

**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
OF
FAWAD YUSUF SECURITIES (PVT) LTD.
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2025.**

**Rahman Sarfaraz Rahim Iqbal Rafiq
Chartered Accountants
KARACHI, LAHORE & ISLAMABAD**



Russell Bedford
taking you further

Rahman Sarfaraz Rahim Iqbal Rafiq

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the members of Fawad Yusuf Securities (Private) Limited

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

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

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the statement of financial position, statement of profit or loss, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes forming part thereof conform with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and give the information required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017), in the manner so required and, respectively, give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at June 30, 2025 and of the profit, total comprehensive income, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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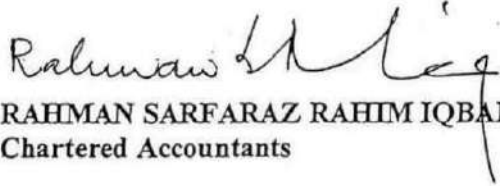


REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

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

- a) proper books of account have been kept by the Company as required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017);
- b) the statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and are in agreement with the books of account and returns;
- c) investments made, expenditure incurred and guarantees extended during the year were for the purpose of the Company's business;
- d) no zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980);
- e) the company was in compliance with the requirement of section 78 of the Securities Act, 2015 and section 62 of the Futures Market Act, 2016, and the relevant requirements of the Securities Brokers (Licencing and Operations) Regulations, 2016 as at the date on which the statement of financial position was prepared; and
- f) The Company was in compliance with the relevant requirements of Futures Brokers (Licensing and Operations Regulations), 2018 as at the date on which the statement of financial position was prepared.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is **Mr. Muhammad Waseem**.


RAHMAN SARFARAZ RAHIM IQBAL RAFIQ
Chartered Accountants

Karachi

Date: October 04, 2025

UDIN: AR202510213LN0FwkgQ1

Fawad Yusuf Securities (Private) Limited

Statement of Financial Position

As at June 30, 2025

	Note	2025	2024
		Rupees	
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	4	7,497,001	7,641,322
Intangible asset	5	3,570,452	3,588,066
Long term deposits	6	4,135,750	4,088,000
		<u>15,203,203</u>	<u>15,317,388</u>
Current assets			
Short term investments	7	7,457,595,768	5,582,146,023
Trade debts	8	3,051,384,191	1,623,253,252
Advances and other receivables - considered good	9	50,581,812	113,390,838
Taxation - net	10	19,124,199	20,177,957
Bank balances	12	111,372,164	74,396,572
		<u>10,690,058,134</u>	<u>7,413,364,642</u>
Total assets		<u><u>10,705,261,337</u></u>	<u><u>7,428,682,030</u></u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital and reserves			
<i>Authorized capital</i>			
5,000,000 (2023: 5,000,000) ordinary shares of Rs. 100/- each		<u>500,000,000</u>	<u>500,000,000</u>
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital	13	<u>500,000,000</u>	<u>500,000,000</u>
Unappropriated profit		<u>9,085,114,031</u>	<u>6,600,257,690</u>
		<u>9,585,114,031</u>	<u>7,100,257,690</u>
Non Current Liability			
Deferred taxation	11	208,181,242	90,566,751
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	118,286,331	90,512,677
Accrued markup		40,092,344	11,868,842
Short term borrowings	15	753,587,389	135,476,070
		<u>911,966,064</u>	<u>237,857,589</u>
Contingencies and commitments	16		
Total equity and liabilities		<u><u>10,705,261,337</u></u>	<u><u>7,428,682,030</u></u>

The annexed notes from 1 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.


Chief Executive


Director

Fawad Yusuf Securities (Private) Limited

Statement of Profit or Loss

For the year ended June 30, 2025

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024
Operating revenue	17	361,688,192	269,137,013
Capital gain / (loss) on sale of investments - net		<u>151,531,779</u>	<u>86,540,319</u>
		513,219,971	355,677,332
Operating expenses			
Administrative and general expenses	18	(100,945,811)	(52,299,635)
Financial charges	19	(105,671,419)	(43,655,865)
		(206,617,230)	(95,955,500)
Other income	20	74,387,814	41,257,826
Other expense	21	(498,034)	(768,046)
Operating profit		<u>380,492,521</u>	<u>300,211,612</u>
Unrealized gain / (loss) on re-measurement of investments carried at fair value through profit or loss - net		2,260,267,096	2,487,570,805
Profit / (loss) before levies and taxation		<u>2,640,759,617</u>	<u>2,787,782,417</u>
Levies	22	(38,188,557)	(33,233,663)
Profit / (loss) before taxation		<u>2,602,571,060</u>	<u>2,754,548,754</u>
Taxation	23	(117,714,719)	(267,100,433)
Profit / (Loss) after taxation		<u><u>2,484,856,341</u></u>	<u><u>2,487,448,321</u></u>

The annexed notes from 1 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.


Chief Executive


Director

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Fawad Yusuf Securities (Private) Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended June 30, 2025

	2025	2024
	Rupees	
Profit / (Loss) after taxation	2,484,856,341	2,487,448,321
Other comprehensive income:		
<i>Items that will not subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss</i>	-	-
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year	<u>2,484,856,341</u>	<u>2,487,448,321</u>

The annexed notes from 1 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Chief Executive



Director

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Fawad Yusuf Securities (Private) Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended June 30, 2025

	Issued, subscribed and paid up capital	Unappropriated profit	Total
	Rupees		
Balance as at June 30, 2023	500,000,000	4,112,809,369	4,612,809,369
<i>Total comprehensive income for the year ended June 30, 2024</i>			
- Profit after taxation	-	2,487,448,321	2,487,448,321
- Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
		2,487,448,321	2,487,448,321
Balance as at June 30, 2024	500,000,000	6,600,257,690	7,100,257,690
Balance as at June 30, 2024	500,000,000	6,600,257,690	7,100,257,690
<i>Total comprehensive income for the year ended June 30, 2025</i>			
- Profit after taxation	-	2,484,856,341	2,484,856,341
- Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
		2,484,856,341	2,484,856,341
Balance as at June 30, 2025	500,000,000	9,085,114,031	9,585,114,031

The annexed notes from 1 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.


Chief Executive


Director

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Fawad Yusuf Securities (Private) Limited

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended June 30, 2025

	2025	2024
Note	Rupees	
Profit / (Loss) before levies and taxation	2,640,759,617	2,787,782,417
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
<i>Adjustment for non cash items:</i>		
(Gain) / Loss on re-measurement of investments carried at fair value through profit or loss - net	(2,260,267,096)	(2,487,570,805)
Capital (gain) / loss on sale of investments - net	(151,531,779)	(86,540,319)
Reversal for expected credit losses on margin financing	(15,943,286)	-
Financial charges	105,671,419	43,655,865
Depreciation expense	988,321	909,158
Amortization charge	17,613	22,016
Provision / (reversal) of expected credit losses on trade debts	498,034	768,046
	<u>(2,320,566,774)</u>	<u>(2,528,756,039)</u>
Operating cash flows before working capital changes	320,192,843	259,026,378
<i>(Increase)/decrease in current assets</i>		
Trade debts	(1,412,685,687)	(1,454,062,183)
Advances and other receivable	62,809,026	162,820,156
<i>Decrease / (Increase) in current liabilities</i>		
Trade and other payables	27,773,654	62,930,276
	<u>(1,322,103,007)</u>	<u>(1,228,311,751)</u>
	(1,001,910,164)	(969,285,373)
Financial charges paid	(77,447,917)	(33,800,770)
Taxes paid	(37,235,026)	(33,797,342)
	<u>(114,682,943)</u>	<u>(67,598,112)</u>
Net cash (used in)/generated from generated from operating activities	(1,116,593,107)	(1,036,883,485)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property and equipment	(844,000)	-
Sale / (purchase) of short investments- net	536,349,130	987,979,187
(Increase) / Decrease in long term deposits	(47,750)	-
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities	535,457,380	987,979,187
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents during the year	(581,135,727)	(48,904,298)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	(61,079,498)	(12,175,200)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	<u>(642,215,225)</u>	<u>(61,079,498)</u>

The annexed notes from 1 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.


Chief Executive


Director

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Fawad Yusuf Securities (Private) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended June 30, 2025

1. STATUS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

- 1.1 Fawad Yusuf Securities (Private) Limited (the Company) was incorporated as a private limited company in Pakistan on June 19, 2001 under the repealed Companies Ordinance 1984, now, The Companies Act, 2017. The Company is a corporate member and TREC holder of Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited and member of Pakistan Mercantile Exchange Limited. The Company is principally engaged in the business of shares brokerage, stocks, equity and debt securities, commodities, forex and other financial instruments. Further, the Company is engaged in trading of equity and debt securities on its own account through ready, spot and forward counter of the stock exchange. The registered office of the Company is located at Suite no. 301, 3rd Floor, New Pakistan Stock Exchange Building, Pakistan Stock Exchange Road, Karachi.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

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

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

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

2.2 Basis of measurement

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

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

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

2.4 Use of estimates and judgments

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements and estimates that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

(a) Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in these financial statements is included in the following notes:

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Area of judgement	Brief description of the judgement applied
Property and equipment	Whether the consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the Company's fixed assets is reduced over time and, accordingly, whether it is appropriate to use 'reducing balance method' as the depreciation method. Determination of useful life and residual values of property and equipment.
Intangibles	Determination of useful life, residual values and amortisation rates of Intangibles.
Provision for taxation	Refer Note 3.11

(b) *Assumptions and other major sources of estimation uncertainty*

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties at the reporting date that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year is included in the following notes:

Area of estimation uncertainty	Brief description of the assumption or the source of estimation uncertainty
Trade debts	Estimation of expected credited losses

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

2.5.1 **Amendments to existing standards that became effective during the year**

The following new or amended standards and interpretations became effective for the financial year and are considered relevant to the Company's financial statements:

- **IAS 1 – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments issued January 2020 and October 2022, effective January 1, 2024):**

Under the previous requirements of IAS 1, a liability was classified as current if the Company did not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date. Following the amendments, the requirement for the right to be "unconditional" has been removed. Instead, the amendments specify that the right to defer settlement must be substantive and must exist as of the reporting date. Such a right may depend on the Company's compliance with conditions (covenants) set out in a loan agreement.

In October 2022, the IASB clarified that only covenants that the Company is required to comply with on or before the reporting date affect whether a liability is classified as current or non-current. Covenants that are tested after the reporting date (i.e., future covenants) do not impact classification at that date. However, if non-current liabilities are subject to future covenants, the Company must provide additional disclosures to enable users to understand the risk that such liabilities could become repayable within twelve months after the reporting date.

IFRS 16 – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments issued September 2022, effective January 1, 2024):

The amendments affect how a seller-lessee accounts for variable lease payments arising from a sale-and-leaseback transaction. At the time of initial recognition, the seller-lessee is required to include variable lease payments when measuring the lease liability. Subsequently, the seller-lessee applies the general requirements for lease liability accounting in a way that ensures no gain or loss is recognised in relation to the right-of-use asset it retains. These amendments introduce a new accounting model for variable lease payments and may require seller-lessees to reassess and, in some cases, restate previously recognised sale-and-leaseback transactions.

The above standards, amendments to approved accounting standards and interpretations have not been early adopted by the Company and do not have any material impact on the Company's financial statements.

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Standards, interpretations and amendments to published approved accounting standards that are not yet effective

The following standards and amendments have been issued but are not effective for the financial year beginning July 1, 2024 and have not been early adopted by the Company:

IAS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (Amendments: Lack of Exchangeability, effective January 1, 2025):

Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates address circumstances where a currency is not exchangeable, often due to government restrictions. In such cases, entities are required to estimate the spot exchange rate that would apply in an orderly transaction at the measurement date. The amendments permit flexibility by allowing the use of observable exchange rates without adjustment or other estimation methods, provided these meet the overall estimation objective. When assessing this, entities should consider factors such as the existence of multiple exchange rates, their intended use, nature, and frequency of updates. The amendments also introduce new disclosure requirements, including details of the non-exchangeability, its financial impact, the spot rate applied, the estimation approach used, and related risks.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (effective January 1, 2026)

Amendments to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Classification and Measurement provide clarifications and updates in several areas. They refine the requirements around the timing of recognition and derecognition of certain financial assets and liabilities, introducing a new exception for financial liabilities settled via electronic cash transfer systems. The amendments also clarify and expand the guidance on assessing whether a financial asset meets the “solely payments of principal and interest” (SPPI) criterion. In addition, new disclosure requirements are introduced for instruments with contractual terms that can alter cash flows, such as those linked to environmental, social, and governance (ESG) targets. Further updates are also made to the disclosure requirements for equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

IFRS 17 – Insurance Contracts (effective January 1, 2026 in Pakistan, as directed by SECP vide SRO 1715(I)/2023):

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of Insurance contracts within the scope of the Standard. The objective of IFRS 17 is to ensure that an entity provides relevant information that faithfully represents those contracts. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that insurance contracts have on the entity’s financial position, financial performance and cash flows. SECP vide its SRO 1715(I)/2023 dated November 21, 2023 has directed that IFRS 17 shall be followed for the period commencing January 1, 2026 by companies engaged in insurance / takaful and re-insurance / re-takaful business.

Annual Improvements – Volume Eleven (effective January 1, 2026):

- Hedge Accounting by a First-time Adopter (Amendments to IFRS 1) - The amendments are intended to address potential confusion arising from an inconsistency between the wording in IFRS 1 and the requirements for hedge accounting in IFRS 9.
- Gain or Loss on Derecognition (Amendments to IFRS 7) - To update the language on unobservable inputs and to include a cross reference to paragraphs 72 and 73 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement.
- Introduction (Amendments to Guidance on implementing IFRS 7) - To clarify that the guidance does not necessarily illustrate all the requirements in the referenced paragraphs of IFRS 7, nor does it create additional requirements.

Review

- Disclosure of Deferred Difference between Fair Value and Transaction Price (Amendments to Guidance on implementing IFRS 7) - Paragraph IG14 of the Guidance on implementing IFRS 7 has been amended mainly to make the wording consistent with the requirements in paragraph 28 of IFRS 7 and with the concepts and terminology used in IFRS 9 and IFRS 13.
- Credit Risk Disclosures (Amendments to Guidance on implementing IFRS 7) - Paragraph IG20B of the Guidance on implementing IFRS 7 has been amended to simplify the explanation of which aspects of the IFRS requirements are not illustrated in the example.
- Transaction Price (Amendments to IFRS 9) - Paragraph 5.1.3 of IFRS 9 has been amended to replace the reference to 'transaction price as defined by IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers' with 'the amount determined by applying IFRS 15'. The use of the term 'transaction price' in relation to IFRS 15 was potentially confusing and so it has been removed. The term was also deleted from Appendix A of IFRS 9.
- Determination of a 'De Facto Agent' (Amendments to IFRS 10) - The amendment is intended to remove the inconsistency with the requirement in paragraph B73 for an entity to use judgement to determine whether other parties are acting as de facto agents.
- Cost Method (Amendments to IAS 7) - Paragraph 37 of IAS 7 has been amended to replace the term 'cost method' with 'at cost', following the prior deletion of the definition of 'cost method'.

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

Other than the aforesaid standards, interpretations and amendments, IASB has also issued the following standards and interpretation, which have not been notified locally or declared exempt by the SECP as at June 30, 2025:

IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

The new standard on presentation and disclosure in financial statements, IFRS 18, focuses on updates to the statement of profit or loss. It introduces key concepts such as the structure of the statement of profit or loss, required disclosures for certain profit or loss performance measures reported outside the financial statements (management-defined performance measures), and enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation applicable to the primary financial statements and notes.

Major Impact on Companies' Financial Statements:

IFRS 18 will require the Company to restructure their statement of profit or loss into operating, investing, and financing categories, which may alter familiar subtotals such as operating profit. This standard focuses on disaggregation will expand disclosures, requiring more detailed breakdowns of income, expenses, and significant transactions, rather than broad groupings. Adoption will also demand updates to reporting systems and processes, increasing compliance effort, but ultimately enhancing transparency, comparability, and investor confidence.

IFRS 19 – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

IFRS 19 – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures introduces reduced disclosure requirements for eligible subsidiaries that apply IFRS Accounting Standards. It applies to subsidiaries without public accountability whose parent prepares publicly available consolidated IFRS financial statements. Recognition and measurement remain fully aligned with IFRS, while disclosures are significantly simplified. The standard aims to ease the reporting burden without compromising the usefulness of information, and adoption is voluntary.

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3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

3.1 Property and equipment

Items of property and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset including borrowing costs.

Where major components of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property and equipment.

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

Disposal of an item of property and equipment is recognized when significant risks and rewards incidental to ownership have been transferred to the buyer. Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized in the statement profit and loss.

Depreciation is charged to the statement of profit or loss using reducing balance method at the rates given in note 4. Depreciation on additions is charged from date asset is in location and condition for it to be capable to be operated in the manner as intended by management and ceases on the date of disposal.

3.2 Intangible assets

An intangible asset is recognized as an asset if it is probable that the economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Trading Rights Entitlement (TRE) Certificate

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

Computer software

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

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

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

3.3 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets are reviewed at each reporting date to identify circumstances indicating occurrence of impairment loss or reversal of previous impairment losses. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sale and value in use. Reversal of impairment loss is restricted to the original cost of the asset.

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3.4 Financial assets

3.4.1 Initial recognition, classification and measurement

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

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

(a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

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

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

(b) Financial assets at FVOCI

A financial asset is classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income when either:

- (a) it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding; or
- (b) it is an investment in equity instrument which is designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with the irrevocable election available to the Company at initial recognition.

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

(c) Financial assets at FVTPL

A financial asset shall be measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, as aforesaid.

Such financial assets are initially measured at fair value.

3.4.2 Subsequent measurement

(a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

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

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

(b) Financial assets at FVOCI

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

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A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, until the financial asset is derecognized or reclassified. When the financial asset is derecognized the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment (except for investments in equity instruments which are designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income in whose case the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is not so reclassified). Interest is calculated using the effective interest method and is recognized in profit or loss.

(c) *Financial assets at FVTPL*

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Net gains or losses arising from premeasurement of such financial assets as well as any interest income accruing thereon are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

3.4.3 *Impairment*

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

The Company applies the IFRS 9 'Simplified Approach' to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. The Company measures expected credit losses on trade receivables in a way that reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount, time value of money and reasonable and supportable information at the reporting date about the past events, current conditions and forecast of future economic conditions. The Company recognizes in statement of profit or loss, as an impairment loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date.

Loss allowance for financial assets at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

3.4.4 *De-recognition*

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

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

3.5 *Financial liabilities*

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

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

3.6 *Offsetting of financial instruments*

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle either on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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3.7 Trade debts

Trade debts are carried at their initial transaction price less the lifetime expected credit loss allowance.

A receivable is recognised on the settlement date as this is the point in time, that the payment of the consideration by the customer is due. It represents the company's right to the amount of consideration that is unconditional.

3.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows include balance held with banks and short term borrowings, if any.

3.9 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortized cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the statement of profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Gain and losses are recognised into profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised.

3.10 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value, and subsequently measured at amortised cost. These amounts represent liabilities provided to the company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payable are presented as current liabilities unless payment is due within 12 months after the reporting date.

3.11 Taxation

Tax charged under Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 which is not based on taxable income or any amount paid / payable in excess of the calculation based on taxable income or any minimum tax which is not adjustable against future income tax liability is classified as levy in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as these levies fall under the scope of IFRIC 12/IAS 37.

The computation of final taxes so designated under provisions of ITO, 2001 is not based on taxable income and fall under levy within the scope of IFRIC 21/IAS 37. Hence, Final tax paid is classified as levy and not income tax in the statement of profit and loss. There will not arise any current and deferred income tax which is presented as such in the statement of profit and loss or other comprehensive income.

Current

The current income tax charge is based on the taxable income for the year calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred

Deferred tax is recognised using balance sheet liability method, providing for all temporary differences between carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

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3.12 Provisions

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

3.13 Revenue recognition

- Brokerage commission revenue is recognised at the point in time when the related performance obligation is satisfied i.e. when the transaction is settled at the clearing house.
- Return on bank deposits is recognized on a time proportion basis on the principal amount outstanding and at the rate applicable.
- Dividends are received from investments measured at fair value through profit or loss. Dividends are recognized in profit or loss when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

3.14 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the year in which they are incurred except where such costs are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying asset in which such costs are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset.

4. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Building	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment	Computer	Vehicles	Total
-----Rupees-----						
As at June 30, 2023						
Cost	13,225,190	609,589	1,082,765	6,086,546	920,000	21,924,090
Accumulated depreciation	(5,860,872)	(274,838)	(492,940)	(5,831,871)	(913,089)	(13,373,610)
Net book value	<u>7,364,318</u>	<u>334,751</u>	<u>589,825</u>	<u>254,675</u>	<u>6,911</u>	<u>8,550,480</u>
Movement during the year ended						
June 30, 2024						
Opening net book value	7,364,318	334,751	589,825	254,675	6,911	8,550,480
Depreciation for the year	(738,449)	(33,567)	(59,144)	(76,612)	(1,386)	(909,158)
Closing Net Book Value	<u>6,625,869</u>	<u>301,184</u>	<u>530,681</u>	<u>178,063</u>	<u>5,525</u>	<u>7,641,322</u>
As at June 30, 2024						
Cost	13,225,190	609,589	1,082,765	6,086,546	920,000	21,924,090
Accumulated depreciation	(6,599,321)	(308,405)	(552,084)	(5,908,483)	(914,475)	(14,282,768)
Net book value	<u>6,625,869</u>	<u>301,184</u>	<u>530,681</u>	<u>178,063</u>	<u>5,525</u>	<u>7,641,322</u>
Movement during the year ended						
June 30, 2025						
Opening net book value	6,625,869	301,184	530,681	178,063	5,525	7,641,322
Addition during the Year	-	-	-	844,000	-	844,000
Depreciation for the year	(662,587)	(30,118)	(53,068)	(241,443)	(1,105)	(988,321)
Closing Net Book Value	<u>5,963,282</u>	<u>271,066</u>	<u>477,613</u>	<u>780,620</u>	<u>4,420</u>	<u>6,653,001</u>
As at June 30, 2025						
Cost	13,225,190	609,589	1,082,765	6,930,546	920,000	22,768,090
Accumulated depreciation	(7,261,908)	(338,523)	(605,152)	(6,149,926)	(915,580)	(15,271,089)
Net book value	<u>5,963,282</u>	<u>271,066</u>	<u>477,613</u>	<u>780,620</u>	<u>4,420</u>	<u>7,497,001</u>
Annual rates of depreciation	10%	10%	10%	30%	20%	

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		2025	2024
	<i>Note</i>	Rupees	
5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS			
Trading Rights Entitlement Certificate- PSX	5.1	2,500,000	2,500,000
Membership card- PMEX		1,000,000	1,000,000
Computer software	5.2	70,452	88,066
		<u>3,570,452</u>	<u>3,588,066</u>

5.1 Trading Rights Entitlement Certificate- PSX

Cost	8,170,850	8,170,850
Accumulated impairment	(5,670,850)	(5,670,850)
	<u>2,500,000</u>	<u>2,500,000</u>

5.1.1 Pursuant to the promulgation of the Stock Exchanges (Corporatisation, Demutualization and Integration) Stock Exchanges (Corporatisation, Demutualization and Integration) Act, 2012, the Company received a Trading Right Entitlement Certificate (TREC) in lieu of its membership card of PSX. These have been carried at cost less impairment, computed based on the notional value of the TREC as notified by the PSX.

		2025	2024
	<i>Note</i>	Rupees	
5.2 Computer software			
<i>Cost</i>			
Opening as at July 1,		446,963	446,963
<i>Accumulated amortization</i>			
Opening as at July 1,		(358,897)	(336,881)
Charge for the year		(17,613)	(22,016)
Closing balance		<u>(376,510)</u>	<u>(358,897)</u>
Net book value as at June 30,		<u>70,453</u>	<u>88,066</u>
<i>Amortization rate</i>		<u>20%</u>	<u>20%</u>

6. LONG TERM DEPOSITS

Deposit placed with;

Pakistan Mercantile Exchange Limited	2,500,000	2,573,000
National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited	1,525,750	1,405,000
Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited	100,000	100,000
Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited	10,000	10,000
	<u>4,135,750</u>	<u>4,088,000</u>

7. SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS

At fair value through profit or loss

Investment in quoted equity securities	7.1	<u>7,457,595,768</u>	<u>5,582,146,023</u>
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Review

Investment in quoted securities

Scrips		Scrip name	Market Value	
2025	2024		2025	2024
-----Numbers-----			-----Numbers-----	
107,625	107,625	Agriauto Industries Limited	13,979,411	11,042,325
-	205,000	Agritech Limited	-	4,194,300
3,354,024	3,354,024	Aisha Steel Mills Limited	37,665,690	24,685,617
68,850	68,850	Attock Refinery Limited	46,778,067	24,206,972
906,711	1,156,651	Bank Alfalah Limited	72,754,491	78,675,401
2,225,500	2,225,500	Engro Fertilizers Limited	413,030,545	369,922,610
-	2,285,520	Faysal Bank Limited	-	119,852,669
809,225	944,225	Fatima Fertilizer Company Limited	80,445,057	48,740,895
1,585,687	1,585,687	Fauji Cement Company Limited	70,832,638	36,328,089
-	96,834	Fecto Cement Limited	-	2,877,906
-	1,164,820	Fauji Fertilizer Bin Qasim Limited	-	41,316,165
196,927	341,641	Fauji Fertilizer Company Limited	77,276,124	55,817,307
-	451,019	Habib Bank Limited	-	55,939,887
-	302,640	Hi-Tech Lubricants Limited	-	10,792,142
-	178,640	Interloop Limited	-	12,653,071
718,300	718,300	International Industries Limited	127,146,283	140,578,493
6,870,391	9,102,261	K-Electric Limited	36,069,553	42,143,468
-	18,500	Kohat Cement Company Limited	-	4,632,955
8,632,500	1,726,500	Lucky Cement Limited	3,066,609,300	1,565,469,345
673,730	673,730	Oil & Gas Development Company Limited	148,597,889	91,202,830
578,502	598,502	Pakistan Petroleum Limited	98,443,685	70,090,569
-	1,435,834	Pakistan Refinery Limited	-	33,311,349
-	99,424	Pakistan State Oil Company Limited	-	16,525,263
379,083	379,083	Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited	10,602,952	4,856,053
13,874	45,565	Sitara Chemical Industries Limited	6,878,868	15,689,396
-	303,000	Shabbir Tiles & Ceramics Limited	-	4,393,500
-	294,000	Treet Corporation Limited	-	4,574,640
470,000	520,860	Trg Pakistan Limited - Class 'A'	26,559,700	32,319,363
-	6,164	United Bank Limited	-	1,579,463
-	50,000	Avanceon Limited	-	2,701,000
94,490	94,490	Bankislami Pakistan Limited	3,384,632	2,103,347
-	86,000	Crescent Steel & Allied Products Limited	-	4,644,860
-	230,000	Dewan Cement Limited	-	1,964,200
1,951,055	1,951,055	D.G. Khan Cement Company Limited	323,016,666	176,121,735
-	3,109,370	Engro Corporation Limited	-	1,034,518,493
6,583,970	-	Engro Holdings Limited (Formerly Dawood Hercules Corp. Ltd.)	1,201,969,563	-
318,450	318,450	Supernet Limited	12,667,941	3,187,685
1,500	1,500	Globe Residency Reit	28,635	20,250
597,356	627,356	Ghandhara Tyre And Rubber Company Limited	24,067,473	25,759,237
114,000	114,000	Honda Atlas Cars (Pakistan) Limited	31,376,220	32,309,880
12,981	12,981	Jdw Sugar Mills Limited	11,928,111	6,495,563
15,508,204	15,508,204	Js Bank Limited	191,216,155	151,515,153
80,000	131,896	Lotte Chemical Pakistan Limited	1,621,600	2,331,921
-	1,399	Mari Energies Limited	-	3,794,564
-	43,739	Mob Bank Limited	-	9,929,628
198,305	198,305	Meezan Bank Limited	65,847,175	47,472,234
480,500	480,500	Maple Leaf Cement Factory Limited	40,496,540	18,259,000
80,000	552,607	Nimir Resins Limited	2,391,200	10,974,775
48,500	48,500	Pak Elektron Limited	1,986,560	1,198,435
-	897,330	At-Tahur Limited	-	12,571,593
-	117,150	Pakistan Synthetics Limited	-	2,543,327
-	140,000	Shel Pakistan Limited	-	18,774,000
-	2,667	Service Industries Limited	-	2,535,864
65,059	65,059	Thal Limited	25,777,677	31,445,617
218,000	218,000	Waves Corporation Limited	1,709,120	1,530,360
1,199,683	1,000,000	Soneri Bank Ltd.	21,210,395	11,910,000
1,500,000	1,500,000	Pioneer Cement Limited	342,195,000	252,975,000
1,020,000	1,271,113	Jahangir Siddiqui & Company Limited	20,318,400	23,998,613
699,692	1,019,606	Bank Al Habib Limited	110,397,404	114,379,401
3,092,880	3,112,880	Century Paper & Board Mills Limited	96,528,785	93,230,756
295,033	295,033	Cherat Packaging Limited	34,474,606	34,825,695
235,420	266,300	Faran Sugar Mills Limited	9,428,571	13,980,750
183,354	183,354	Gul Ahmed Textile Mills Limited	5,036,734	3,868,769
371,500	371,500	Hbl Growth Fund - Class A	4,160,800	2,589,355
272,384	272,384	Indus Motor Company Limited	472,736,051	430,366,720
2,954,500	3,004,500	International Packaging Films Limited	67,953,500	70,906,200
<u>65,767,745</u>	<u>67,687,627</u>		<u>7,457,595,767</u>	<u>5,582,146,023</u>

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- 7.2 Total value of pledged securities with financial institutions indicating separately securities belonging to customers is as follows;

	Note	2025	2024
		Rupees	
<i>Pledged with PSX and NCCPL</i>			
Brokerage House		883,103,848	845,182,097
		<u>883,103,848</u>	<u>845,182,097</u>
<i>Pledged with financial institutions</i>			
Clients including employees and directors		4,112,595,850	2,132,925,180
Brokerage House		4,119,562,463	2,734,463,368
		<u>8,232,158,313</u>	<u>4,867,388,548</u>

7.3 Customers assets held in the Central Depository System

No. of shares as at June '30	454,742,765	425,043,422
Value of shares as at June 30	30,259,601,073	18,419,744,635

8. TRADE DEBTS

Receivable under Ready Market	8.1	2,620,248,226	1,505,739,888
Receivable under Margin financing	8.2	431,135,965	117,513,364
		<u>3,051,384,191</u>	<u>1,623,253,252</u>

8.1 *Receivable under Ready Market*

Considered good	2,620,248,226	1,505,739,888
Considered doubtful	7,035,847	6,537,813
	<u>2,627,284,073</u>	<u>1,512,277,701</u>
Less: Provision for expected credit losses	(7,035,847)	(6,537,813)
	<u>2,620,248,226</u>	<u>1,505,739,888</u>

8.2 *Receivable under Margin financing*

Considered good	431,135,965	117,513,364
Considered doubtful	-	15,943,286
	<u>431,135,965</u>	<u>133,456,650</u>
Less: Provision for expected credit loss	-	(15,943,286)
	<u>431,135,965</u>	<u>117,513,364</u>

- 8.3 Trade debts includes Rs. 2,579.886 million (2024: Rs. 1,606.628 million) due from related parties. The maximum aggregate amount outstanding during the year from such parties (with reference to month-end balances) amounted to Rs. 2,044.26 million.

Name of related parties	Balance as at June 30, 2025	Ageing analysis			
		1 to 30 days	30 to 180 days	180 to 365 days	Above 365 days
ABDULLAH YUSUF	500	-	500	-	-
AHMED MEHANTI	1,096,750	-	1,096,750	-	-
FAWAD YUSUF	538,712,116	72,476,289	466,235,627	-	200
MR. HARIS YUSUF	121,594,923	121,594,623	-	300	-
HASSAN YOUSUF	766,281,976	210,276,525	556,005,452	-	-
MS. AYESHA YUSUF	253,705,755	30,925,373	222,780,382	-	-
MS. FATIMA YUSUF	644,093,265	644,093,265	-	-	-
OWAIS AHMED YUSUF	1,399	1,399	-	-	-
SABIKA MUSTAFA	11,829	-	11,829	-	-
SEEMA NASIR	276	-	276	-	-
SHENILA FAWAD	254,387,813	254,387,813	-	-	-
	<u>2,579,886,602</u>	<u>1,333,755,287</u>	<u>1,246,130,816</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>200</u>

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8.4 The Company held equity securities having fair value of Rs. 23,259.464 million (2024: 12,219.166 million) owned by client, as collaterals against trade debts including margin financing.

8.5	Movement in provision for expected credit loss	Note	2025	2024
			Rupees	
	Balance at the beginning of the year		22,481,099	21,713,053
	Charged for the year		498,034	768,046
	Reversal for the year		(15,943,286)	-
	Balance at the end of the year		<u>7,035,847</u>	<u>22,481,099</u>

9. **ADVANCES AND OTHER RECEIVABLES-**
Considered good

Advances

Advance to employees	1,110,060	961,714
Advance against book building	-	85,050,000
	<u>1,110,060</u>	<u>86,011,714</u>

Receivables

Profit withheld by NCCPL	28,471,753	26,765,319
DFC Exposure Margin	20,000,000	-
Others	999,999	613,805
	<u>49,471,752</u>	<u>27,379,124</u>
	<u>50,581,812</u>	<u>113,390,838</u>

10. **TAXATION - NET**

Opening Balance		20,177,957	19,664,032
Tax deducted at source		37,235,027	33,797,342
Less: Provision for levies and taxes	23	(38,288,785)	(33,283,417)
Closing Balance		<u>19,124,199</u>	<u>20,177,957</u>

11. **DEFERRED TAXATION**

Deferred tax (liability) / asset on unrealized gain on remeasurement of short term investments- net		<u>(208,181,242)</u>	<u>(90,566,751)</u>
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12. **BANK BALANCES**

Balances held with banks in current accounts	12.1	<u>111,372,164</u>	<u>74,396,572</u>
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12.1 Bank balances include customers' bank balances held in designated bank accounts amounting to Rs. 110,605,418. (2024: Rs.73,634,827).

13. **ISSUED SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP CAPITAL**

2025	2024	2025	2024
-----Number of shares-----		----- Rupees-----	
<u>5,000,000</u>	<u>5,000,000</u>	<u>500,000,000</u>	<u>500,000,000</u>
		Ordinary shares of Rs.100/- each issued as fully paid in cash	

Review

13.1 Shareholders holding more than 5% of the shares are as follows:

	2025		2024	
	Number of shares	%	Number of shares	%
Mr.Fawad Yusuf	2,000,000	40%	2,000,000	40%
Mr.Nasir Yusuf	2,000,000	40%	2,000,000	40%
Mrs.Shenila Fawad	500,000	10%	500,000	10%
Mrs.Seema Nasir	500,000	10%	500,000	10%
	<u>5,000,000</u>		<u>5,000,000</u>	

13.2 There is no agreement for voting rights, board selection, rights of first refusal and block voting with shareholders.

13.3 All ordinary shares rank equally with regards to the company's residual assets. Holder of these shares are attached to dividend as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share, at general meeting of the company.

14. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES	Note	2025	2024
		Rupees	
Creditors		110,605,417	73,634,826
DFC Cash Margin		-	12,509,115
Accrued expenses		5,785,927	4,368,736
Sales tax payable		1,894,987	-
		<u>118,286,331</u>	<u>90,512,677</u>

15. SHORT TERM BORROWINGS - Secured

Running finance

Bank Al-Habib Limited	15.1	238,979,920	88,386,731
Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited	15.2	220,053,030	47,089,339
Soneri Bank Limited	15.3	294,554,439	-
		<u>753,587,389</u>	<u>135,476,070</u>

15.1 This represents the amount availed against a running finance facility of Rs. 1,000 million (2024: Rs. 1,000 million) obtained from Bank Al-Habib Limited to meet working capital requirements. The facility carries markup at the rate of 3 month KIBOR +1% - 1.50% (2024: 3 month KIBOR +1% - 1.50% per annum) and is secured by pledge over diversified portfolio shares of Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited, promissory note and personal guarantees of all directors.

15.2 This represents the running finance facility of Rs. 500 million (2024: Rs. 500 million) obtained from Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited to meet working capital requirements. The facility carries markup at the rate of 3 month KIBOR +1% (2024: 3 month KIBOR + 1% per annum) and which is secured by pledge over quoted shares as per Bank's approved list of companies and personal guarantees of all directors.

15.3 This represents the running finance facility of Rs. 1,000 million (2024: Nil) obtained from Soneri Bank Limited to meet working capital requirements. The facility carries markup at the rate of 3 month KIBOR +1% (2024: Nil) and which is secured by pledge over quoted shares as per Bank's approved list of companies and personal guarantees of all directors.

16. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

16.1 Contingencies

As of the reporting date, there were no material contingencies to report. (2024: None).

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		2025	2024
	Note	Rupees	
16.2	Commitments		
	Letter of guarantee issued by Bank Al Habib Limited in favor of National Clearing Company of Pakistan as security deposit to cover exposure against trading of securities	<u>50,000,000</u>	<u>50,000,000</u>
	Letter of guarantee issued by Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited in favour of National Clearing Company of Pakistan as security deposit to cover exposure against trading of securities	<u>100,000,000</u>	<u>100,000,000</u>
17.	OPERATING REVENUE		
	Brokerage commission	127,557,456	56,503,496
	Less: Sindh sales tax	<u>(4,447,735)</u>	<u>(2,996,806)</u>
		123,109,721	53,506,690
	Dividend Income	<u>238,578,471</u>	<u>215,630,323</u>
		<u>361,688,192</u>	<u>269,137,013</u>
18.	ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
	Salaries, allowances and other benefits	18.1 47,973,537	18,872,901
	PSX / NCCPL electricity and service charges	20,244,255	10,528,347
	Rent, rates and taxes	5,077,739	3,904,724
	Directors' remuneration	25 4,874,326	3,325,205
	C.D.C charges	5,073,240	3,092,277
	Vehicle running expenses	1,844,428	1,798,573
	Fees and subscription	2,908,348	2,499,034
	Entertainment expenses	1,659,680	1,256,568
	Travelling and conveyance	1,050,300	-
	Repair and maintenance	3,749,833	1,648,894
	Depreciation	4 988,321	909,158
	Communication expenses	1,263,387	1,157,741
	Auditors' remuneration	18.2 1,125,000	800,000
	Software and hardware maintenance	1,216,000	957,000
	Printing and stationery	772,728	650,327
	General expenses	1,042,076	674,870
	Legal and professional charges	65,000	202,000
	Amortization	5.2 17,613	22,016
		<u>100,945,811</u>	<u>52,299,635</u>
18.1	Salaries, commission and other benefits		
	Salaries and other benefits	22,853,930	15,572,464
	Commission	<u>25,119,607</u>	<u>3,300,437</u>
		<u>47,973,537</u>	<u>18,872,901</u>
18.2	Auditor's remuneration		
	Audit fee and certifications	1,000,000	675,000
	Other services	<u>125,000</u>	<u>125,000</u>
		<u>1,125,000</u>	<u>800,000</u>
19.	FINANCIAL CHARGES		
	Mark up on short term running finances	103,751,867	41,581,657
	Bank charges	<u>1,919,552</u>	<u>2,074,208</u>
		<u>105,671,419</u>	<u>43,655,865</u>

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	Note	2025	2024
		Rupees	
20. OTHER INCOME			
Interest income from Margin Financing		52,498,134	32,085,976
Return on cash margin placed with NCCPL and CDC		5,946,394	9,171,850
Reversal for expected credit losses on trade debt		15,943,286	-
		<u>74,387,814</u>	<u>41,257,826</u>
21. OTHER EXPENSE			
Provision for expected credit loss - net	8.5	498,034	768,046
		<u>498,034</u>	<u>768,046</u>
22. LEVIES			
Excess of minimum tax over normal tax		2,412,423	889,801
Income tax - Final tax regime		35,776,134	32,343,862
Super tax		-	-
		<u>38,188,557</u>	<u>33,233,663</u>
23. TAXATION			
Current	23.1	3,017	-
Prior		97,211	49,754
Deferred		117,614,491	267,050,679
		<u>117,714,719</u>	<u>267,100,433</u>

23.1 The income tax assessments of the Company have been finalized up to and including the tax year 2024. Tax returns are deemed to be assessed under provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 ("the Ordinance") unless selected for re-assessment by the taxation authorities. The Commissioner of Income Tax may, at any time during a period of five years from date of filing of return, select a deemed assessment order for the purpose of issuing an amended assessment order.

24. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting year as shown in the statement of cash flows are reconciled to the related items in the statement of financial position as follows:

	Note	2025	2024
		Rupees	
Bank balances	12	111,372,164	74,396,572
Short term borrowings	15	(753,587,389)	(135,476,070)
		<u>(642,215,225)</u>	<u>(61,079,498)</u>

25. REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

The aggregate amounts charged in the financial statements for remuneration, including certain benefits to Directors and Chief Executive of the Company, are as follows:

	Chief Executive		Directors		Executive		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Rupees							
Managerial remuneration	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	-	3,600,000	2,300,000
Utility	1,074,326	1,025,205	-	-	-	-	1,074,326	1,025,205
Bonus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>2,274,326</u>	<u>2,225,205</u>	<u>1,200,000</u>	<u>1,100,000</u>	<u>1,200,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,674,326</u>	<u>3,325,205</u>
Number of persons	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>		

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26. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties comprise of directors, key management personnel and their close family members. Remuneration to key management personnel are in accordance with their terms of employment.

Details of transactions entered into and balances held with related parties, other than those which have been disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements, are as follows:

No commission has been charged on trading of shares from directors and his close family members.

	2025	2024
	————— Rupees —————	
Balance outstanding at year end		
<i>Directors</i>		
Receivable from Mr. Fawad Yusuf	536,061,906	190,685,082
Receivable from Mrs. Shenila Fawad	251,737,903	150,246,533
Receivable from Mr. Hasan Yusuf	766,114,966	-
Receivable from Mr. Haris Yusuf	121,594,623	-
Receivable from Mrs. Ayesha Yusuf	254,802,505	-
Receivable from Mrs. Fatima Yusuf	644,093,265	-
Receivable from Mr. Nasir Yusuf	-	201,797
Payable to Mrs. Seema Nasir	-	1,561,939
<i>Receivable from close family members of directors</i>	1,138,877	1,132,146,268

27. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

27.1 Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the financial performance.

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

a) Market risk

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

i) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. As of the reporting date, the Company was not exposed to any foreign currency risk as all its transactions were carried out in Pak Rupees.

ii) Price risk

Price risk represents the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market prices (other than those arising from interest / mark up rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all or similar financial instruments traded in the market.

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As of the reporting date, the Company was exposed to equity price risk since, as of that date (i) it has investments in quoted equity securities and (ii) it held collaterals in the form of equity shares in respect of trade receivables from clients. The Company manages the equity price risk by monitoring the exposure in quoted equity securities and implementing the strict discipline in internal risk management and investment policies which includes disposing of owned equity instruments and securities held as collateral before it led the Company to incur significant mark-to-market and credit losses.

Market prices are subject to fluctuation and, consequently, the amount realized in the subsequent sale of an investment may significantly differ from the reported market value. Fluctuation in the market price of a security may result from perceived changes in the underlying economic characteristics of the investee, the relative price of alternative investments and general market conditions.

Sensitivity analysis

The table below summarizes the Company's equity price risk as of June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024 and shows the effects of a hypothetical 5% increase and a 5% decrease in market prices as at the reporting dates. The selected hypothetical change does not reflect what could be considered to be the best or worst case scenarios. Indeed, results could be worse because of the nature of equity markets and the aforementioned concentrations existing in Company's equity investment portfolio.

	Fair value	Hypothetical price change	Hypothetical increase / (decrease) in equity
June 30, 2025	7,457,595,768	5% change	372,879,788
June 30, 2024	5,582,146,023	5% change	279,107,301

(iii) Interest rate risk

Interest / mark-up rate risk is the risk that value of a financial instrument or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in the market interest / mark-up rates. Sensitivity to interest / mark up rate risk arises from mismatches of financial assets and liabilities that mature or re-price in a given period. The Company manages these mismatches through risk management strategies where significant changes in gap position can be adjusted.

At reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Company's significant interest bearing financial instruments was as follows:

	2025	2024	2025	2024
	-----Effective interest rate (%)-----		----Carrying amount (Rs.)----	
Financial liabilities				
Short term borrowings	KIBOR plus 1-1.5 %	KIBOR plus 1-1.5 %	<u>753,587,389</u>	<u>135,476,070</u>

Sensitivity analysis

Fair value sensitivity

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value. Therefore, a change in interest rate will not affect the fair value of any financial instrument.

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Cash flow sensitivity

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

	Effect on profit or loss	
	100 bps increase	100 bps decrease
As at June 30, 2025	<u>(7,535,874)</u>	<u>7,535,874</u>
As at June 30, 2024	<u>(1,354,761)</u>	<u>1,354,761</u>

b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, possibility of default by investors, and or failure of the financial markets, depositors, settlements or clearing system etc.

Exposure to credit risk

Credit risk of the Company arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, trade debts, advances, deposits and other receivables. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. To reduce the exposure to credit risk, the Company has developed its own risk management policies and guidelines whereby clients are provided trading limits according to their net worth and proper margins are collected and maintained from the clients. The management continuously monitors the credit exposure towards the clients and makes provision against those balances considered doubtful of recovery. The Company's management, as part of risk management policies and guidelines, reviews clients' financial position, considers past experience and other factors, and obtains necessary collaterals to reduce credit risks. Further, credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counter parties are banks with reasonably high credit ratings.

A financial asset is regarded as credit impaired as and when it falls under the definition of a 'defaulted' financial asset. For the Company's internal credit management purposes, a financial asset is considered as defaulted when it is past due for 90 days or more.

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

	2025		2024	
	Gross carrying amount	Provision for expected credit losses	Gross carrying amount	Provision for expected credit losses
	Rupees			
Past due 1 day - 30 days	1,371,963,988	3,674,109	1,288,115,074	5,568,729
Past due 31 days - 180 days	1,248,093,582	3,342,385	216,814,144	937,322
Past due 181 days - 365 days	47,466	128	1,161,310	5,021
More than one year	7,179,037	19,225	6,187,173	26,741
	<u>2,627,284,073</u>	<u>7,035,847</u>	<u>1,512,277,701</u>	<u>6,537,813</u>

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Maximum exposure to credit risk

As of the reporting date, the maximum exposure to credit risk was as follows :

	2025	2024
	Rupees	
Long term deposits	4,135,750	4,088,000
Trade debts	3,051,384,191	1,623,253,252
Advances and other receivables	50,581,812	113,390,838
Bank balances	111,372,164	74,396,572
	<u>3,217,473,917</u>	<u>1,815,128,662</u>

c) **Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of adequate funds through committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions due to dynamic nature of the business. The Company finances its operations through equity, borrowings and working capital with a view to maintaining an appropriate mix between various sources of finance to minimize risk. The management aims to maintain flexibility in funding by keeping regular committed credit lines.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	2025 Up to one year	More than one year
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	116,391,344	116,391,344	116,391,344	-
Accrued markup	40,092,344	40,092,344	40,092,344	-
Short term borrowings	753,587,389	753,587,389	753,587,389	-
	<u>910,071,077</u>	<u>910,071,077</u>	<u>910,071,077</u>	-
			2024 Up to one year	More than one year
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	90,512,677	90,512,677	90,512,677	-
Accrued markup	11,868,842	11,868,842	11,868,842	-
Short term borrowings	135,476,070	135,476,070	135,476,070	-
	<u>237,857,589</u>	<u>237,857,589</u>	<u>237,857,589</u>	-

27.2 **Fair value hierarchy**

The Company measures the fair value of its assets and liabilities using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

- Level 1 — quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 — inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).

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- Level 3 — inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

As at the reporting dates, the fair value hierarchy of the Company's short term investments measured at fair value falls under level-1 hierarchy. Further, there were no transfer between different level.

27.3	Financial instruments by categories	2025	2024
		Rupees	
	Financial assets		
	<i>At fair value through profit or loss</i>		
	Short term investments	7,457,595,768	5,582,146,023
	<i>At amortized cost</i>		
	Long term deposits	4,135,750	4,088,000
	Trade debts	3,051,384,191	1,623,253,252
	Advances and other receivables	49,471,752	27,379,124
	Bank balances	111,372,164	74,396,572
		<u>10,673,959,625</u>	<u>7,311,262,971</u>
	Financial liabilities		
	<i>At amortized cost</i>		
	Trade and other payables	116,391,344	90,512,677
	Accrued markup	40,092,344	11,868,842
	Short term borrowings	753,587,389	135,476,070
		<u>910,071,077</u>	<u>237,857,589</u>

28. CAPITAL ADEQUACY LEVEL AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital, which the Company defines as net profit after taxation divided by total shareholders' equity.

28.1 Capital adequacy level

As of the reporting date, the Capital Adequacy Level of the Company was as follows:

	2025	2024
	Rupees	
Total assets	10,705,261,337	7,428,682,030
Total liabilities	(1,120,147,306)	(328,424,340)
Less: revaluation reserves (created upon revaluation of fixed assets)	-	-
Capital Adequacy Level	<u>9,585,114,031</u>	<u>7,100,257,690</u>

- 28.1.1 While determining the value of the total assets of the TREC Holder, notional value of the TRE Certificate as at as determined by Pakistan Stock Exchange has been considered.

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28.2 Liquid capital balance

The Liquid Capital Balance as required under Third Schedule of Securities Brokers (Licensing and Operations) Regulation 2016, read with SECP guidelines is calculated as follows;

S.No.	Head of Account	Value in Pak Rupees	Hair Cut / Adjustments	Net Adjusted Value
I. Assets				
1.1	Property & Equipment	7,497,001	7,497,001	-
1.2	Intangible Assets	3,570,452	3,570,452	-
1.3	Investment in Govt. Securities	-	-	-
1.4	Investment in Debt Securities	-	-	-
	If listed than:			
	i. 5% of the balance sheet value in the case of tenure upto 1 year.	-	-	-
	ii. 7.5% of the balance sheet value, in the case of tenure from 1-3 years.	-	-	-
	iii. 10% of the balance sheet value, in the case of tenure of more than 3 years.	-	-	-
	If unlisted than:			
	i. 10% of the balance sheet value in the case of tenure upto 1 year.	-	-	-
	ii. 12.5% of the balance sheet value, in the case of tenure from 1-3 years.	-	-	-
1.5	Investment in Equity Securities			
	i. If listed 15% or VaR of each securities on the cutoff date as computed by the Securities Exchange for respective securities whichever is higher.	7,287,687,692	1,119,964,350	6,167,723,342
	ii. If unlisted, 100% of carrying value.	-	-	-
	Provided, that if any of these securities are pledged with the securities exchange for maintaining Base Minimum Capital Requirement, 100% haircut on the value of eligible securities to the extent of minimum required value of Base Minimum Capital.	169,908,076	169,908,076	-
1.6	Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	-
1.7	Investment in associated companies/undertaking			
	i. If listed 20% or VaR of each securities as computed by the Securities Exchange for respective securities whichever is higher.	-	-	-
	ii. If unlisted, 100% of net value.	-	-	-
1.8	Statutory or regulatory deposits/basic deposits with the exchanges, clearing house or central depository or any other entity, however, any excess amount of cash deposited with securities exchange to comply with the requirements of Base minimum capital, may be taken in the calculation of LC.	4,135,750	4,135,750	-
1.9	Margin deposits with exchange and clearing house.	20,000,000	-	20,000,000
1.10	Deposit with authorized intermediary against borrowed securities under SLB.	-	-	-
1.11	Other deposits and prepayments	-	-	-
1.12	Accrued interest, profit or mark-up on amounts placed with financial institutions or debt securities etc.(Nil)	-	-	-
	100% in respect of markup accrued on loans to directors, subsidiaries and other related parties	-	-	-
1.13	Dividends receivables.	-	-	-
1.14	Amounts receivable against REPO financing.	-	-	-
	Amount paid as purchaser under the REPO agreement. (Securities purchased under repo arrangement shall not be included in the investments.)	-	-	-
1.15	Advances and Receivables, other than trade receivables			
	i. No Haircut may be applied on the Short Term Loan To Employees, provided these loans are Secured and Due for repayment within 12 months.	1,110,060	1,110,060	-
	ii. No haircut may be applied to the Advance tax to the extent it is netted with provision of taxation.	19,124,199	19,124,199	-
	iii. In all other cases, 100% of net value	999,999	999,999	-

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S. No.	Head of Account	Value in Pak Rupees	Hair Cut / Adjustments	Net Adjusted Value
1. Assets				
1.16	Receivables from clearing house or securities exchange(s)			
	i. 100% value of claims other than those on account of entitlements against trading of securities in all markets including MiM gains.	-	-	-
	ii. Receivable on entitlements against trading of securities in all markets including MiM gains.	28,471,753	-	28,471,753
1.17	Receivables from customers			
	i. In case receivables are against margin financing, the aggregate if (i) value of securities held in the blocked account after applying VAR based Haircut, (ii) cash deposited as collateral by the financee (iii) market value of any securities deposited as collateral after applying VaR based haircut. <i>i. Lower of net balance sheet value or value determined through adjustments.</i>	431,135,965	81,593,075	349,542,890
	ii. In case receivables are against margin trading, 5% of the net balance sheet value. <i>ii. Net amount after deducting haircut</i>	-	-	-
	iii. In case receivables are against securities borrowings under SLB, the amount paid to NCCPL as collateral upon entering into contract, <i>iii. Net amount after deducting haircut</i>	-	-	-
	iv. In case of other trade receivables not more than 5 days overdue, 0% of the net balance sheet value. <i>iv. Balance sheet value</i>	8,705,381	-	8,705,381
	v. In case of other trade receivables are overdue, or 5 days or more, the aggregate of (i) the market value of securities purchased for customers and held in sub-accounts after applying VAR based haircuts, (ii) cash deposited as collateral by the respective customer and (iii) the market value of securities held as collateral after applying VaR based haircuts. <i>v. Lower of net balance sheet value or value determined through adjustments</i>	31,656,243	1,770,026	29,886,217
1.18	vi. In the case of amount of receivable from related parties, values determined after applying applicable haircuts on underlying securities readily available in respective CDS account of the related party in the following manner: a. Upto 30 days, values determined after applying VaR based haircuts; b. Above 30 days, but upto 90 days, values determined after applying 50% or VaR based haircuts whichever is higher; c. Above 90 days, 100% haircut shall be applicable. <i>Lower of net balance sheet values or values determined through adjustments</i>	2,579,886,602	162,784,282	2,417,102,320
	Cash and Bank balances			
	i. Bank Balance-proprietary accounts	766,746	-	766,746
	ii. Bank balance-customer accounts	110,605,418	-	110,605,418
	iii. Cash in hand	-	-	-
1.19	Subscription money against Investment in IPO / offer for sale (asset)			
	i. No Haircut may be applied in respect of amount paid as subscription money provided that shares have not been allotted or are not included in the investments of securities broker.			
	ii. In case of investments in IPO where shares have been allotted but not yet credited in CDS account, 25% haircuts will be applicable on the value of such securities. iii. In case of subscription in right shares where the shares have not yet been credited in CDS account, 15% or VaR based haircut whichever is higher, will be applied on Right Shares. <i>Balance sheet values or net values after deducting haircuts.</i>			
1.20	Total Assets	10,705,261,337	1,572,457,270	9,132,804,067
2. Liabilities				
2.1	Trade Payables			
	i. Payable to exchanges and clearing house	-	-	-
	ii. Payable against leveraged market products	-	-	-
	iii. Payable to customers	110,605,417	-	110,605,417
2.2	Current Liabilities			
	i. Statutory and regulatory dues	1,894,987	-	1,894,987
	ii. Accruals and other payables	45,878,271	-	45,878,271
	iii. Short-term borrowings	753,587,389	-	753,587,389
	iv. Current portion of subordinated loans	-	-	-
	v. Current portion of long term liabilities	-	-	-
	vi. Deferred Liabilities	208,181,242	-	208,181,242
	vii. Provision for taxation	-	-	-
	viii. Other liabilities as per accounting principles and included in the financial statements	-	-	-

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S. No.	Head of Account	Value in Pak Rupees	Hair Cut / Adjustments	Net Adjusted Value
	Non-Current Liabilities			
	i. Long-Term financing	-	-	-
	a. Long-Term financing obtained from financial institution: Long term portion of financing obtained from a financial institution including amount due against finance lease	-	-	-
	b. Other long-term financing	-	-	-
	ii. Staff retirement benefits	-	-	-
2.3	iii. Advance against shares for Increase in Capital of Securities broker: 100% haircut may be allowed in respect of advance against shares if: a. The existing authorized share capital allows the proposed enhanced share capital b. Board of Directors of the company has approved the increase in capital c. Relevant Regulatory approvals have been obtained d. There is no unreasonable delay in issue of shares against advance and all regulatory requirements relating to the increase in paid up capital have been completed. e. Auditor is satisfied that such advance is against the increase of capital. iv. Other liabilities as per accounting principles and included in the financial statements	-	-	-
2.4	Subordinated Loans 100% of Subordinated loans which fulfill the conditions specified by SECP are allowed to be deducted.	-	-	-
2.5	Advance against shares for increase in capital of securities broker i. 100% of Subordinated loans which fulfill the conditions specified by SECP are allowed to be deducted: The Schedule III provides that 100% haircut will be allowed against subordinated Loans which fulfill the conditions specified by SECP. In this regard, following conditions are specified: a. Loan agreement must be executed on stamp paper and must clearly reflect the amount to be repaid after 12 months of reporting period b. No haircut will be allowed against short term portion which is repayable within next 12 months. c. In case of early repayment of loan, adjustment shall be made to the Liquid Capital and revised Liquid Capital statement must be submitted to exchange. ii. Subordinated loans which do not fulfill the conditions specified by SECP	-	-	-
2.6	Total Liabilities	1,120,147,306		1,120,147,306
3. Ranking Liabilities Relating to :				
3.1	Concentration in Margin Financing The amount calculated client-to- client basis by which any amount receivable from any of the financees exceed 10% of the aggregate of amounts receivable from total financees.	-	211,362,224	211,362,224
3.2	Concentration in securities lending and borrowing The amount by which the aggregate of: (i) Amount deposited by the borrower with NCCPL (ii) Cash margins paid and (iii) The market value of securities pledged as margins exceed the 110% of the market value of shares borrowed	-	-	-
3.3	Net underwriting Commitments (a) in the case of right issues : if the market value of securities is less than or equal to the subscription price; the aggregate of: (i) the 50% of Haircut multiplied by the underwriting commitments and (ii) the value by which the underwriting commitments exceeds the market price of the securities. In the case of rights issues where the market price of securities is greater than the subscription price, 5% of the Haircut multiplied by the net underwriting (b) in any other case : 12.5% of the net underwriting commitments	-	-	-

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S. No.	Head of Account	Value in Pak Rupees	Hair Cut / Adjustments	Net Adjusted Value
3. Ranking Liabilities Relating to :				
Negative equity of subsidiary				
3.4	The amount by which the total assets of the subsidiary (excluding any amount due from the subsidiary) exceed the total liabilities of the subsidiary	-	-	-
Foreign exchange agreements and foreign currency positions				
3.5	5% of the net position in foreign currency. Net position in foreign currency means the difference of total assets denominated in foreign currency less total liabilities denominated in foreign currency	-	-	-
3.6	Amount Payable under REPO	-	-	-
Repo adjustment				
3.7	In the case of financier/purchaser the total amount receivable under Repo less the 110% of the market value of underlying securities. In the case of financee/seller the market value of underlying securities after applying haircut less the total amount received ,less value of any securities deposited as collateral by the purchaser after applying haircut less any cash deposited by the purchaser.	-	-	-
Concentrated proprietary positions				
3.8	If the market value of any security is between 25% and 51% of the total proprietary positions then 5% of the value of such security .If the market of a security exceeds 51% of the proprietary position, then 10% of the value of such security	-	148,445,915	148,445,915
Opening Positions in futures and options				
3.9	i. In case of customer positions, the total margin requirements in respect of open positions less the amount of cash deposited by the customer and the value of securities held as collateral/ pledged with securities exchange after applying VaR haircuts ii. In case of proprietary positions , the total margin requirements in respect of open positions to the extent not already met	-	-	-
Short sell positions				
3.10	i. In case of customer positions, the market value of shares sold short in ready market on behalf of customers after increasing the same with the VaR based haircuts less the cash deposited by the customer as collateral and the value of securities held as collateral after applying VAR based Haircuts ii. In case of proprietary positions, the market value of shares sold short in ready market and not yet settled increased by the amount of VAR based haircut less the value of securities pledged as collateral after applying haircuts.	-	-	-
3.11	Total Ranking Liabilities	-	359,808,139	359,808,139
		<u>9,585,114,031</u>	Liquid Capital	<u>7,652,848,622</u>

2025

2024

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29.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Total number of employees as at year end

3423

Average number of employees during the year

3522

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30. GENERAL

30.1 Reclassification of Corresponding Figures

The corresponding figures have been rearranged and reclassified, wherever considered necessary, to comply with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2017 and for the purpose of comparison and better presentation. Following reclassifications have been made in these financial statements.

Reclassified from component	Reclassified to component	Amount (Rupees)
Sales tax payable <i>(Trade and other payables)</i>	Others <i>(Advances and other receivables)</i>	<u>3,171,595</u>

30.2 These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on 04 OCT 2025.

30.3 Figures have been rounded off to the nearest rupee.



Chief Executive



Director

