers to address all these matters on an urgent priority basis.

The chairman strictly instructed K-Electric officials to ensure uninterrupted power supply throughout the event.



EDITORIAL & OPINION

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IMF's \$1.2b tranche approval: A moment of relief, what's next?

Finally, Pakistan secured a significant moment of respite as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) approved a much-needed \$1.2 billion tranche as part of the ongoing Extended Fund Facility (EFF) agreement. This approval marks a crucial juncture for Pakistan, which has been grappling with an acute balance-of-payments crisis, soaring inflation, and a deteriorating currency. While the immediate inflow of funds offers a temporary cushion against these economic pressures, it raises an even more pressing question: what's next for Pakistan's economy? Is this tranche just a short-term lifeline, or can it act as a catalyst for sustainable growth and much-needed reforms?

For Pakistan, the IMF has long been a critical partner in times of economic turmoil. The approval of the \$1.2 billion disbursement is part of a broader IMF program aimed at stabilizing Pakistan's ailing economy. Over the past few years, Pakistan has faced an unprecedented economic crisis marked by dwindling foreign exchange reserves, a depreciating rupee, high inflation, and an unsustainable fiscal deficit.

The IMF's intervention is designed to provide the country with the liquidity it needs to meet its external obligations, stabilize its currency, and restore investor confidence.

However, IMF assistance is not without its conditions. Pakistan is required to implement a range of reforms that are often politically sensitive and socially painful. These include fiscal consolidation (reducing budget deficits), structural reforms to boost growth, and measures to ensure debt sustainability. The government, however, faces a delicate balancing act: it must take difficult steps to secure long-term stability while keeping the social fabric intact. The disbursement of \$1.2 billion may temporarily stabilize the situation, but the real question is whether Pakistan can use this window of opportunity to address deeper structural issues.

In the short term, the approval of this tranche offers critical relief. Pakistan's foreign exchange reserves have been at dangerously low levels, leading to difficulties in financing imports and managing external debt obligations. The immediate injection of funds from the IMF will provide a cushion for these needs,

allowing Pakistan to stabilize its currency and avoid a full-blown balance-of-payments crisis.

This could also help control inflation, which has reached record highs, particularly food inflation, and mitigate the cost-of-living crisis that millions of Pakistanis are currently facing.

Moreover, the funds will provide Pakistan with the flexibility to avoid defaulting on its external debt obligations, which would have devastating consequences on its international credit rating and access to further capital. With Pakistan's financial stability hanging by a thread, this approval offers a moment of calm in an otherwise volatile economic environment.

But while this is undeniably important, it is only a temporary fix. In the past, Pakistan has received similar tranches from the IMF, but without implementing the necessary reforms, those efforts have often failed to produce lasting results. The current tranche, although crucial, is not a silver bullet. The government must use this opportunity wisely, focusing not just on managing immediate financial pressures, but also on enacting the reforms needed to stabilize the economy in

the medium and long term.

The real challenge lies in Pakistan's need for deep structural reforms. The IMF has made it clear that the \$1.2 billion tranche is contingent upon the implementation of wide-ranging economic adjustments. These include fiscal reforms, such as reducing the fiscal deficit through targeted spending cuts and enhanced tax collection measures, as well as the elimination of energy subsidies that have become a drain on the national budget. Pakistan's tax-to-GDP ratio is among the lowest in the world, and without a robust tax system, the country will remain dependent on external assistance to balance its budget.

One of the most pressing reforms that Pakistan must address is its energy sector. The state-owned energy companies are mired in inefficiencies, high debt, and corruption, leading to frequent power outages and ballooning fiscal deficits. The IMF will likely press Pakistan to restructure these companies, raise utility prices to reflect true costs, and eliminate the practice of financing energy sector losses through government borrowing.

Economic reforms in Pakistan: The need of the hour

BY SAMEER SAGAR

Pakistan's economy has been in a state of flux for several years, grappling with persistent challenges ranging from high inflation and rising debt to energy shortages and an underperforming industrial sector. The recent approval of a \$1.2 billion loan tranche by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is a welcome relief, but it also serves as a stark reminder of the country's urgent need for sustained, comprehensive economic reforms. The government's ability to navigate the complex landscape of economic transformation will determine whether Pakistan can break free from its recurring cycles of boom and bust.

In this context, economic reforms in Pakistan are not just desirable—they are a matter of national survival. Without bold and decisive steps to address structural inefficiencies, curb corruption, and unlock the potential of the private sector, Pakistan risks being trapped in a never-ending cycle of debt dependency, low growth, and social instability.

To understand why economic reforms are the need of the hour, it's important to first look at the current state of Pakistan's economy. According to the World Bank, Pakistan's economy has grown at an average rate of just 2-3% in recent years—far below the levels required to reduce poverty and create jobs for its young, growing population. The country's external debt has ballooned, standing at over \$100 billion, and its trade deficit remains unsustainable, exacerbated by low exports and high import dependency.

Inflation has become a persistent issue, eroding the purchasing power of ordinary citizens. Energy shortages and inefficiencies in the power sector continue to hinder industrial growth, and despite being one of the world's largest agricultural producers, Pakistan faces food insecurity due to poor policy decisions and underinvestment in agriculture. Moreover, Pakistan's tax collection system remains one of the weakest in the world, with only a small fraction of the population paying taxes, leading to a growing fiscal deficit.

In the face of these challenges, reform is no longer optional—it is a necessity. However, economic reforms in Pakistan must go beyond short-term fixes and politically expedient measures. They must be transformative, addressing deep-seated structural issues while

also fostering an environment of accountability, innovation, and long-term sustainability.

The first area that demands reform is the tax system. Pakistan's tax-to-GDP ratio is one of the lowest in the world. The country's informal economy, estimated at over 40% of GDP, operates largely outside the tax net, while a vast majority of the formal economy escapes full taxation due to loopholes and evasion. The government must work towards expanding the tax base, improving tax compliance, and reducing the burden on the middle class. Digitalization of the tax system, along with the use of data analytics, can also improve transparency and reduce corruption.

Public awareness campaigns are also crucial to ensure that citizens understand the need for economic reforms and are on board with the changes that will undoubtedly bring short-term pain but long-term gains

Another crucial area is the energy sector. Pakistan's energy crisis, marked by electricity shortages and inefficiencies, has been a significant drag on economic growth. State-owned energy companies are plagued by corruption, mismanagement, and a lack of investment in modern infrastructure. Reforms here should focus on privatization or restructuring of loss-making energy companies, increased investment in renewable energy, and better governance to ensure a reliable, affordable energy supply.

Agriculture, a sector that employs more than 40% of Pakistan's workforce, also requires urgent attention. While Pakistan remains a major agricultural producer, its farmers face numerous challenges—outdated farming techniques, water scarcity, and limited access to markets. Reforming agricultural policy to promote innovation, increase water efficiency, and support small farmers with access to credit and technology can unlock the sector's vast potential. This is not just vital for food security, but also for rural poverty alleviation.

The manufacturing sector, which has the potential to generate millions of jobs, is also in dire need of reform. Pakistan's industrial base is weak, with most manufacturing confined to low-value-added products. The

government must create a favorable environment for industrial growth by improving infrastructure, reducing red tape, and investing in skills development to build a competitive workforce. Additionally, trade policies must be aligned with the realities of a globalized economy, emphasizing export-led growth and greater integration into global supply chains.

Equally important is the need for governance and institutional reforms. The persistence of corruption, inefficiency, and political patronage has stymied Pakistan's development for decades. The country's bureaucracy is often criticized for its lack of accountability, and judicial reforms are needed to expedite the legal process and reduce the

burden on the courts. In addition to governance reforms, Pakistan must also focus on digitization. The global economy is increasingly driven by technology, and Pakistan cannot afford to lag behind in this regard. Digitization of government services, including tax collection, agriculture, and healthcare, can reduce corruption, improve service delivery, and create new economic opportunities. Encouraging innovation in the tech sector, supporting start-ups, and investing in digital infrastructure will help Pakistan tap into the global digital economy.

Reforming Pakistan's economy will require strong political will, long-term vision, and public support. Politicians, policymakers, and civil society must recognize that economic reform is a collective responsibility that transcends partisan interests. The IMF approval of the \$1.2 billion loan is a positive step, but it should not be seen as a panacea. The government must take bold steps to tackle corruption, address inefficiencies, and build public trust in its ability to deliver on promises of reform.

Public awareness campaigns are also crucial to ensure that citizens understand the need for economic reforms and are on board with the changes that will undoubtedly bring short-term pain but long-term gains.

Made in Pakistan: Time to champion homegrown products for a sustainable future

BY ZAIRA HASAN

In a globalized economy where international brands dominate, it's easy for nations to overlook the immense potential of their homegrown products. Pakistan, a country with a rich history of craftsmanship, natural resources, and untapped industrial potential, has an urgent need to shift focus toward promoting its own locally manufactured goods. In recent years, the slogan "Made in Pakistan" has not only become a symbol of national pride but also a key to sustainable economic growth, job creation, and reducing reliance on imports. For

boost to Pakistan's economy.

To truly transform the image of Pakistani products, there needs to be a shift in mindset both from manufacturers and consumers. There is often a misconception that local products are of inferior quality when compared to international brands. This notion has been exacerbated by the influx of cheaper foreign goods and the growing appeal of international luxury brands. The key challenge is to change this perception, both domestically and internationally.

is the lack of access to modern technology and skilled labor. To enhance productivity and ensure the production of high-quality goods, Pakistan needs to invest in upgrading its industrial infrastructure and improve education and vocational training in manufacturing and design.

Additionally, the regulatory environment in Pakistan often poses a challenge for local businesses. Bureaucratic hurdles, inconsistent policies, and corruption can discourage potential investors and entrepreneurs. For "Made in

Another hurdle is the need for better supply chain management. Currently, local industries often face delays and increased costs due to inefficiencies in logistics, transportation, and the import of raw materials. Strengthening the country's logistics infrastructure—both physical and digital—will be critical in ensuring that local manufacturers can compete effectively both at home and abroad

To do so, a "Brand Pakistan" strategy is essential—one that fosters pride in locally made products and signals to the world that Pakistani goods are competitive in terms of quality, craftsmanship, and innovation. This could start with a focused marketing campaign that highlights the uniqueness and superiority of Pakistani goods. By investing in better branding, quality control, and design, Pakistan can carve a niche in global markets that are increasingly inclined toward supporting ethical, locally sourced, and environmentally conscious products.

Moreover, the rise of e-commerce and digital marketing offers Pakistani manufacturers a unique opportunity to reach global consumers directly. Platforms like Amazon, eBay, and even local e-commerce sites can help small businesses and artisans from Pakistan sell their products globally, bypassing middlemen and expanding their reach. For example, Pakistani artisans producing handwoven carpets, textiles, and traditional pottery can tap into international markets, where there is growing demand for authentic and culturally conscious products.

Similarly, Pakistan's agricultural sector, while vital for the country's economy, could benefit greatly from added value through food processing. With agricultural products like rice, wheat, fruits, and vegetables in abundant supply, there is immense potential to build a domestic food processing industry that not only satisfies local demand but also serves export markets. For instance, the production of high-quality processed foods, organic products, and packaging innovations could provide a significant

Pakistan" to truly succeed, the government must create a business-friendly environment that promotes entrepreneurship, streamlines regulatory processes, and ensures fair competition. This includes better access to financing for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), which make up the backbone of the manufacturing sector.

Another hurdle is the need for better supply chain management. Currently, local industries often face delays and increased costs due to inefficiencies in logistics, transportation, and the import of raw materials. Strengthening the country's logistics infrastructure—both physical and digital—will be critical in ensuring that local manufacturers can compete effectively both at home and abroad.

While manufacturers must step up their game, consumers also have a crucial role to play in the growth of homegrown industries. Supporting local products means more than just purchasing goods; it means fostering a culture of patriotism and pride in homegrown goods. Pakistani consumers need to shift their buying habits to prioritize locally produced goods, understanding that this not only helps their own economy but also ensures the sustainability of their industries.

The government also has a vital role to play in this process. One of the primary obstacles

The role of IT advancement in transforming Pakistan's finance market

PSMU SPECIAL

In recent years, Pakistan's financial market has witnessed a significant transformation, with Information Technology (IT) playing a pivotal role in reshaping its landscape. From mobile banking to blockchain technology, Pakistan's finance sector is increasingly embracing technological advancements that are driving efficiency, inclusivity, and innovation. As the country moves towards a more digital and data-driven economy, the integration of IT solutions in the financial services sector promises to be a game-changer—both for businesses and consumers alike.

Historically, Pakistan's financial markets have been characterized by traditional banking methods, limited access to capital, and a lack of transparency. However, with rapid advancements in IT, the finance sector is experiencing a shift that is enabling greater access to services, improving financial literacy, and creating new opportunities for economic growth. The question now is:

how can Pakistan leverage IT to fully unlock the potential of its financial market?

One of the most promising impacts of IT advancement in Pakistan's finance market has been the rise of digital financial services. Pakistan has one of the largest unbanked populations in the world, with more than 100 million adults lacking access to formal banking services. This has been a major barrier to financial inclusion, preventing large sections of the population from accessing basic banking services, credit, and insurance.

However, the advent of mobile banking and digital wallets has brought about a financial revolution in Pakistan. Services like Easypaisa, JazzCash, and Ufone's mobile banking solutions have enabled millions of Pakistanis, particularly in rural and underserved areas, to perform basic financial transactions, send and receive money, pay bills, and even access microloans—all via their smartphones. This has helped bridge the financial inclusion gap by allowing individuals

to engage in the formal

economy.

Moreover, the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) has made strides in fostering digital banking through initiatives such as Raast, a digital payments system designed to facilitate quick and secure money transfers between banks, businesses, and consumers. With such innovations, Pakistan is moving closer to achieving a truly inclusive financial ecosystem, where people from all walks of life can access financial products and services with ease.

Another area where IT is having a profound impact is the emergence of Financial Technology (FinTech) in Pakistan. FinTech companies are revolutionizing traditional financial services by using technology to provide innovative solutions, from peer-to-peer lending and crowdfunding to robo-advisory and digital insurance.

Startups in Pakistan's FinTech space are offering a diverse range of services that cater to the evolving needs of modern consumers. For example, Finja is a digital lending platform that uses AI and big data to provide small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) with quick access to loans, while UpStart is offering wealth management tools that allow individuals to manage their investments and savings through intuitive digital interfaces. These companies are not only offering more affordable and accessible financial products, but they are also fostering competition and pushing established players to innovate.

The growing FinTech ecosystem has attracted attention from both local and international investors, signaling the potential for Pakistan to become a regional hub for FinTech innovation. According to the Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX), over \$100 million was invested in Pakistan's FinTech sector in 2020, reflecting the growing confidence in the country's digital finance future. With government support and a regulatory framework that encourages innovation, the FinTech industry is poised for rapid

growth, further enhancing Pakistan's position in the global finance market.

Blockchain technology, along with the growing interest in cryptocurrencies, is another IT advancement that has the potential to revolutionize Pakistan's finance market. While the regulatory landscape for cryptocurrencies in Pakistan remains complex, the technology behind them—blockchain—holds enormous promise. Blockchain can provide a secure, transparent, and efficient way to handle financial transactions, reducing fraud and enhancing trust in the system.

Several Pakistani startups and companies are already experimenting with blockchain for applications beyond cryptocurrencies. For instance, Fintech Ventures is exploring the use of blockchain for cross-border payments, while HBL (Habib Bank Limited) and Bank Alfalah are working on blockchain-based solutions for improving the efficiency and security of payments and remittances.

COMPANY PROFILE & TECHNICAL ANALYSIS



CEMENT SECTOR GOING TOWARDS CONSOLIDATION

Cement Sector Update

The cement sector looks to consolidate, as major industry players are increasingly opting to acquire smaller firms, driven by cheaper than replacement-cost valuations. Fundamentally undervalued, & at the low EV/ton, which make acquisitions more economically viable than pursuing new Greenfield or Brownfield projects.

Currently, the cement sector is trading at an average EV of around US\$46/ton, which remains significantly below the replacement cost levels. Within the industry, brownfield expansion requires an estimated investment of roughly US\$80/ton, whereas greenfield projects command an even higher cost, ranging between US\$100-110/ton. This considerable gap between trading valuations and replacement costs indicates that existing capacities are being valued at a substantial discount, highlighting the sector's potential upside and making consolidation or acquisition-driven growth increasingly attractive for larger players.

Consolidation within the cement sector enhances the industry's attractiveness and structural stability. Post-consolidation, leading players are likely to command 65-70% of total market share, materially diminishing the probability of cartel fragmentation and price-war dynamics. The enlarged scale of acquirers will permit significant synergies through rationalization of fixed and managerial costs, while supporting sustainable margins, long-term growth visibility, and improved capacity utilization.

Our top picks from the sector based on DCF are LUCK (TP: 571.8/share, Upside: 29%), KOHC (TP: 132.1/share, Upside: 28%), PIOC (TP: 328.7/share, Upside: 22%), & MLCF (TP: 124.2/share, Upside: 17%).

KOHC: The consolidation theme

Attock Cement Pakistan Limited	
KATS	ACPL
Current Price (14-Nov-25)	286.5
Target Price	N/A
52-wk High	333.00
52-wk. Low	169.70
Ostdg. Shr. (mn)	137
Free Float (mn)	27
US\$ EV/ton	41.45

strengthened further as MLCF formally initiated the evaluation process for acquiring a majority stake in PIOC. The Maple Leaf Group already holds an 18.53% share in PIOC. The Board has now authorized a detailed due-diligence review and negotiation of commercial terms for a

controlling stake. As per the announced structure, MLCF intends to acquire an additional 58.03% interest, supplemented by an 11.72% public offer, taking potential ownership to ~88.28%, which would position MLCF as the 2nd-largest player in the North & 4th-largest player of Pakistan, with a combined capacity 13.4mnMT/annum, with the expected market share of 20-22% of North.

On an EV basis, PIOC is trading at the lowest level within

our coverage universe, at US\$43.9/ton, below the market average of US\$46/ton, with the Consideration that expansion costs are approximately US\$69/ton, suggesting significant upside potential for the company. Based on our DCF valuation, PIOC's target price for Jun-26 is PKR 328.73/share, representing an implied upside of 22% from the last closing price and an EV of approximately US\$52/ton.

MLCF's inclination toward acquisition over pursuing a

Pioneer Cement Limited	
KATS	PIOC
Current Price (13-Nov-25)	268.6
Target Price	328.73
Upside	22%
Stance	Buy
52-wk High	268.6
52-wk. Low	169.95
Ostdg. Shr. (mn)	227.15
Free Float (mn)	102
US\$ EV/ton	43.99

Greenfield or Brownfield expansion is driven by several strategic considerations. Firstly, an acquisition provides an immediate increase in production capacity, allowing the company to capitalize on the expected double-digit growth in domestic dispatches. Secondly, Cartel has characterized by largely fixed market shares, this approach enables MLCF to capture incremental volumes more efficiently than through new plant development. Additionally, integration

with PIOC is expected to generate significant operational and management efficiencies, reducing costs and enhancing overall productivity. Collectively, these factors position MLCF for a faster and stronger earnings trajectory from its cement operations.

ACPL: Pharaon Investment Group Limited (PIGL), the majority shareholder of Attock Cement Pakistan Ltd. (ACPL), has begun reassessing its long-term position in Pakistan's cement industry, including the

option of divesting its stake.

The process—first disclosed in Dec-24 & reaffirmed in May-25—drew formal interest from several leading cement producers, who submitted intentions to acquire up to 84.06% of ACPL's share capital. Following these disclosures, ACPL's implied valuation strengthened from EV US\$39.7/ton to US\$48/ton. FCCL Pakistan's third-largest cement producer with a 10.5mnMT/annum capacity in the North & no presence in the South—announced a plan to acquire ACPL under joint control with KAPCO. This acquisition will provide FCCL with a strategic presence in the South.

Despite sector-wide rerating, ACPL continues to trade at a discount, with an implied EV/ton of US\$41.5—well below its US\$69/ton expansion cost & the industry's US\$60-80/ton replacement range. Our Coverage companies average US\$46/ton, excluding players like BWCL and LUCK commanding materially higher valuations, highlighting room for value realization for a strategic acquirer.

Pakistan Market: Technical Outlook



Symbol	Strategy	Close	High	Low	S2	S1	PIVOT	R1	R2	14-DRSI	30-DMA	50-DMA	200-DMA
KSE-100		168,303.2	168,755.2	167,386.4	166,779.5	167,541.4	168,148.3	168,910.1	169,517.0	64.31	162,393.2	163,505.8	137,943.9
OGDC	Buy on dips; stoploss 271.25	274.36	278.20	273.50	270.65	272.51	275.35	277.21	280.05	66.22	255.51	260.08	237.74
PPL	Buy on dips; stoploss 211.00	219.43	223.00	219.00	216.48	217.95	220.48	221.95	224.48	70.88	196.51	195.28	179.98
ATRL	Buy on dips; stoploss 200-DMA	659.55	666.89	657.00	651.26	655.40	661.15	665.29	671.04	48.97	656.48	668.70	649.28
PSO	Buy on dips; stoploss 460.70	467.58	471.20	465.51	462.41	464.99	468.10	470.68	473.79	63.75	445.78	457.07	404.76
SNGP	Sell below 115.10	116.66	117.32	116.30	115.74	116.20	116.76	117.22	117.78	41.84	119.63	124.24	118.56
NETSOL	Buy above 30-DMA	130.49	132.75	128.75	126.66	128.58	130.66	132.58	134.66	46.59	131.01	136.92	139.12
DGKC	Buy on dips; stoploss 234.40	241.89	242.58	234.40	231.44	236.67	239.62	244.85	247.80	66.89	222.47	231.64	180.38
MLCF	Buy on dips; stoploss 50-DMA	105.98	106.89	104.80	103.80	104.89	105.89	106.98	107.98	58.56	99.73	101.23	83.90
HBL	Stop buying below 304.03	308.12	311.99	307.10	304.18	306.15	309.07	311.04	313.96	62.93	295.86	299.97	219.42
UBL	Stay long above 30-DMA	375.57	377.00	373.73	372.16	373.87	375.43	377.14	378.70	49.76	374.05	379.43	405.22
BOP	Sell below 34.11	34.46	34.60	34.11	33.90	34.18	34.39	34.67	34.88	52.94	34.51	34.65	18.48
HCAR	Buy on dips; stoploss 279.00	282.32	287.00	279.00	274.77	278.55	282.77	286.55	290.77	47.14	284.38	289.67	289.77
ISL	Buy on dips; stoploss 96.00	98.56	99.10	96.00	94.79	96.67	97.89	99.77	100.99	56.55	93.31	100.64	94.34

Double Taxation: A Barrier to Corporate Growth

Corporate entities in Pakistan are currently facing a significantly challenging tax environment. All corporates, excluding the banking sector, are subject to a 29% corporate tax, along with an additional income-based super tax, which was re-introduced in 2022. As per the applicable slabs, companies are required to pay this super tax according to their income brackets mentioned in table below. This elevated tax burden not only compresses corporate profitability, (EPS, & dividend payouts), but also gives rise to several broader economic challenges post imposition of super tax, including:

Inflationary Pressures: To offset the impact of higher taxes, companies tend to increase product prices, which contributes to higher inflation.

Decline in Export Competitiveness: Elevated taxes raise cost structures, making it difficult for local producers to compete with regional peers on pricing, leading to lower export volumes.

Reduced Foreign Direct Investment (FDI): Higher taxation lowers the return on investment, reducing foreign investor interest & discouraging new inflows as FDI observed decline of 16% YoY in FY23.

Difficulty in Retaining Existing Investment: Lower profitability reduces reinvestment incentives, prompting some investors to divest or repatriate profits. This capital outflow contributes to increase outflow.

Super Tax Slabs for Corporate Income (2022 Onwards)					
Income (PKR mn)	Super Tax Rate %				
PKR 150mn	PKR 200mn	1.0			
PKR 201mn	PKR 250mn	1.5			
PKR 251mn	PKR 300mn	2.5			
PKR 301mn	PKR 350mn	3.5			
PKR 351mn	PKR 400mn	5.5			
PKR 401mn	PKR 500mn	7.5			
Above than PKR 500mn		10.0			

Source: FBR, SSL Research

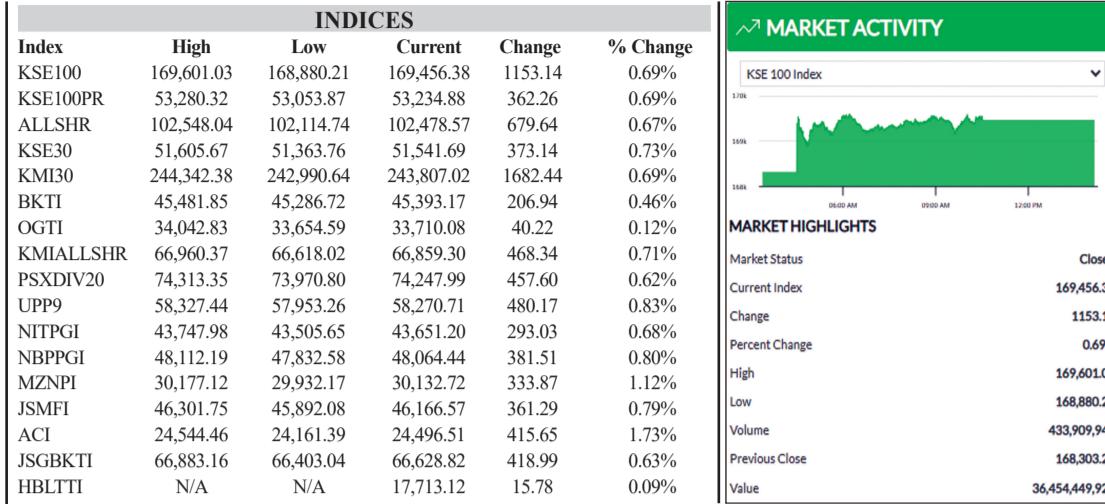
Company-Wise Impact					
PKR mn	PBT FY25	Super Tax 10%	EPS Impact	PKR mn	PBT FY25
Oil & Gas Exploration				Banks	
OGDC	279,315	10%	6.49	UBL	222,644
MARI	88,174	10%	7.34	MEBL	147,627
PPL	139,083	10%	5.11	MCB	87,483
POL	36,025	10%	12.69	HBL	105,043
Oil Marketing				NBP	142,772
EFERT	121,407	10%	8.53	Power	6.71
ENGROH	31,124	10%	2.33	HUBC	19,909

KSE-100		
169,456.38 (1,153.14) (0.69%)		
HIGH	LOW	VOLUME
169,601.03	168,880.21	433,909,949

ALLSHR		
102,478.57 (679.64) (0.67%)		
HIGH	LOW	VOLUME
102,548.04	102,114.74	1,022,580,162

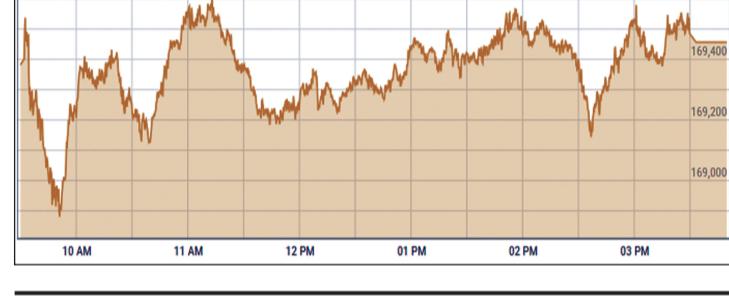
KSE30		
51,541.69 (373.14) (0.73%)		
HIGH	LOW	VOLUME
51,605.67	51,363.76	184,130,343

KMI30		
243,807.02 (1,682.44) (0.69%)		
HIGH	LOW	VOLUME
244,342.38	242,990.64	183,168,434

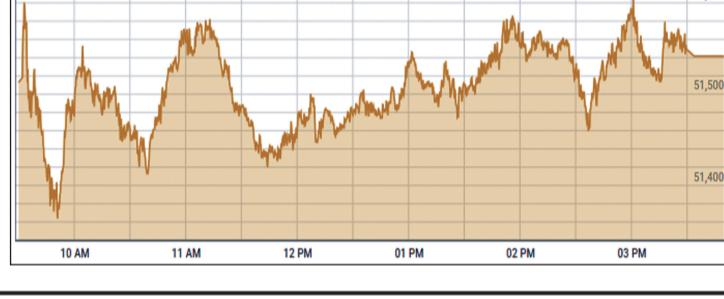


Market Performers		
TOP ACTIVE STOCKS		
SYMBOL	PRICE	CHANGE
KEL	5.74	0.19 (3.42%)
BNL	14.22	0.07 (0.50%)
PIAHCLA	47.63	3.60 (8.18%)
BOP	34.96	0.50 (1.45%)
BML	5.95	0.26 (4.57%)
WTL	1.81	-0.03 (-1.63%)
PTC	48.00	-1.57 (-3.17%)
FNEL	22.31	0.69 (3.19%)
BECO	6.86	0.16 (2.39%)
HUMNL	14.37	-0.65 (-4.33%)
TOP ADVANCERS		
SYMBOL	PRICE	CHANGE
TPL	8.79	1.00 (12.84%)
QUICE	11.61	1.06 (10.05%)
SNAI	36.91	3.36 (10.02%)
SEL	41.42	3.77 (10.01%)
SGPL	27.48	2.50 (10.01%)
SERT	42.22	3.84 (10.01%)
PAKD	187.06	17.01 (10.00%)
DMC	274.97	25.00 (10.00%)
CWSMNC	51.92	4.72 (10.00%)
TOP DECLINERS		
SYMBOL	PRICE	CHANGE
SPLNC	89.44	-9.94 (-10.00%)
TCORPCPS	11.16	-1.24 (-10.00%)
NSRM	186.52	-17.84 (-8.73%)
BFMOD	24.94	-2.12 (-7.83%)
UVIC	25.22	-2.14 (-7.82%)
KCL	171.86	-14.04 (-7.55%)
BRRGXD	42.93	-3.20 (-6.94%)
TRG	72.01	-5.13 (-6.65%)
TSBL	41.38	-2.93 (-6.61%)
SZTM	58.00	-4.06 (-6.54%)

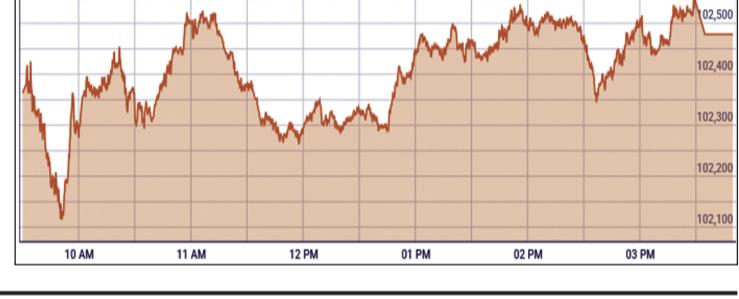
KSE 100



KSE 30



ALLSHR



CLOSING RATE SUMMARY

AUTOMOBILE ASSEMBLER							
SCRIPT	LDCP	OPEN	HIGH	LOW	CURRENT	CHANGE	VOLUME
AL-Ghazi Tractors	411.42	410.01	412.95	400.0	409.22	-2.2	28,241
Atlas Honda Ltd	1,420.40	1,403.0	1,460.0	1,350.0	1,456.72	36.32	16,526
Dewan Motors	24.48	24.68	24.68	24.1	24.16	-0.32	792,161
Ghondara Automobile	554.74555.0	557.97	552.4	553.23	-1.51	166,373	
Ghondara Ind.	839.82	840.0	844.79	828.53	830.88	-8.94	104,412
Hinopak Motor	482.02	483.0	483.0	478.0	481.18	-0.84	8,165
Honda Atlas Cars	282.32	284.65	288.0	282.06	285.08	2.76	911,106
Indus Motor Co.	1,982.101982.11	1990.0	1962.15	1980.23	-1.87	39,036	
Millat Tractors	506.54	506.47	510.0	506.0	507.05	0.58	39,212
Sazgar Engineering	1,696.811719.89	1719.89	1691.11	1691.12	-1.69	64,254	
AUTOMOBILE PARTS & ACCESSORIES							
SCRIPT	LDCP	OPEN	HIGH	LOW	CURRENT	CHANGE	VOLUME
Agraiatos Ind.	140.00	140.2	142.98	140.0	142.95		

PAKISTAN Share Market UPDATES																	
TECHNOLOGY & COMMUNICATION																	
NML-DECB	154.16	157.0	158.0	153.6	155.51	1.35	679,500	SCRIP	LDCP	OPEN	HIGH	LOWCURRENTCHANGE VOLUME					
NPL-DEC	43.61	43.75	47.93	43.75	46.9	3.29	799,500	1st.Fid.Leasing	10.80	11.75	11.75	10.45 -0.23 224,929					
OCTOPUS-DEC	44.43	43.77	44.0	42.75	42.98	-0.45	180,000	AL-Noor Mod	8.36	8.65	8.65	8.07 0.03 48,527					
OGDC-DECC	276.33	277.98	278.23	273.59	274.25	-2.08	603,500	B.F.Modaraba	27.06	27.2	28.9	24.6 24.94 -2.12 603,239					
PSO-DECB	470.95	471.0	482.85	471.0	481.64	10.69	2,447,500	Elite Cap.Mod	26.20	26.11	26.6	26.11 0.2 4,426					
PTC-DEC	49.93	50.99	51.0	48.2	48.33	-1.6	12,393,500	Equity Modaraba	15.51	15.02	15.98	15.0 15.05 -0.46 81,411					
PACE-DEC	19.33	19.22	20.9	19.19	20.2	0.87	6,602,000	F.Treet ManuXD	20.00	19.99	20.0	19.76 19.84 -0.16 802					
PAEL-DEC	54.77	55.4	56.63	55.14	56.09	1.32	8,036,500	Habib Modaraba	34.65	34.5	34.73	34.0 34.5 -0.15 8,709					
PIBTL-DEC	15.44	15.47	15.69	15.41	15.45	0.01	1,275,500	I.B.L.Modarab	11.74	11.8	11.95	11.15 11.61 -0.13 4,352					
PPL-DEC	220.89	222.26	223.01	219.11	219.88	-1.01	2,444,000	Imrooz Modaraba	259.86	250.02	282.96	250.02 256.91 -2.95 166					
PRL-DEC	37.89	38.26	39.22	38.0	38.57	0.68	5,630,500	OLP Modaraba	21.50	21.5	22.0	21.5 21.75 0.25 84,529					
PIAHCLA-DEC	44.33	44.75	48.49	43.55	47.94	3.61	31,679,000	Orient Rental	11.81	12.0	12.25	11.57 12.05 0.24 644,081					
PIOC-DECB	388.36	392.01	409.0	392.01	403.36	15.0	2,210,500	Paramount Mod	13.79	13.5	13.6	13.5 -0.19 5,484					
POWER-DEC	18.53	18.7	19.11	18.6	18.74	0.21	460,500	Popular Islamic	23.93	24.15	24.15	21.71 24.14 0.21 2,566					
SAZEW-DECB	1,710.45	1720.0	1720.0	1700.01	1707.75	-2.7	10,000	Punjab Mod	9.90	10.0	10.0	9.5 9.58 -0.32 264,966					
SNBL-DEC	25.30	25.7	25.95	25.55	25.83	0.53	15,500	Sindh Modaraba	26.44	29.08	29.08	29.08 2.64 34,853					
SNGP-DECB	117.52	117.82	119.0	117.3	118.76	1.24	706,500	Tri-Star 1st Mod.	12.19	12.2	12.8	12.19 474					
SSGC-DECB	40.47	40.7	40.86	39.97	40.08	-0.39	2,300,000	Trust Modaraba	40.07	41.0	42.52	36.06 40.93 0.86 5,151,076					
SYM-DEC	13.33	13.35	13.44	13.27	13.38	0.05	216,500	Unicap Modaraba	6.50	6.42	6.55	6.03 6.12 -0.38 472,278					
SYS-DEC	162.32	164.0	165.01	162.0	162.77	0.45	283,500	Wasl Mobility Mod	6.95	6.96	7.04	6.8 6.81 -0.14 1,536,710					
GLASS & CERAMICS																	
SCRIP	LDCP	OPEN	HIGH	LOWCURRENTCHANGE VOLUME	OIL & GAS EXPLORATION COMPANIES												
Bal.Glass	12.81	12.9	13.05	12.73	12.91	0.1	240,767	SCRIP	LDCP	OPEN	HIGH	LOWCURRENTCHANGE VOLUME					
Frontier Ceram	91.14	92.35	92.35	91.0	91.14	31		Mari Energies Ltd.	704.59	707.0	724.9	707.0 714.26 9.67 1,342,838					
SEARL-DEC	110.75	111.5	111.59	107.62	108.07	-2.68	3,291,000	Oil & Gas Dev	274.36	275.99	276.95	271.26 272.4 -1.96 4,113,847					
TPLP-DEC	11.23	11.35	11.57	11.21	11.42	0.19	8,197,500	Pak Oilfields	617.33	619.0	620.98	618.01 619.7 2.37 93,106					
TREET-DEC	32.05	32.42	32.55	32.0	32.09	0.04	2,625,000	Pak Petroleum	219.43	221.5	222.0	217.8 218.73 -0.7 6,840,762					
TRG-JAN	78.86	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	-6.86	500	OIL & GAS MARKETING COMPANIES									
TRG-DEC	77.80	78.0	78.84	70.26	72.47	-5.33	11,028,500	SCRIP	LDCP	OPEN	HIGH	LOWCURRENTCHANGE VOLUME					
UBL-DECB	377.00	380.0	380.0	377.51	378.52	1.52	27,000	Attock Petroleum	546.77	547.1	564.0	547.1 561.43 14.66 197,072					
UNITY-DEC	21.80	21.99	22.35	21.85	22.2	0.4	1,261,000	Burshane LPG	32.22	32.22	32.22	31.0 -1.22 16,000					
WAVES-DEC	13.69	13.95	14.19	13.65	13.86	0.17	2,690,000	Hascol Petrol	14.03	14.23	14.3	13.82 13.93 -0.1 5,558,404					
WAVESAPP-DEC	10.00	9.91	10.1	9.9	9.95	-0.05	293,500	HI-Tech Lub.	54.57	54.98	57.98	54.98 56.69 2.12 433,024					
WTL-DEC	1.85	1.89	1.89	1.81	1.82	-0.03	7,210,500	Oilboy Energy	9.26	9.45	9.7	9.2 9.33 0.07 883,208					
YOUW-DEC	5.78	5.93	5.93	5.62	5.68	-0.1	342,000	P.S.O.	467.58	469.39	479.89	468.79 478.64 11.06 8,569,232					
INSURANCE																	
SCRIP	LDCP	OPEN	HIGH	LOWCURRENTCHANGE VOLUME	PAPER, BOARD & PACKAGING												
Bal.Glass	12.81	12.9	13.05	12.73	12.91	0.1	240,767	SCRIP	LDCP	OPEN	HIGH	LOWCURRENTCHANGE VOLUME					
Frontier Ceram	91.14	92.35	92.35	91.0	91.14	31		Century Paper	30.51	30.79	31.8	30.55 31.12 0.61 1,240,719					
SEARL-JAN	33.00	35.89	35.89	33.25	33.3	0.3	4,374	Cherat Packaging	96.97	97.0	97.85	96.86 97.45 0.48 49,064					
Asia Insurance	18.93	20.8	20.82	20.74	20.77	1.84	6,761	Int. Packaging	25.21	25.39	27.73	25.1 27.48 2.27 3,395,809					
Ask.Gen.Insurance	38.09	38.74	38.74	38.0	38.01	-0.08	25,977	MACPAC Films	24.51	24.87	25.3	24.55 24.81 0.3 243,332					
Askari Life Ass	11.73	11.58	12.0	11.58	11.88	0.15	358,145	Merit Packaging	13.06	13.01	13.39	13.01 13.21 0.15 104,126					
Atlas Ins. Ltd	76.49	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	0.01	35,282	Packages Ltd.	734.59	744.99	744.99	730.0 732.51 -2.08 1,791					
Century Ins.	56.99	59.0	59.0	57.11	56.99	299		Pak Paper Prod	136.79	136.79	138.0	135.9 137.91 1.12 7,480					
Cres.Star Ins.	4.98	5.01	5.07	4.92	4.95	-0.03	481,171	Roshan Packages	17.57	17.72	19.33	17.6 18.36 0.79 3,880,430					
EFU General	122.42	124.99	125.0	118.0	120.99	-1.43	14,518	Security Paper	162.00	161.48	162.99	159.7 160.44 -1.56 23,458					
EFU Life Assurance	156.48	155.0	156.49	155.0	156.48	123		SPEL Limited	54.84	55.0	55.6	54.99 55.11 0.27 323,580					
PHARMACEUTICALS																	



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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 2025

PUBLISH FROM KARACHI



PAKISTAN Share Market
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DAILY MTS POSITION

Open MTS Volume Before Release	481,361,663.00
Open MTS Amount Before Release	26,111,583,876.42
Current Day Release Volume	44,234,020.00
Current Day Release Amount	2,956,998,751.75
Current Day MTS Volume	42,856,228.00
Current Day MTS Amount	3,072,959,189.24
Net Open MTS Volume	479,983,871.00
Net Open MTS Amount	26,221,870,531.58

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DAILY MFS POSITION

Open position Before Release	642,903,815.00
Current Day Release	17,673,381,277.44
Current Day Take-up	39,771,459.00
Volume	665,888,727.00
Value	17,702,090,259.77

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DAILY STOCK MARKET REPORT

Market Position as of [Dec 9, 2025]

Indices	Ready Market Companies Position			Total
	Phs	Mins	Unchanged	
KSE100	31,618.39	100,514.00	KSEALL100	45,100.00
Previous	31,618.35	100,500.25	KSEALL100	45,099.00
High	31,656.67	100,600.00	KSEALL100	45,200.00
Low	31,535.76	100,800.22	KSEALL100	45,173.00
Change	379.84	1,135.84	KSEALL100	306.33
Percentage	0.75	0.60	KSEALL100	0.69

MARKET		Turnover		Traded Value		Market Capitalization	
Company	Previous Rate	Current Rate	Turnover	Previous	Current	Capitalization	Previous
K Electric Ltd	5.55	5.60	5,74	5.80	5.85	86,725,48	86,725,48
Interoil	18.13	18.13	14,22	18.00	18.17	3,171,62	3,171,62
PIA Holding Company	44.03	44.00	47.63	48.00	43.26	41,199,88	41,199,88
KBL	34.46	34.70	34.96	35.80	34.55	36,160,72	36,133,45
Bank Mumtaz	5.69	5.75	5.95	6.03	5.70	3,000,00	3,000,00
Postco Telecom	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	3,700,00	3,700,00
P T C L	49.57	50.20	48.00	50.80	47.82	30,920,38	30,920,38
P. Nat. Equities	21.62	21.91	22.31	22.70	21.55	29,274,28	29,274,28
Beso Steel Ltd	6.76	6.75	6.75	6.85	6.65	12,171,09	12,171,09
Bank Nasr	15.02	15.14	14.57	15.80	15.12	26,580,00	26,580,00

Companies Reflecting Increase in Rates							
Company	Increased	Clear Rate	Companies	Decreased	Clear Rate	Decreased	Clear Rate
Unilever Pakistan Foods Limited	216.64	28,899.00	IBHANCO Textile Mills Limited	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00
PIA Holding Company Limited	63.01	24,000.00	The National Silk & Rayon Mills Limited	17.84	18.52	18.52	18.52

Companies Reflecting Decrease in Rates							
Company	Decreased	Clear Rate	Companies	Decreased	Clear Rate	Decreased	Clear Rate
PIA Holding Company Limited	63.01	24,000.00	The National Silk & Rayon Mills Limited	17.84	18.52	18.52	18.52

PAKISTAN Share Market
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TODAY TOP 5 MTS STOCKS

Report Date	Symbol Code	Symbol Name	Current Day MTS Volume	Current Day MTS Amount
9-Dec-25	PRL	PAKISTAN REFINERY LIMITED	3,405,949.00	110,783,096.46
9-Dec-25	PTC	PAKISTAN TELECOMMUNICATION COMPANY LTD	4,975,322.00	202,779,901.56
9-Dec-25	BOP	THE BANK OF PUNJAB	6,670,143.00	198,614,662.77
9-Dec-25	HUMNL	HUM NETWORK LIMITED	3,498,076.00	42,772,983.32
9-Dec-25	KEL	K-ELECTRIC LIMITED	4,898,421.00	24,100,659.96

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TODAY TOP 5 MFS STOCKS

Symbol	Name	Open Position Before Release	Current Day Release	Current Day Take-up
FNEL	FIRST NATIONAL EQUITIES LIMITED	33,776,220.00	624,373,837.98	498,742.00
NBP	NATIONAL BANK OF PAKISTAN	3,252,026.00	579,537,319.65	161,951.00
NRL	NATIONAL REFINERY LIMITED	1,977,750.00	764,356,099.32	134,355.00
THCL	THATTA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED	7,780,800.00	620,113,525.19	634,333.00
TRG	TRG PAKISTAN LIMITED – CLASS (A)	15,732,969.00	1,040,592,934.10	5,583,613.00

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FOLLOWING IMF APPROVAL OF \$1.2B TRANCHE

PM Shehbaz lauds Field Marshal Munir's key role in economic reforms

PSMU DESK

ISLAMABAD: Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif yesterday praised newly appointed Chief of Defence Forces (CDF) Field Marshal Syed Asim Munir for his pivotal role in implementing Pakistan's economic reform agenda. This recognition came in the wake of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) approving a \$1.2 billion tranche for Pakistan, a critical step in stabilizing the nation's economy.

In a statement released by the Prime Minister's Office, PM Sharif acknowledged that the IMF's approval was a reflection of the hard work and coordination among Pakistan's economic team, which is led by Finance Minister

Muhammad Aurangzeb. The Prime Minister further emphasized that Field Marshal Munir's leadership in executing the reform agenda had been instrumental in laying the foundation for the country's long-term economic development.

"Field Marshal Syed Asim Munir played a key role in implementing the reform agenda and paving the way for Pakistan's economic progress," said the Prime Minister. He added that the IMF's approval was a clear indicator that Pakistan was moving in the right direction with its economic stabilization measures.

PM Sharif also highlighted the significant strides Pakistan has made

in economic reforms and digital transformation, noting that these efforts have become a model for other nations.

The IMF Executive Board approved the disbursement of \$1.2 billion for Pakistan on Monday under the Extended Fund Facility (EFF) and the Resilience and Sustainability Facility (RSF).

This decision unlocks \$1 billion under the EFF and \$200 million through the RSF, providing crucial financial support to Pakistan at a time of economic distress.

The approval marks a key moment in Pakistan's ongoing efforts to restore economic balance and achieve a more stable and resilient financial future.

FPCCI launches historic training initiative for 1,000 industry leaders

BY SYED UZAIR

KARACHI: Mr. Atif Ikram Sheikh, President of the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FPCCI), has apprised that First Annual Conference on "Co-creating Pakistan's TVET System for Future-ready Workforce" held today in Islamabad with who of the trade bodies and associations in attendance.

Mr. Atif Ikram Sheikh highlighted that the mega event and the initiative is supported by the TVET Sector Support Programme - and, it is co-funded by the EU and Germany. The conference has marked a historic milestone in bridging the gap between Pakistan's youth skills and industrial requirement, he added.

H. E. Mr. Raimundas Karoblis, Ambassador of the European Union to Pakistan, emphasized the importance of international cooperation, noting, "The EU is proud to stand with Pakistan

under Team Europe's TVET Sector Support Programme.

Economic competitiveness relies on a skilled workforce, and this collaboration represents a vital step in ensuring that Pakistan's training institutions produce graduates who are ready to lead in a global market."