

DR. ARSLAN RAZAQUE SECURITIES (PVT.) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT DEC 31, 2025

	Note	Dec 2025 Rupees	June 2025 Rupees
ASSETS			
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Property and equipment	5	10,074,411	11,129,971
Intangible assets	6	18,250,000	18,250,000
Long term investment	7	16,822,533	13,830,233
Long term deposits	8	2,650,000	2,150,000
		47,796,944	45,360,204
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade debts	9	2,349,355	5,576,696
Loans and advances	10	44,000	76,000
Receivable under margin trading system	11	123,172,144	85,014,203
Trade deposit, Short Term Prepayments and Current Account Balance with Statutory Authorities	12	511,512	511,512
Income tax refundable/tax deducted at source	13	624,059	108,247
Short term investments	14	92,259,713	81,189,208
Cash and bank balances	15	40,622,763	29,445,215
		259,583,546	201,921,081
		307,380,490	247,281,285
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Share capital			
Share capital	16	87,500,000	87,500,000
Revenue reserve			
Un-appropriated profit		113,061,864	74,473,952
Capital reserve			
Fair value adjustment reserve	17	-	-
		200,561,864	161,973,952
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deferred taxation	18	3,324,559	3,324,559
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	19	34,053,221	10,927,398
Deposits, accrued liabilities and advances	20	789,165	1,159,763
Short term borrowing from related party	21	68,650,000	68,650,000
Provision for taxation	22	1,681	1,245,613
		103,494,067	81,982,774
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS			
	23	-	-
		307,380,490	247,281,285

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


CHIEF EXECUTIVE




DIRECTOR

DR. ARSLAN RAZAQUE SECURITIES (PVT.) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
AS AT DEC 31, 2025

	Note	2025 Rupees	2025 Rupees
Brokerage and commission	24	451,419	506,460
Capital gain on marketable securities		35,647,449	13,270,240
		36,098,868	13,776,700
Direct cost	25	(1,377,632)	(1,945,321)
		34,721,236	11,831,379
Operating expenses	26	(10,185,362)	(18,991,516)
Other operating expenses	27	(1,830,157)	(984,599)
Other income	28	15,893,575	57,407,637
		3,878,056	37,431,522
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS		38,599,292	49,262,901
Finance cost	29	(11,380)	(32,937)
PROFIT BEFORE LEVIES AND INCOME TAX		38,587,912	49,229,964
Levies	30	-	(5,108,328)
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX		38,587,912	44,121,636
Income tax	31		(2,177,084)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		38,587,912	41,944,552
EARNINGS PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED	32	4.41	4.79

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CHIEF EXECUTIVE




DIRECTOR

DR. ARSLAN RAZAQUE SECURITIES (PVT.) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
AS AT DEC 31, 2025

	2025 Rupees	2025 Rupees
Profit for the year	38,587,912	41,944,552
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to statement of profit or loss		
Loss on investment categorised as fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-
Reversal of accumulated gain on reclassification	-	(782,950)
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to statement of profit or loss		
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	(782,950)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	<u>38,587,912</u>	<u>41,161,602</u>

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


CHIEF EXECUTIVE




DIRECTOR

DR. ARSLAN RAZAQUE SECURITIES (PVT.) LIMITED
 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
 AS AT DEC 31, 2025

	Paid up capital	Un-appropriated profit	Fair Value Adjustment Reserve	Total
	----- (R u p e e s) -----			
Balance as at June 30, 2024	87,500,000	32,529,400	-	120,029,400
Profit after taxation	-	41,944,552	-	41,944,552
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	41,944,552	-	41,944,552
Balance as at June 30, 2025	87,500,000	74,473,952	-	161,973,952
Profit after taxation	-	38,587,912	-	38,587,912
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	38,587,912	-	38,587,912
Balance as at June 31, 2025	87,500,000	113,061,864	-	200,561,864

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


 CHIEF EXECUTIVE




 DIRECTOR

DR. ARSLAN RAZAQUE SECURITIES (PVT.) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
AS AT DEC 31, 2025

	DEC 2025 Rupees	JUN 2025 Rupees
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before taxation	38,587,912	49,229,964
Adjustments of items not involving movements of cash:		
Depreciation	1,055,559	2,403,228
Capital gain on marketable securities	(35,647,449)	(13,270,240)
Unrealized gain on short-term investments	(2,992,300)	(23,386,402)
Unrealized gain on long-term investments	1,766,331	(7,869,587)
(Reversal)/ provision for doubtful debts	63,826	(52,275)
Dividend income	(3,020,886)	(5,698,570)
	<u>(38,774,919)</u>	<u>(47,873,845)</u>
Operating cash flows before working capital changes	(187,007)	1,356,119
(Increase) / Decrease in Working Capital		
(Increase) / decrease in current assets		
Account receivables	3,163,515	(5,012,914)
Loan and Advances	32,000	(66,000)
Receivable under margin trading system	(38,157,941)	530,841
Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	23,092,633	(6,078,615)
Deposits accrued liabilities and advances	370,598	280,375
	<u>(11,499,195)</u>	<u>(10,857,825)</u>
Cash generated from/ (used in) operations	(11,686,202)	(9,501,706)
Dividends received	3,020,886	5,698,570
Taxes paid	(515,812)	(5,687,634)
	<u>2,505,074</u>	<u>10,936</u>
Net cash generated from/ (used in) operations	(9,181,128)	(9,490,770)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Fixed capital expenditure	-	(10,577,254)
Long term deposits received/ paid	-	(1,000,000)
Securities Acquired during the year	26,343,275	(79,083,203)
Receipts from the redemption of securities	(5,984,599)	101,909,649
Net Cash Flows Used In Investing Activities	20,358,676	11,249,191
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Short term borrowing from the related party	-	6,000,000
Net Cash Flows Generated From/ (Used in) Financing Activities	-	6,000,000
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	11,177,548	7,758,421
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	29,445,215	21,686,795
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	40,622,763	29,445,215
A Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash and bank balances	40,622,763	29,445,215
	<u>40,622,763</u>	<u>29,445,215</u>

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


CHIEF EXECUTIVE




DIRECTOR

5.1 Property and equipment

Particulars	Cost				Rate %	Depreciation				W
	As at June 30, 2025	Additions	(Deletions)	As at Dec 31, 2025		As at July 1, 2025	Charge for the year	Transferred during the year	As at Dec 31, 2025	
	-----R u p e e s-----									
OWNED										
Furniture and fittings	3,688,715	-	-	3,688,715	10	3,038,473	32,512	-	3,070,985	
Office equipments	3,240,252	-	-	3,240,252	10	2,706,000	26,713	-	2,732,713	
Computers	2,320,300	-	-	2,320,300	30	2,284,564	5,361	-	2,289,925	
Vehicles	12,178,638	-	-	12,178,638	20	2,268,897	990,974	-	3,259,871	8,
	21,427,905	-	-	21,427,905		10,297,934	1,055,559	-	11,353,494	10,

Particulars	Cost				Rate %	Depreciation				W
	As at June 30, 2024	Additions	(Deletions)	As at June 30, 2025		As at June 30, 2024	Charge for the year	Transferred during the year	As at June 30, 2025	
	-----R u p e e s-----									
OWNED										
Furniture and fittings	3,500,000	188,715	-	3,688,715	10	2,974,669	63,804	-	3,038,473	
Office equipments	3,178,351	61,901	-	3,240,252	10	2,652,558	53,442	-	2,706,000	
Computers	2,272,300	48,000	-	2,320,300	30	2,267,479	17,085	-	2,284,564	
Vehicles	-	12,178,638	-	12,178,638	20	-	2,268,897	-	2,268,897	9,
	8,950,651	12,477,254	-	21,427,905		7,894,706	2,403,228	-	10,297,934	11,

5.2 Depreciation has been allocated as under:

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Operating expenses	26	1,055,559	2,403,228
		<u>1,055,559</u>	<u>2,403,228</u>

DR. ARSLAN RAZAQUE SECURITIES (PVT.) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

1 COMPANY AND ITS OPERATION

1.1 The company is a private company incorporated in Pakistan under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now Companies Act, 2017). The registered office of the company is situated in room 316 Lahore Stock Exchange Building, 19 Kayaba-e-Aiwa-Iqbal Road, Lahore.

The company is Trading Right Entitlement Certificate (TREC) Holder of Pakistan Stock Exchange and has also acquired membership of Pakistan Mercantile Exchange Limited. The Principle activity of the Company is financial consultancy, brokerage, underwriting, portfolio management/acquisition of securities and securities research.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

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

- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Standards) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as notified under the Companies Act, 2017;
- Islamic Financial Accounting Standards (IFASs) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan as notified under the Companies Act, 2017; and
- Provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017.

Where provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 differ from the IFRSs or IFASs, the provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 have been followed.

2.2 ACCOUNTING CONVENTION

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as stated hereafter in the relevant accounting policies. Further accrual basis of accounting is followed in the preparation of these financial statements except for cash flow information.

2.3 FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

The financial statements are presented in Pakistani Rupee, which is the company's functional and presentation currency.

2.4 JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with approved accounting standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

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

Judgments and estimates made by management that may have a significant risk of material adjustments to the financial statements in subsequent years are as follows:

- Useful lives, depreciation methods and residual values of property and equipment
- Useful lives, amortization methods and residual values of intangible assets
- Provision for doubtful account receivables/ECLs
- Contingencies
- Provision for current and deferred taxation

3 CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS AND AMENDMENTS TO PUBLISHED APPROVED ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING STANDARDS:

3.1 New or amendments / interpretations to existing standards, interpretation and forthcoming requirements

During the year, the Institute of Chartered Accountant of Pakistan (ICAP) have withdrawn the Technical Release 27 IAS 12, Income Taxes (Revised 2012) and issued guidance - "IAS 12 Application Guidance on Accounting for Minimum Taxes and Final Taxes". The said guidance requires certain amounts of tax paid under minimum tax (which is not adjustable against future income tax liability) and final tax regime to be shown separately as a levy instead of showing it in current tax.

Accordingly, the impact has been incorporated in these financial statements retrospectively in accordance with the requirement of applicable reporting framework. There has been no effect on the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and earning per share as a result of this change except the following effect on statement of profit or loss:

2024			2023		
Had there been no change in accounting policy	Impact of change in accounting policy	After incorporating effects of change in accounting policy	Had there been no change in accounting policy	Impact of change in accounting policy	After incorporating effects of change in accounting policy

Effect on statement of profit or loss

Profit/ (loss) before income tax	38,587,912	0	38,587,912	49,229,964	(5,108,328)	44,121,636
Levies	-	0	0	-	(5,108,328)	(5,108,328)
Income tax expense	0	0	-	(7,285,412)	5,108,328	(2,177,084)

3.2 New accounting standards, amendments and IFRS interpretations that are effective for the year ended June 30,

The following standards, amendments and interpretations are effective for the year ended June 30, 2024. These standards, amendments and interpretations are either not relevant to the Company's operations or did not have significant impact on the financial statements other than certain additional disclosures.

	Effective date (annual periods beginning on or after)
Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' and IFRS Practice	January 01, 2023
Amendments to IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' - Definition of Accounting Estimates	January 01, 2023
Amendments to IAS 12 'Income Taxes' - Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a single transaction	January 01, 2023
Amendments to IAS 12 'Income Taxes' - Temporary exception to the requirements regarding deferred tax assets and liabilities related to pillar two	January 01, 2023

The Company adopted the narrow-scope amendments to the International Accounting Standard (IAS) 1, Presentation of Financial Statements which have been effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Although the amendments did not result in any changes to accounting policy themselves, they impacted the accounting policy information disclosed in the financial statements.

The amendments require the disclosure of 'material' rather than 'significant' accounting policies. The amendments also provide guidance on the application of materiality to disclosure of accounting policies, assisting the Company to provide useful entity-specific accounting policy information that users need to understand other information in the financial statements.

Management reviewed the accounting policies and updates to the information disclosed in Material accounting policies (2023: Summary of significant accounting policies) in certain instances in line with the amendments and concluded that all its accounting policies are material for disclosure.

In addition to the above, the company has changed applicable financial reporting framework from International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs) to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Standards). The related changes to the accounting policies have been made in these financial statements. The changes laid down by these standards do not have any significant impact on these financial statements of the Company except the following:

IFRS 9 'Financial instruments' – This standard replaces the provisions relating to the recognition, classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities, derecognition of financial instruments, impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting. It also includes an expected credit losses model that replaces incurred loss impairment model. On the date of initial application of IFRS 9, the Company's management has assessed which business models apply to the financial assets held by the Company and has classified its financial instruments into the appropriate IFRS 9 categories. However, these do not have any significant impact on the Company's financial reporting.

IFRS 15 'Revenue from contracts with customers' – This standard introduces a single five-step model for revenue recognition with a comprehensive framework based on core principle that an entity should recognize revenue representing the transfer of promised goods or services under separate performance obligations under the contract to customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. IFRS 15 replaces the previous revenue recognition criteria and the related interpretations on revenue recognition. However, these do not have any significant impact on the Company's financial reporting.

IFRS 16 superseded Leases treatments and sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognize most leases on the statement of financial position. The company elected to use the transition practical expedient to not reassess whether a contract is, or contains a lease at the initial recognition. Instead, the company applied IFRS 16 only to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying previous applicable financial reporting framework at the date of initial application. The company adopted IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application. Under this method, IFRS 16 was applied retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 16 recognized at the date of initial application without restating comparatives. The right-of-use assets were measured at the amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognized in the statement of financial position. However, these do not have any significant impact on the Company's financial reporting.

3.3 New accounting standards, amendments and interpretations that are either not yet effective or relevant to the company

The following standards, amendments and interpretations are only effective for accounting periods, beginning on or after the date mentioned against each of them. These standards, amendments and interpretations are either not relevant to the Company's operations or are not expected to have significant impact on the Company's financial statements other than certain additional disclosures.

	Effective date (annual periods beginning on or after)
Amendments to IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' - Supplier finance	January 01, 2024
Amendments to IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures'- Amendments regarding the classification and measurement of financial	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' - Amendments regarding the classification and measurement of financial instruments	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 16 'Leases' - Amendments to clarify how a seller-lessee subsequently measures sale and leaseback transactions	January 01, 2024

Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements Classification of liabilities as current or non-current	January 01, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' - Non-current liabilities with covenants	January 01, 2024
amendments to IAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' - Supplier finance	January 01, 2024
Amendments to IAS 21 'The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates' - Lack of Exchangeability	January 1, 2025
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	January 1, 2026

IFRS 1 'First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards' has been issued by IASB effective from July 01, 2009. However, it has not been adopted yet locally by Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP)

IFRS 18 'Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements' has been issued by IASB effective from January 01, 2027. However, it has not been adopted yet locally by SECP.

IFRS 19 'Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures' has been issued by IASB effective from January 01, 2027. However, it has not been adopted yet locally by SECP.

IFRS 17 - 'Insurance contracts' has been notified by the IASB to be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. However SECP has notified the timeframe for the adoption.

3.4 Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are effective in current year

There were certain amendments to accounting and reporting standards which became effective for the company for the current year. However, these are considered not to be relevant or to have any significant impact on the company's financial reporting and, therefore, have not been disclosed in these financial statements.

4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The material accounting policies are consistently applied in the preparation of these financial statements are the same as those applied in earlier periods presented in these financial statements except as stated in note 3 to the financial statements:

4.1 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Items of property and equipment other than land, leasehold improvements and capital work in progress are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairments (if any).

Depreciation is charged on reducing balance method at the rates mentioned in the relevant notes to the financial statements. Depreciation on additions is charged for the day in which an asset is ready to use while no depreciation is charged for the day in which an asset is disposed off. Normal repair and maintenance is charged to revenue as and when incurred, while major renewals and replacements are capitalized.

Gains and losses on disposal of assets, if any, are included in profit or loss.

The useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed on a regular basis. The effect of any changes in estimate is accounted for on a prospective basis. Further, the key assumptions used to determine the fair value of property and equipment are provided in relevant note to the financial statements.

4.2 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets with infinite useful life are stated at cost less impairment, if any. Intangible assets with finite useful life are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The carrying amount is reviewed at each reporting date to assess whether it is in excess of its recoverable amount, and where carrying value exceeds estimated recoverable amount, it is written down to estimated recoverable amount.

4.2.1 Membership card and offices

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.

4.2.2 Computer Software

Expenditure incurred to acquire identifiable computer software and having probable economic benefits exceeding the cost beyond one year, is recognized as an intangible asset. Such expenditure includes the purchase cost of software (license fee) and related overhead cost.

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programs are recognized as an expense when incurred.

Costs which enhance or extend the performance of computer software beyond its original specification and useful life is recognized as capital improvement and added to the original cost of the software.

Computer software and license costs are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and any identified impairment loss and amortized is charged using straight line method.

Amortization is charged when asset is available for use until asset is disposed off.

4.3 Financial instruments

4.3.1 Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

a) Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets at amortized cost are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Interest income from these financial assets, impairment losses, foreign exchange gains and losses, and gain or loss arising on derecognition are recognized directly in profit or loss.

b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are those financial assets which are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. A gain or loss on debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

Financial assets are initially measured at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration given and received respectively. These financial assets and liabilities are subsequently remeasured to fair value, amortized cost or cost as the case may be. Any gain or loss on the recognition and de-recognition of the financial assets and liabilities is included in the profit or loss for the period in which it arises.

Equity instrument financial assets/mutual funds are measured at fair value initially and subsequent to initial recognition. Changes in fair value of these financial assets are normally recognized in profit or loss. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognized in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payment is established. Where an election is made to present fair value gains and losses on equity instruments in other comprehensive income there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment.

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Assets or liabilities that are not contractual in nature and that are created as a result of statutory requirements imposed by the Government are not the financial instruments of the Company.

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets carried at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables. The Company recognizes in profit or loss, as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date.

For other financial assets, the company applies the IFRS 9 'General Approach' to measuring expected credit losses whereby the company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. However, if at the reporting date, the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

4.3.2 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities at amortized costs are initially measured at fair value minus transaction costs. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities, other than those at fair value through profit or loss, are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective yield method.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange and modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognized in the profit or loss.

4.3.3 Off-setting of financial assets and financial liabilities

A financial asset and a financial liability is offset and the net amount is reported in the financial statements if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set-off the transaction and also intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

4.4 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value. Any directly attributable transaction costs are recognized in the statement of profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are generally recognized in statement of profit or loss.

4.5 TRADE DEBTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade debts and other receivables are recognized initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional, unless they contain significant financing component in which case such are recognized at fair value. The Company holds the trade debts with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures the trade debts subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Impairment of trade debts and other receivables is described in note 4.3.

4.6 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash balances and call deposits. For the purpose of statement of cashflows and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, bank balances and running finances from financial institutions.

4.7 SHARE CAPITAL

Ordinary shares are classified as equity and recognized at their face value. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, if any.

4.8 BORROWINGS

Borrowings are recorded initially at fair value, net of transaction cost incurred.

Borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which these are incurred except to the extent of borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset. Such borrowing costs, if any, are capitalized as part of the cost of that qualifying asset.

4.9 TAXATION

Current

Provision for current taxation is based on taxable income at the applicable rates of taxation after taking into account tax credits, brought forward losses, accelerated depreciation allowances and any minimum limits imposed by the taxation laws.

Deferred

Deferred tax is recognized using the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for the financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax asset is recognized for all the deductible temporary differences only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset may be utilized. Deferred tax asset is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all the taxable temporary differences.

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

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

Levies

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.

4.10 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade and other payables are recognized initially at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid, in the future for goods and services received and subsequently measured at amortized cost.

4.11 PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognized when the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an out flow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. However, provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Contingent assets are not recognized and are also not disclosed unless an inflow of economic benefits is probable and contingent liabilities are not recognized and are disclosed unless the probability of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

4.12 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS AND TRANSLATION

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated to Pakistan Rupees at the exchange rate ruling at the date of transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies at reporting date are translated into Pakistan Rupees at exchange rates ruling on that date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the profit or loss.

4.13 IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

The carrying amounts of non-financial assets other than inventories, are assessed at each reporting date to ascertain whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized as an expense in the profit or loss 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 sell and value in use.

Value in use is ascertained through discounting of the estimated future cash flows using a discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risk specific to the assets. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units).

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized. Prior impairments of non-financial assets (other than goodwill) are reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

4.14 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND RELATED LIABILITY

Right of use assets are initially measured at cost being the present value of lease payments, initial direct costs, any lease payments made at or before the commencement of the lease as reduced by any incentives received. These are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Depreciation is charged on reducing balance method for all assets as mentioned in the relevant note to the financial statements. Where the ownership of the asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or if the cost of the asset reflects that the Company will exercise the purchase option, depreciation is charged over the useful life of respective asset.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, or if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments include fixed payments, variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees, the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option, less any lease incentives receivable. The extension and termination options are incorporated in determination of lease term only when the Company is reasonably certain to exercise these options.

The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in fixed lease payments or an index or rate, change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. The corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in the statement of profit or loss if the carrying amount of right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

4.15 DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTIONS AND APPORTIONMENTS

Dividend distributions to the Company's shareholders and appropriations to reserves are recognized in the period in which these are approved.

4.16 IJARAH CONTRACTS

Ijarah in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the Muji's (lessor) are classified as operating Ijarah. Payments made during the year are charged to the statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the Ijarah in accordance with Islamic Financial Accounting Standard-2.

4.14 REVENUE RECOGNITION

The company recognizes revenue when it satisfies the performance obligations. The following table provides information about the nature and timing of the satisfaction of performance obligations in contracts with customers, including significant payment terms, and the related revenue recognition policies.

Type of service	Nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations including significant payment terms	Revenue recognition policies
Brokerage income	Performance obligation is satisfied when the services are rendered.	Revenue is recognized at a point in time when the provision of service is completed.
Advisory and consultancy income	Performance obligation is satisfied over the period of contract. Customer is invoiced at the time of satisfaction of each performance obligation under the contract.	Revenue is recognized over the period when the customer utilizes advisory and consultancy services.
Dividend income	Performance obligation is satisfied when the right to receive the dividend is established.	Revenue is recognized at a point in time when the right to receive dividend is established.
Income on continuous funding system transactions and bank deposits	Performance obligation is satisfied on a time proportionate basis that takes into account the effective yield.	Revenue is recognized at a point in time as it accrues.
Mark-up income from investment in marginal trading system	Performance obligation is satisfied when it accrues using the effective interest method.	Revenue is recognized over the period when the customer utilizes exposure provided under marginal trading system.
Return on term finance certificates	Performance obligation is satisfied when it accrues using the effective interest method.	Revenue is recognized at a point in time as it accrues.

4.15 BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) for its shareholders. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, if any.

4.16 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions and contracts with the related parties are carried out at an arm's length price determined in accordance with comparable uncontrolled price method except permitted by the regulatory authorities or reason disclosed in relevant note to the financial statements, if any. Transactions with related parties have been disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

4.17 TRADE DATE ACCOUNTING

All "regular way" purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade date, i.e. the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell an asset. Regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are those, the contract for which requires delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market.

	Note	Dec 2025 Rupees	Jun 2025 Rupees
5 Property and equipment			
Property and equipment	5.1	10,074,411	11,129,971
		<u>10,074,411</u>	<u>11,129,971</u>
6 INTANGIBLE ASSETS			
Trading right entitlement certificate	6.1	2,500,000	2,500,000
Membership of Pakistan Merchantile Exchange Limited		1,750,000	1,750,000
Rights of rooms		14,000,000	14,000,000
		<u>18,250,000</u>	<u>18,250,000</u>

6.1 This represents Trading Right Entitlement Certificate (TREC) received from the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited without any additional payment, in lieu of TREC issued by the Lahore Stock Exchange Limited, surrendered on, January 10, 2016 on the consequence of Scheme(s) of Integration approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan vide Order No. 01/2016 dated January 11, 2016 under regulation 6 (8) of the Stock Exchange (Corporatization, Demutualization and Integration) Regulations, 2012. This is carried at cost less accumulated impairment.

	Note	Dec 2025 Rupees	Jun 2025 Rupees
7 LONG TERM INVESTMENT			
Quoted investment at fair value through profit or loss			
Cost			
Opening balance	7.2	10,416,829	11,902,050
Addition during the		-	-
Disposal during the year		-	(1,485,221)
Transferred to Current Assets		10,416,829	10,416,829
7.1 Movement in fair value reserve:			
Opening balance		3,413,404	(3,943,167)
Accumulated reserve transferred to profit or loss		-	-
Unrealized loss for the year		6,405,704	7,869,587
Deletion		(3,413,404)	-
Transferred to Current Assets		-	(513,016)
		6,405,704	3,413,404
		<u>16,822,533</u>	<u>13,830,233</u>

7.2 During the year, the company has received shares of LSE Capital Limited (LSECL) against shares of LSE PropTech Limited (LSEPL) under the scheme of arrangement as sanctioned by the Lahore High Court vide its order dated April 3, 2025 and as per swap ratio disclosed in the aforesaid scheme, the shareholders of LSEPL have been allotted 0.83 share of LSECL against each 1 share of LSEPL. Due to change in applicable financial reporting framework from IFRS for SMEs to IFRS, the company has reclassified these investments from fair value through OCI to fair value through profit or loss and respective accumulated reserve has been charged to profit or loss.

	No. of shares Total	Value Rupees Total	No. of shares Pledged	Pledged Rupees	Pledged with
LSE Capital Limited	343,005	2,058,030	303,874	1,823,244	Pakistan Stock Exchange for BMC
LSE Venture Limited	1,196,823	13,763,465	1,044,086	12,006,989	
	<u>1,539,828</u>	<u>15,821,495</u>	<u>1,347,960</u>	<u>13,830,233</u>	

		*	Dec 2025 Rupees	Jun 2025 Rupees
8	LONG TERM DEPOSITS			
	Deposits with:			
	National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited		1,400,000	1,400,000
	Base Minimum Capital (BMC)			
	Pakistan Mercantile Exchange Limited		1,250,000	750,000
			<u>2,650,000</u>	<u>2,150,000</u>
		Note	2025 Rupees	2025 Rupees
9	TRADE DEBTS			
	Receivable from:			
	Clients on account of purchase of shares		1,602,045	911,395
	Related parties on account of purchase of shares	9.1	1,145,663	28,933
			2,747,708	940,328
	Less: Provision for doubtful debts	9.3	(398,353)	(334,527)
			<u>2,349,355</u>	<u>605,801</u>
		+		
	National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited		-	4,970,895
			<u>2,349,355</u>	<u>5,576,696</u>

9.1	Receivable from related party	Basis of relationship	Percentage of shareholding		
	Arslan Razaque	Director/ CEO	99.98%	1,006,248	-
	Rabia Ali	Director	0.01%	139,415	-
	Ali Razaque	Director	0.01%	-	-
	Aliya Bilal	Siblings of director		-	28,933
			<u>100%</u>	<u>1,145,663</u>	<u>28,933</u>

9.3	Provision for doubtful debts	Note	2025 Rupees	2025 Rupees
	Opening balance		334,527	386,802
	Add: (Reversal)/provision made during the year		63,826	(52,275)
			<u>398,353</u>	<u>334,527</u>

9.4	Aging analysis	Note	2025 Rupees	2025 Rupees
	Upto five days		301,859	4,970,895
	More than five days		2,445,848	605,801
			<u>2,747,707</u>	<u>5,576,696</u>

10 LOANS AND ADVANCES	Note	2025 Rupees	2025 Rupees
Unsecured and interest free Advance to employee	*	44,000	76,000
		<u>44,000</u>	<u>76,000</u>

11 RECEIVABLE UNDER MARGIN TRADING SYSTEM

Margin trading facility is provided to clients on markup basis ranging from 19.00% to 25.00% per annum.

12 TRADE DEPOSITS, SHORT TERM REPAYMENTS AND CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE WITH STATUTORY

Deposits with :

Pakistan Mercantile Exchange Ltd.

Note	2025 Rupees	2025 Rupees
	511,512	511,512
	<u>511,512</u>	<u>511,512</u>

13 INCOME TAX REFUNDABLE/TAX DEDUCTED AT SOURCE

	Note	2025 Rupees	2025 Rupees
Opening balance		108,247	108,247
Tax deducted at source during the year	*	515,812	3,862,630
		624,059	3,970,877
Adjustments during the year against:			
Provision for taxation and levies - prior year		-	-
Provision for taxation and levies - current year		-	(3,862,630)
		<u>624,059</u>	<u>108,247</u>

14 SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS

Investment in quoted shares

At fair value through profit and loss

		2025	2025
Cost	14.1	59,524,829	52,023,806
Fair value reserve	14.2	32,734,883	29,165,403
		<u>92,259,713</u>	<u>81,189,208</u>

14.1 Cost of investment

Opening balance	52,023,806	53,487,368
Addition during the year	174,763,626	79,083,203
Transferred to non-current assets		1,485,221
Disposal during the year	(167,262,602)	(82,031,986)

Tax deducted at source during the year * 59,524,829 52,023,806

14.2 Movement in fair value reserve:

Opening balance	29,165,403	11,873,408
Realized During the Year	-	(6,607,423)
Accumulated reserve transferred to profit or loss	* -	-
Transferred from non-current assets		513,016
Deletion	5,335,811	-
Unrealized (loss) gain for the year	(1,766,331)	23,386,402
	<u>32,734,883</u>	<u>29,165,403</u>
	<u>92,259,713</u>	<u>81,189,208</u>

No. of Share Pledge Value of shares Pledge

National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited	1,158,500	26,636,165
Pakistan stock exchange for (BMC)	310,000	2,937,500
LSE financial	107,890	14,022

*

1,576,390	29,587,687
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15 CASH AND BANK BALANCES

These were held as under:	+	2025 Rupees	2025 Rupees
Cash in hand		421,829	421,829
Cash at banks			
in current accounts:			
Pertaining to brokerage house	15.1	35,232,568	23,262,625
Pertaining to clients		-	-
		35,232,568	23,262,625
in saving accounts:			
Pertaining to brokerage house		931,543	2,797,564
Pertaining to clients		4,036,823	2,963,197
		4,968,366	5,760,761
		<u>40,622,763</u>	<u>29,445,215</u>

15.1 This includes balance amounting Rs. 609,350 (2023: Rs.609,350) pertaining to proprietary account with Pakistan Mercantile Exchange Limited.

	Note	2025 Rupees	2025 Rupees
16 SHARE CAPITAL			
Authorized			
10,000,000 (2023: 10,000,000) ordinary shares of Rs.10 each		<u>100,000,000</u>	<u>100,000,000</u>
Issued, subscribed and paid up			
1,050,000 (2023: 1,050,000) ordinary shares of Rs.10 each fully paid in cash		10,500,000	10,500,000
7,700,000 (2023: 7,700,000) bonus shares of Rs.10 issued to shareholders	16.1	<u>77,000,000</u>	<u>77,000,000</u>
		<u>87,500,000</u>	<u>87,500,000</u>

16.2 Pattern of Shareholding:

	% age of Shares Held		Number of Shares Held	
	2025	2023	2025	2023
Categories of shareholders				
Individual				
Chief Executive officer (CEO):				
Arslan Razaque	99.98%	99.98%	8,748,000	8,748,000
Directors:				
Rabia Ali	0.01%	0.01%	1,000	1,000
Ali Razaque	0.01%	0.01%	1,000	1,000
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>8,750,000</u>	<u>8,750,000</u>

16.3 There is no variation in the voting rights of the shareholders.

	Note	2025 Rupees	2,025 Rupees
17 FAIR VALUE ADJUSTMENT RESERVE			
Fair value adjustment reserve		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

17.1 This represented accumulated gain on long term investments and it has be reclassified to profit or loss as referred to note 6 to the financial statements.

	Note	2025 Rupees	2,025 Rupees
18 DEFERRED TAXATION			
Deferred tax liabilities/(assets) arising due to:			
Accelerated tax depreciation		#REF!	646,673
Provision for workers' welfare fund		#REF!	(277,333)
Unrealised gain/ (loss) on investments	+	5,550,802	4,630,815
Provision against doubtful debts		(115,522)	(97,013)
Minimum taxes paid		(159,978)	-
Alternate corporate taxes paid		(1,339,237)	(1,578,583)
Taxable losses		(1,842,778)	-
Capital losses on investments		(239,219)	-
Deferred tax asset not recognised		#REF!	-
		<u>#REF!</u>	<u>3,324,559</u>
Balance as at July 01,		3,324,559	1,147,475
Charge for the year in profit or loss		-	2,177,084
Charge for the year in OCI		-	-
		<u>3,324,559</u>	<u>3,324,559</u>

18.1 At the year end net deductible temporary differences, taxable losses and tax credits resulted in a net deferred tax asset of Rs. 3.18 million. However, net deferred tax asset has not been recognized in these financial statements being prudent. Management is of the view that recognition of deferred tax asset shall be reassessed as at June 30, 2025.

18.2 Alternate corporate tax would expire as follows:

Accounting year to which Alternate corporate tax relates	Amount of Alternate corporate taxes (Rupees)	Accounting year in which Alternate corporate tax will expire
2024	1,339,237	2034

18.3 Business losses would expire as follows:

Accounting year to which business loss relates	Rupees	Accounting year in which business loss will expire
2019	4,172,822	2025
2020	966,880	2026
2022	1,214,703	2028

18.4 Capital losses will expire as follows:

Accounting year to which business loss relates	Rupees	Accounting year in which business loss will expire
2022	1,232,783	2025
2023	362,012	2026

18.5 Minimum tax would expire as follows:

Accounting year to minimum credits relates	Rupees	Accounting year in which minimum credits will expire
2023	159,978	2026

19 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Trade creditors	19.1 & 19.2	2,537,891	9,193,088
Sales tax payable		12,721	4,239
Provincial workers' welfare fund payable		1,730,071	1,730,071
Payable to National Clearing Company of Pakistan Ltd.		29,772,538	-
		<u>34,053,221</u>	<u>10,927,398</u>

19.1 The total value of securities pertaining to clients, employees and directors/sponsors are amounting Rs. 39,583,984, Rs. nil and Rs.23,511,901 respectively held in sub-accounts of the company. No client security is pledged with the financial institutions

19.2 Creditors for sale of shares on behalf of clients include the following amount due from the following related parties having shareholding and relationships as referred to note 14 to the financial statements:

Name of related party	Basis of relationship	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Mr. Arslan Razaque	Director/CEO	19,228	1,485,414
Dr Ali Razaque	Director	11,204	78
Mrs. Rabia Ali	Director	2,786	-
Mrs. Aliya Bilal	Siblings of director	-	130,689
		<u>33,218</u>	<u>1,485,492</u>

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
20 DEPOSITS, ACCRUED LIABILITIES AND ADVANCES			
Accrued expenses		789,165	1,159,763
		<u>789,165</u>	<u>1,159,763</u>
21 SHORT TERM BORROWING FROM RELATED PARTY			
Loan from Mr. Arsalan razaque		68,650,000	68,650,000
		<u>68,650,000</u>	<u>68,650,000</u>

21.1 This represents unsecured and interest-free loan received from a Director/CEO of the Company for working capital requirements and has been utilised for the same purpose. This is payable on demand of the lender in cash.

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
22 PROVISION FOR TAXATION			
Opening balance		1,245,613	1,824,920
Adjustment against tax deducted at source/advance tax			85
Add: Provision for taxation and levies - current		-	5,108,243
		<u>1,245,613</u>	<u>6,933,248</u>
Less: Payment against provision of previous year		(1,243,932)	(1,825,005)
Less: Adjustment against previous year advance tax			-
Adjustment against current year advance tax and provision			(3,862,630)
		<u>1,681</u>	<u>1,245,613</u>

23 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

23.1 Contingencies

Contingencies as at reporting date were Rs. nil (2023: Rs. nil).

23.1.1 The company has received notice from Federal Board of Revenue dated June 20, 2022 in which penalty has been imposed of Rs. 710,000 for the tax year 2021 due to non-compliance of Common Reporting Standard of the Income Tax Rules, 2002. The company has filed a writ petition before the Lahore High Court, Lahore against the aforesaid notice which was disposed off on 28-10-22 and the case was remanded back to Deputy Commissioner Inland Revenue and which is pending for decision. The tax advisor of the company is of the opinion that the company has a good arguable case and there is likelihood that the same will be decided in the favour of the company.

23.1.2 The Trustees of LSE MCF Trust and LSE TCF Trust have given guarantee amounting Rs. 4.20 million to Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX) on behalf of the company to meet the Base Minimum Capital requirements.

23.2 Commitments

Commitments in respect of capital expenditures as at June 30, 2024 were amounting Rs. 73.80 million (2023: Rs. nil).

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
24 BROKERAGE AND COMMISSION			
Brokerage and commission		451,419	587,494
Less: Sales tax		-	(81,034)
		<u>451,419</u>	<u>506,460</u>

25 DIRECT COST

Charges paid to/against:

Central Depository Company of Pakistan	188,558	234,146
National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited	708,071	1,039,516
Pakistan Stock Exchange	461,003	651,659
Pakistan Mercantile Exchange	20,000	20,000
	<u>1,377,632</u>	<u>1,945,321</u>

26 OPERATING EXPENSES

Directors' salaries	1,161,721	2,765,000
Salaries and benefits	3,045,979	4,752,500
Utilities	523,739	581,063
Fee and subscription	294,959	428,359
Rent, rates and taxes	70,000	57,428
Legal and professional charges	26.1 107,652	313,424
Communication	-	58,661
Printing and stationery	18,142	17,250
Business promotion	616,096	862,330
Entertainment charges	784,833	1,361,419
Repair and maintenance	839,975	1,563,884
Travelling and conveyance	994,574	2,471,527
Insurance	201,879	362,554
Depreciation	1,055,559	2,403,228
Miscellaneous charges	470,254	992,889
	<u>10,185,362</u>	<u>18,991,516</u>

26.1 Auditor's remuneration

The audit fee and remuneration for other services included in the financial statements is as follows:

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Amin, Mudassar & Co.			
Chartered Accountants			
Statutory audit		-	225,000
Certification charges		-	46,724
		<u>-</u>	<u>271,724</u>
IECnet SKSSS			
Chartered Accountants			
Statutory audit		-	-
		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
27 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES			
Punjab workers welfare fund		-	984,599
Provision for doubtful debts		63,826	-
Unrealised loss on remeasurement of investment at fair value through profit or loss		1,766,331	-
		<u>1,830,157</u>	<u>984,599</u>
28 OTHER INCOME			
Income from financial assets			
Dividend income		3,020,886	5,698,570
Reversal of provision for doubtful debts			52,275
Interest income		9,539,886	20,244,378
Gain on remeasurement at fair value		2,992,300	31,255,989
Income from assets other than financial assets			
Other income		340,503	156,426
		<u>15,893,575</u>	<u>57,407,637</u>
29 FINANCE COST			
Bank charges		11,380	32,937
		<u>11,380</u>	<u>32,937</u>
30 LEVIES			
Minimum tax		-	-
Alternative corporate tax		-	1,606,284
Final tax		-	3,501,959
Prior year adjustment		-	5,108,243
		-	85
		<u>-</u>	<u>5,108,328</u>
		<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
		<u>Rupees</u>	<u>Rupees</u>
31 TAXATION			
Income tax:			
-Current		-	-
-Deferred		-	2,177,084
-Prior		-	-
		<u>-</u>	<u>2,177,084</u>
		<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
		<u>Rupees</u>	<u>Rupees</u>
Classified as:			
Income Tax		-	2,177,084.00
Levies		0	5,108,243
		<u>0</u>	<u>5,108,243</u>

Reconciliation between current tax charged under applicable income tax law and its categorization as 'Income Tax' and 'levies' is as follows:

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Income Tax	-	2,177,084.00
Levies	0	5,108,243
	<u>0</u>	<u>5,108,243</u>

- 31.1 Income tax assessment of the Company has been finalized up to tax year 2023 on the basis of returns filed as the company did not receive any notice in this respect.
- 31.2 No numeric tax rate reconciliation has been presented for the current and prior year in these financial statements as the company is either liable to pay tax under final tax regime, minimum tax regime or alternative corporate tax of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

32 EARNINGS PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED

	2025	2024
Profit for the year-Rupees	<u>38,587,912</u>	<u>32,147,152</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year-Numbers	<u>8,750,000</u>	<u>8,750,000</u>
Earnings per share-Rupees	<u>4.41</u>	<u>4.79</u>

33 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

	2025	2024
	(N u m b e r)	
Total number of employees at the end of year	<u>13</u>	<u>8</u>
Average number of employees at the year end	<u>14</u>	<u>8</u>

34 REMUNERATION TO CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

The aggregate amount charged in the financial statements for the year for remuneration including certain benefits to the chief executive, directors and executives of the company is as follows: +

	Chief Executive		Directors	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
Managerial remuneration	<u>1,382,500</u>	<u>1,200,000</u>	<u>1,382,500</u>	<u>1,200,000</u>
Number of persons	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

- No employee meets the definition of executive as per the requirements of Companies Act, 2017.

35 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY	2025	2024
	Rupees	Rupees
Financial assets and financial liabilities		
Financial assets		
At fair value through OCI:		
Long term investment	-	0
At fair value through profit or loss:		
Long term investment	16,822,533	7,958,883
Investment in listed securities	92,259,713	65,360,776
At amortised cost		
Long term deposits	2,650,000	400,000
Receivable under margin trading system	123,172,144	85,545,044
Trade debts	2,349,355	5,576,696
Cash and bank balances	40,622,763	21,686,795
	<u>277,876,508</u>	<u>186,528,193</u>

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Up to 1 month	931,127	196,283
1 to 6 months	1,145,663	31,108
More than 6 months	670,918	670,918
	<u>2,747,708</u>	<u>898,309</u>
Less: Provision for doubtful debt	(398,353)	(334,527)
	<u><u>2,349,355</u></u>	<u><u>563,782</u></u>

Based on the past experience the management believes that no further allowance for doubtful debts is necessary in respect of unprovided past due amounts as there are reasonable grounds to believe that the amounts will be recovered in short course of time and there is adequate securities against these balances.

35.1.2 Concentration of credit risk

Concentration of credit risk exists when changes in economic or industry factors similarly affect groups of counterparties whose aggregate exposure is significant in relation to the Company's total exposure. The Company's portfolio of financial instruments is broadly diversified and transactions are entered into with diverse credit-worthy counterparties thereby mitigating any significant concentrations of credit risk.

Geographically there is no concentration of credit risk.

The credit quality of Company's cash and cash equivalents held with various commercial banks and financial institutions is assessed with reference to external credit ratings as follows:

	Rating		Rating Agency	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
	Short Term	Long Term			
MCB Bank Limited	A1+	AAA	PACRA	#REF!	26,225,822
Soneri Bank Limited	A1+	AA-	PACRA	334,767	2,797,564
				#REF!	29,023,386

b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the company's reputation. The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including expected interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements:

	2025			
	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flows	Maturity Up to One Year	Maturity After One Year
	-----R u p e e s-----			
Deposits, accrued liabilities and advances	789,165	789,165	789,165	-
Trade and other payables	2,537,891	2,537,891	2,537,891	-
Short term borrowing from related party	68,650,000	68,650,000	68,650,000	-
	<u>71,977,056</u>	<u>71,977,056</u>	<u>71,977,056</u>	<u>-</u>
	2024			
	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flows	Maturity Up to One Year	Maturity After One Year
	-----R u p e e s-----			
Deposits, accrued liabilities and advances	879,388	879,388	879,388	-
Trade and other payables	6,061,381	6,061,381	6,061,381	-

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Financial liabilities		
At amortized cost		
Deposits, accrued liabilities and advances	789,165	879,388
Trade and other payables	2,537,891	6,061,381
Short term borrowing from related party	68,650,000	62,650,000
	+	
	<u>71,977,056</u>	<u>69,590,769</u>

36 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

36.1 The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (interest/mark-up rate risk and price risk). 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. Overall, risks arising from the company's financial assets and liabilities are limited. The Company consistently manages its exposure to financial risk without any material change from previous periods in the manner described in notes below.

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

a) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss, without taking into account the fair value of any collateral. Concentration of credit risk arises when a number of counter parties are engaged in similar business activities or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economics, political or other conditions. Concentrations of credit risk indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry. The objectives of credit risk management is to put in place sound credit approval processes for informed risk-taking and procedures for effective risk identification, monitoring and measurement.

Exposure to Credit Risk and Credit Risk Management

Credit risk of the Company arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, trade debts, short term loans, deposits, receivable / payable against sale of securities and other receivables etc. 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, obtain authorized approvals and arrange for necessary collaterals in the form of equity securities to reduce credit risks and other factors. Credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counter parties are banks with reasonably high credit ratings. Further, all transactions in listed securities are settled using National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited, being the central clearing company of the country. The risk of default in such transactions is considered minimal, as delivery of security is guaranteed by the Stock Exchange.

The carrying amount of financial assets represent the maximum credit exposure at the reporting date, which are detailed as follows:

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Note		
Long term deposits	2,650,000	400,000
Receivable under margin trading system	123,172,144	85,545,044
Trade debts	2,349,355	5,576,696
Bank balances	40,200,934	29,023,386
	<u>168,372,433</u>	<u>120,545,125</u>

35.1.1 The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade debts is due from local clients and the aging of trade debts at the reporting date was:

Short term borrowing from related party	62,650,000	62,650,000	62,650,000	-
	69,590,769	69,590,769	69,590,769	-

Liquidity Risk Management

The company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the company's reputation.

The company monitors cash flow requirements and produces cash flow projections for the short and long term. Typically, the company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational cash flows, including serving of financial obligations. This includes maintenance of liquidity ratios. Further, the company has the support of its sponsors in respect of any liquidity shortfalls.

c) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the company's net profit or the fair value of its financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing return.

i) Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

Exposure to foreign currency risk

The company may be exposed to currency risk on trade debts or other financial assets or liabilities that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currency of the company.

Foreign currency risk management

The company manages foreign currency risk through due monitoring of the exchange rate, adjusting net exposure and obtaining forward covers when necessary. The company does not enter into forward exchange contracts as at reporting date.

However, the company, at present, is not exposed to currency risk as all transactions are carried out in Pak Rupee.

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. Presently, daily stock market fluctuation is controlled by government authorities with cap and floor. The restriction of floor prices reduces the volatility of prices of equity securities and the chances of market crash at any moment. The company manages price risk by monitoring the exposure in quoted securities and implementing the strict discipline in internal risk management and investment policies, which includes disposing of its own equity investment and collateral held before it led the company to incur significant mark-to-market and credit losses. The carrying value of investments subject to price risk is based on quoted market prices as of the reporting date. 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. Furthermore, the amount realized in the sale of a particular security may be affected by the relative quantity of the security being sold.

The company's portfolio of short term investments is broadly diversified so as to mitigate the significant risk of decline in prices of securities in particular sectors of the market.

Sensitivity Analysis

The table below summarizes Company's equity price risk as of year end and shows the effects of a hypothetical 10% increase and a 10% decrease in market prices of investments through profit or loss as at the year end 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	Estimated Fair Value After Hypothetical Change In Price	Hypothetical Increase/ (Decrease) in Share Holders' Equity
June 30, 2024	109,082,246	-	119,990,470 98,174,021	10,908,225 (10,908,225)
June 30, 2022	95,019,441		104,521,385 85,517,497	9,501,944 (9,501,944)

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.

The effective interest / mark-up rates in respect of financial instruments are mentioned in respective notes to the financial statements.

Sensitivity Analysis

The company is exposed to interest rate risk in respect of its variable rate instruments. A 100 basis points increase in variable interest rates would have following affect. A 100 basis points decrease in variable interest rate would have had an equal but opposite impact on loss. This sensitivity analysis is based on assumption that all variables, with the exception of interest rates, remain unchanged.

2025		2024	
Financial Asset	Financial Liability	Financial Asset	Financial Liability

Non- derivative financial instruments

Variable rate instruments:

Recievable under margin trading system	123,172,144	-	85,545,044	-
Cash and bank balances	4,968,366	-	8,067,338	-
	128,140,510	-	93,612,381	-

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A 100 basis points increase in variable interest rates at the reporting date would have Increased/ (decreased) profit for the year by the amount shown below. This sensitivity analysis is based on assumption that all variables, with the exception of interest rates, remain unchanged.

Profit or loss (100 bps)				
2025		2024		
Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	
				Rupees
-	0	-	-	

The Company manages these mismatches through risk management strategies changes in gap position can be adjusted. The long term and short term borrowing and obligation under finance lease has variable rate pricing that is mostly depended on Karachi Inter Bank Offer Rate ("KIBOR") as indicative in respective notes.

36.2 Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Underlying the definition of fair value is the presumption that the Company is a going concern without any intention or requirement to curtail materially the scale of its operations or to undertake a transaction on adverse terms.

The estimated fair value of all financial assets and liabilities is considered not significantly different from book values as the items are either short - term in nature or periodically reprised.

International Financial Reporting Standard 13, 'Financial Instruments : Disclosure' requires the company to classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1)
- 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) (level 2); and
- inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (level 3).

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety shall be determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

The assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on recurring and non-recurring basis have been disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements, if any.

The table below analyses financial instruments measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorized:

	2025		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	-----Rupees-----		
Financial assets			
At fair value			
Short term investment in listed securities (on recurring basis)	92,259,713	-	-
Long term investment (on recurring basis)	16,822,533	-	-
	109,082,246	-	-
	2024		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	-----Rupees-----		
Financial assets			
At fair value			
Short term investment in listed securities (on recurring basis)	81,189,208	-	-
Long term investment (on recurring basis)	13,830,233	-	-
	95,019,441	-	-

36.2.1 Capital risk 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.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company manages its capital risk by monitoring its debt levels and liquid assets and keeping in view future investment requirements and expectation of the shareholders. Debt is calculated as total borrowings:

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Total borrowings	68,650,000	62,650,000
Total equity	200,561,864	120,029,400
Total Capital	269,211,864	182,679,400
Gearing Ratio	26%	34%

37 OPERATING SEGMENT

37.1 These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of a single reportable segment which is consistent with the internal reporting used by the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

37.2 All non-current assets of the Company as at June 30, 2024 are located in Pakistan.

37 CORRESPONDING FIGURES

Corresponding figures have been rearranged and reclassified, wherever necessary, for the purpose of comparison and better presentation. However, there were no significant reclassifications / restatements in these financial statements during the year.

Reclassification from statement of Profit or Loss	Reclassification to statement of Profit or Loss	2023 Rupees
Operating Expenses	Direct Cost	1,945,321
Revenue	Other income	3,099,541
Reclassification from statement of Statement of financial Position	Reclassification to statement of Financial Position	
Trade and other Payable	Deposit accrued and Liabilities	1,159,763

38 GENERAL

Figures have been rounded off to the nearest rupee.

39 DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE

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

[Handwritten Signature]
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

DIRECTOR *[Handwritten Signature]*

