AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
OF
FDM CAPITAL SECURITIES (PRIVATE) 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

Plot No. 180, Block-A, S.M.C.H.S.
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the members of FDM Capital Securities (Private) Limited

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of **M/s. FDM Capital 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 the 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; and

- 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

RAHMAN SARFARAZ RAHIM IQBAL RAFIQ
Chartered Accountants

Karachi

Date: October 07, 2025
UDIN: AR202510213k1DPyuRQS

FDM Capital Securities (Pvt) Ltd
Head Office: Suite No. 620-621,
6th Floor, Stock Exchange Building,
Off. I. I. Chundrigar Road,
Karachi-Pakistan.
Phone : 021-2427175-76, 021-32275157

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors take pleasure in presenting their report together with audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended June 30, 2025. The working results of the company for the said financial year are given as under:

Financial Results:	**Rupees**
Operating Revenue	280,802,846
Operating expenses	(123,010,919)
Other expenses	(4,384,138)
Operating Profit/(Loss)	153,407,789
Financial Charges	(994,096)
Other Income	22,982,273
Profit/(Loss) before taxation	175,395,966
Levies	(2,334,786)
Taxation	(14,770,619)
Profit/(Loss) after taxation	158,290,561

Equity Market Review:

The KSE-100 Index continued its upward trajectory, delivering a return of 60% during FY25, following gains of 89% in the same period last year. The rally was primarily driven by rerating amid ongoing monetary easing and improving macroeconomic indicators under the three-year IMF program. Market participation remained strong, with the average daily traded volume rising by 34.4% YoY to 828 million shares. Higher volumes, combined with increased share prices, led to a 74.4% YoY surge in average traded value.

Future Prospects:

The future prospects of the Company are thoroughly promising on account of the Management's efforts towards continuing to increasing the Company's market share and through wider participation in business segments. The Company is striving to yield better volumes from its existing clientele as well as prospective institutions clients by expanding and growing relationships with them through the Company's premium suite of services.

Appointment of External Auditors:

The retiring auditor's M/s. Rahman Sarfaraz Rahim Iqbal Rafiq, Chartered Accountants, retire and being eligible have offered themselves for reappointment for the financial year ended June 30, 2026, subject to approval by the members in the forthcoming annual general meeting.

Muhammad Farooq
Chief Executive Officer

FDM CAPITAL SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED FDM K-094

Faizan Farooq
Director

Dated: October 03, 2025

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Compliance Report with the corporate financial reporting framework

This is to certify that M/s **FDM Capital Securities (Private) Limited** has obtained necessary [permission/ license/approval] from Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan to undertake the business activities as authorized in its memorandum of association, and that the company is compliant with the conditions contained in [permission/license/approval] to carry on the business activities imposed by Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan for the year ended June 30, 2025.

It is further certified that there are no transactions entered into by the broker during the year, which are fraudulent, illegal or in violation of any securities market laws.

CAPITAL SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
FDM
K-094

Mr. Muhammad Farooq
Chief Executive Officer
Date: October 03, 2025

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Statement of Compliance with Code of Corporate Governance for Securities Broker Regulations 2016

FDM Capital Securities (Private) Limited
June 30, 2025

The company has complied with the requirements of the Regulations in the followingmanner:

1. Board of Directors

a) The Company has established an effective Board of Directors which is responsible for ensuring long term success, and for monitoring and evaluating the management's performance. The Board of Directors is fully aware with the complexity of the business of the Company. At present the following are the executive directors of the company:

i)	Mr. Muhammad Farooq	Executive Director/CEO
ii)	Mr. Muhammad Munir	Executive Director
iii)	Mr. Faizan Farooq	Executive Director

2. Responsibilities, power and functions of Board of Directors

The company has prepared a code of conduct and has ensured that appropriate steps have been taken to disseminate it throughout the company along with its supporting policies and procedures. The Board has devised the policy which intended to encourage all stakeholders including employees and others to report suspected or actual occurrence of illegal, unethical or inappropriate events without retribution. The board has appointed Chief Executive Officer to lead the management team, and exercise executive authority over operations of the company. There is no any casual vacancy occurred on the board to intimate Securities Exchange.

3. Meetings of the Board

a) The Board meets on yearly and half yearly basis.
b) The Board ensures that the minutes of the meetings are appropriately recorded.

4. Board committees

The Board has formed the following committees comprising of members given below:

a. Audit Committee
- Mr. Muhammad Munir-Chairman
- Mr. Muhammad Farooq-Member
- Mr. Faizan Farooq-Member

Branch Office: Suite No. 506 5th Floor, Emerald Tower, Near 2 Talwar, Clifton, Block-5, Karachi.
Phone: 021-35148731-36 UAN: 111-336-336

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b. Human Resource Committee
- Mr. Faizan Farooq-Chairman
- Mr. Muhammad Farooq-Member

5. Appointment of senior management officers

The Company has appointed appropriate and suitable qualified management team for its operations.

6. Awareness program of directors

One Director has obtained certificates as per the requirements of regulatory certifications.

7. Auditors

The Company has appointed Statutory Auditors from category "A" of the State Bank of Pakistan's panel of Auditors.

8. Related party transactions

The details of all related party transactions are placed before the Board for review and approval.

9. Corporate and financial reporting frame work

a) Financial Statement of the Company are prepared within the stipulated time which shall be submitted to related authorities. The Annual Report contains:

i) Annual audited financial statements
ii) Directors' Report;
iii) A statement by the CEO that there are no transactions entered into by the broker during the year, which are fraudulent, illegal or in violation of any securities market laws.

b) The half yearly and annual financial statements are approved by board and CEO.

c) The director's report is prepared as required by section 226 of the Companies Act, 2017.

Mr. Muhammad Farooq
Chief Executive Officer
Date: October 03, 2025

Branch Office: Suite No. 506 5th Floor, Emerald Tower, Near 2 Talwar, Clifton, Block-5, Karachi.
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FDM Capital Securities (Private) Limited

Statement of Financial Position

As at June 30, 2025

	Note	2025	2024
ASSETS		Rupees	
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	4	**25,734,886**	19,041,074
Intangible assets	5	**5,833,463**	6,611,284
Long term deposits and advances	6	**6,000,000**	4,000,000
		37,568,349	29,652,358
Current assets			
Trade debts	7	**105,840,601**	35,475,209
Short term investments	8	**359,462,758**	219,285,690
Deposits, loans and other receivables	9	**130,548,412**	55,752,656
Income tax refundable	10	**-**	-
Cash and bank balances	11	**272,363,922**	296,970,144
		868,215,693	607,483,699
Total assets		**905,784,042**	637,136,057
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital and reserves			
Authorized capital	12	**150,000,000**	150,000,000
Issued subscribed and paid up capital	12	**139,000,000**	139,000,000
Capital reserve			
Capital contribution from directors		**5,900,852**	5,900,852
Revenue reserve			
Unappropriated profits		**393,231,923**	234,941,362
		538,132,775	379,842,214
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred taxation - net	13	**13,782,242**	12,209,705
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	**350,437,423**	242,829,815
Income tax payable	10	**3,431,602**	2,254,323
		353,869,025	245,084,138
Contingencies and commitments	15	**-**	-
Total equity and liabilities		**905,784,042**	637,136,057

The annexed notes from 1 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive

FDM CAPITAL SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
FDM
K-094

Director

FDM Capital Securities (Private) Limited

Statement of Profit or Loss

For the year ended June 30, 2025

	Note	2025	2024
		Rupees	
Commission revenue	16	**143,970,478**	112,799,089
Income from investments - net	17	**136,832,368**	96,544,966
		280,802,846	209,344,055
Operating and administrative expenses	18	**(123,010,919)**	(95,939,750)
Other expenses	19	**(4,384,138)**	(3,596,023)
Other operating profit	20	**22,982,273**	34,696,225
		176,390,062	144,504,507
Finance costs	21	**(994,096)**	(388,323)
Profit before levies and taxation		**175,395,966**	144,116,184
Levies	22	**(2,334,786)**	(1,320,412)
Profit before taxation		**173,061,180**	142,795,772
Taxation	23	**(14,770,619)**	(27,085,043)
Profit after taxation		**158,290,561**	115,710,729

The annexed notes from 1 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive

FDM K-094 FDM CAPITAL SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED

Director

FDM Capital Securities (Private) Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended June 30, 2025

	2025	2024
	Rupees	
Profit after taxation	**158,290,561**	115,710,729
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	**158,290,561**	115,710,729

The annexed notes from 1 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive

FDM CAPITAL SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
FDM
K-094

Director

FDM Capital Securities (Private) Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended June 30, 2025

	Issued, subscribed and paid up capital	Unappropriated profits	Capital contribution from a Director	Total
	Rupees			
Balance as at June 30, 2023	139,000,000	119,230,633	5,900,852	264,131,485
Total comprehensive income for the year ended June 30, 2024				
- Profit after taxation	-	115,710,729	-	115,710,729
- Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
	-	115,710,729	-	115,710,729
Balance as at June 30, 2024	139,000,000	234,941,362	5,900,852	379,842,214
Total comprehensive income for the year ended June 30, 2025				
- Profit after taxation	-	158,290,561	-	158,290,561
- Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
	-	158,290,561	-	158,290,561
Balance as at June 30, 2025	139,000,000	393,231,923	5,900,852	538,132,775

The annexed notes from 1 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive FDM CAPITAL SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED FDM K-094 **Director**

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FDM Capital Securities (Private) Limited

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended June 30, 2025

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	Note	2025	2024
		---- Rupees ----	
Profit before levies and taxation		175,395,966	144,116,184
Adjustment for non-cash and other items:			
- Depreciation on property and equipment	4	3,722,348	4,243,878
- Amortisation on intangible assets	5.2	777,821	112,616
- Trade debts written off	19	-	895,380
- Provision against expected credit losses	19	2,324,712	339,143
- Profit on saving accounts	20	(17,519,311)	(22,586,350)
- Profit on deposits placed with NCCPL / PSX	20	(2,227,890)	(3,082,327)
- Gain on sale of operating fixed assets	20	(55,347)	(6,101,722)
- Finance costs	21	994,096	388,323
Cash generated from operating activities before working capital changes		163,412,395	118,325,125
Effects of working capital changes			
(Increase) / decrease in current assets			
- Trade debts		(72,690,104)	17,395,062
- Short term investments		(140,177,071)	(93,379,152)
- Deposits, loans and other receivables		(74,795,756)	(15,619,320)
(Decrease) / increase in current liabilities			
- Trade and other payables		107,607,608	125,082,160
- Payable to provident fund		-	(686,432)
		(180,055,323)	32,792,318
Cash (used in) / generated from operations		(16,642,928)	151,117,443
Income tax paid		(14,355,589)	(7,619,523)
Long term deposits placed		(2,000,000)	-
Finance costs paid		(994,096)	(388,323)
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities		(33,992,613)	143,109,597
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property and equipment		(13,160,810)	(310,000)
Proceeds from sale of operating fixed assets		2,800,000	7,200,000
Purchase of intangible asset		-	(3,223,900)
Profit received on saving accounts		17,519,311	20,133,313
Profit received on deposits placed with NCCPL / PSX		2,227,890	2,962,894
Rental income received		-	-
Net cash generated from investing activities		9,386,391	26,762,307
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Loan paid to directors		-	(2,500,000)
Net cash used in investing activities		-	(2,500,000)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		(24,606,222)	167,371,904
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		296,970,144	129,598,240
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		272,363,922	296,970,144

The annexed notes from 1 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive

FDM K-094 CAPITAL SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED

Director

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 **FDM Capital Securities (Private) Limited** ('the Company') was incorporated in Pakistan on July 29, 2001 as a private limited company under the Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now Companies Act, 2017). The Company is a Trading Rights Entitlement Certificate (TREC) holder of Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited (PSX) and is categorized as a 'Trading and Self-Clearing' broker under the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP). The Company is also a member of Pakistan Mercantile Exchange Limited (PMEX).

The principal activities of the Company are investments, share brokerage and Initial Public Offer (IPO) underwriting.

1.2 The address of all business units of the Company are as follows:

Registered Office:

The registered office of the Company is situated at Room Nos. 620-621, Stock Exchange Building, Stock Exchange Road, Karachi.

Branch Office:

The Branch office of the Company is situated at Suit No. 506, 5th Floor, Emerald Tower, Near 2 Talwar, Block-5, Clifton, Karachi.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

These financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan. The accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan comprise 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 provisions of, and directives issued, under the Companies Act, 2017 have been followed.

2.2 Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for investments in equity instruments and mutual funds which are stated 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.

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2.4 Use of key estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

(a) Useful lives , residual values and depreciation method of property and equipment
(b) Effective interest rate use to determine the present value of future cash flows of long term loan from
(c) Provision for taxation
(d) Provision for expected credit loss.

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 Group'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 Group 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 Group 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 are do not have any material impact on these consolidated 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 Group:

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.

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- 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 Group and are not likely to have any material impact on these consolidated 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 Group 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.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

3.1 Property and equipment

These are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost include expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Subsequent costs are included in the carrying amount as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and its cost 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.

Depreciation is charged to statement of profit or loss applying the reducing balance method at the rates specified in note 4. Depreciation is charged when the asset is available for use till the asset is disposed off.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss in the year in which the asset is derecognized.

The assets' residual values, depreciation methods and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end.

3.2 Intangible assets

Trading Right Entitlement Certificate (TREC) and Membership card of PMEX

The useful lives of these assets are indefinite and hence, no amortization is charged by the Company.

These are 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.

Mobile Application

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 5.2, 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.

3.3 Trade debts

These are carried at their transaction price less any allowance for lifetime expected credit losses. A receivable is recognized on the settlement date as this is the point in time that the payment of the consideration by the customer becomes due.

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3.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash in hand and at banks are carried at cost. For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consists of cash in hand and bank balances.

3.5 Levies and Taxation

Levies

A levy is an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits imposed by the government that does not meet the definition of income tax provided in the International Accounting Standard (IAS) 12 'Income Taxes' because it is not based on taxable profit.

In these financial statements, levy includes minimum tax under section 113 or other sections of Income tax ordinance, Income tax under final tax regime, workers' welfare fund expense and workers' profit participation. The corresponding effect of levy other than worker's welfare fund expense and workers' profit participation, advance tax paid has been netted off and the net position is shown in the statement of financial position.

Current tax

In these financial statements , minimum tax on local sales revenue is recognized as levy under section 113 of the Income Tax Ordinance and other sections of the said ordinance. Any excess charged under the normal tax regime is recognized as current tax.

In these financial statements , Income tax under final tax regime is recognized as levy and the excess amount charged is recognized as current tax.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred income taxes are not accounted for if they arise from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is measured using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that the entity has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that the sufficient taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilized by the entity. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

3.6 Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions

A provision is recognized in the statement of financial position when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is disclosed when the Company has a possible obligation as a result of past events, whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence, of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company; or the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that arises from past events, but it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

3.7 Financial assets

3.7.1 *Initial recognition, classification and measurement*

The Company recognizes a financial asset when and only when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument evidencing investment.

Regular way purchase of investments are recognized using settlement date accounting i.e. on the date on which settlement of the purchase transaction takes place.

The Company classifies its financial assets into either of 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 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.

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. However, for an investment in equity instrument which is not held for trading, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of the investment.

Such financial assets are initially measured at fair value.

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3.7.2 *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.

A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance 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. 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 remeasurement of such financial assets as well as any interest income accruing thereon are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. However, for an investment in equity instrument which is not held for trading and for which the Company has made an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of the investment, such gains or losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. Further, when such investment is disposed off, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is not reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

Dividends received from investments measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the statement of 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.

3.7.3 *Impairment*

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses in respect of financial assets measured at amortized cost.

For trade debts , the Company applies the IFRS 9 'Simplified Approach' to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance.

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.

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The Company measures expected credit losses on financial assets 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 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 allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

3.7.4 *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.

3.8 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.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is also recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

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.

3.9 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet, if the Company has a legally enforceable right to setoff the recognized amounts and the Company intends to settle either on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3.10 Revenue

Revenue from trading activities - brokerage commission

Commission revenue arising from sales / purchase of securities on clients' behalf is recognized on the date of settlement of the transaction by the clearing house.

3.11 Other income

Mark up / interest income

Mark-up / interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis on the principal amount outstanding and at the rate applicable.

Dividend income

Dividends received from investments measured at fair value through profit or loss and at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in the statement of 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.

4. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Office premises	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Vehicles	Computers	Total
	Rupees					
At June 30, 2023						
Cost	30,731,465	2,383,684	3,109,699	22,452,000	7,364,545	66,041,393
Accumulated depreciation	(26,433,071)	(767,150)	(1,916,459)	(6,462,396)	(6,389,087)	(41,968,163)
Net book value	4,298,394	1,616,534	1,193,240	15,989,604	975,458	24,073,230
Movement during the year ended June 30, 2024						
Opening net book value	4,298,394	1,616,534	1,193,240	15,989,604	975,458	24,073,230
Additions	-	-	-	-	310,000	310,000
Disposals:						
- Cost	(6,408,000)	-	-	-	-	(6,408,000)
- Accumulated depreciation	5,309,722	-	-	-	-	5,309,722
	(1,098,278)	-	-		-	(1,098,278)
Depreciation charge	(400,235)	(161,654)	(119,324)	(3,197,921)	(364,744)	(4,243,878)
Closing net book value	2,799,881	1,454,880	1,073,916	12,791,683	920,714	19,041,074
At June 30, 2024						
Cost	24,323,465	2,383,684	3,109,699	22,452,000	7,674,545	59,943,393
Accumulated depreciation	(21,523,584)	(928,804)	(2,035,783)	(9,660,317)	(6,753,831)	(40,902,319)
Net book value	2,799,881	1,454,880	1,073,916	12,791,683	920,714	19,041,074
Movement during the year ended June 30, 2025						
Opening net book value	2,799,881	1,454,880	1,073,916	12,791,683	920,714	19,041,074
Additions	-	-	318,960	12,410,580	431,270	13,160,810
Disposals:						
- Cost	(24,323,465)	-	-	-	-	(24,323,465)
- Accumulated depreciation	21,578,815	-	-	-	-	21,578,815
	(2,744,650)	-	-		-	(2,744,650)
Depreciation charge	(55,231)	(145,488)	(130,112)	(3,040,561)	(350,956)	(3,722,348)
Closing net book value	-	1,309,392	1,262,764	22,161,702	1,001,028	25,734,886
At June 30, 2025						
Cost	-	2,383,684	3,428,659	34,862,580	8,105,815	48,780,738
Accumulated depreciation	-	(1,074,292)	(2,165,895)	(12,700,878)	(7,104,787)	(23,045,852)
Net book value	-	1,309,392	1,262,764	22,161,702	1,001,028	25,734,886
Annual rates of depreciation	10%	10%	10%	20%	30%	

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5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Note	2025	2024
		Rupees	
Trading Rights Entitlement (TRE) Certificate			
Cost		**8,170,850**	8,170,850
Less: Accumulated Impairment		**(5,670,850)**	(5,670,850)
	5.1	**2,500,000**	2,500,000
Membership card - Pakistan Mercantile Exchange Limited		**1,000,000**	1,000,000
Mobile application	*5.2*	**2,333,463**	3,111,284
		5,833,463	6,611,284

5.1 Pursuant to the promulgation of the Stock Exchanges (Corporatization, Demutualization and Integration) Stock Exchanges (Corporatization, Demutualization and Integration) Act, 2012, the Company received a Trading Right Entitlement Certificate (TREC) in lieu of its membership card of Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited (PSX). This is being carried at cost less accumulated impairment computed based on the notional value of the TREC as notified by PSX.

5.2 Mobile application

	Note	2025	2024
		Rupees	
Cost		**3,223,900**	**3,223,900**
Accumulated amortisation		**(890,437)**	**(112,616)**
		2,333,463	**3,111,284**
Amortisation rate		**25%**	**25%**

6. LONG TERM DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES

	Note	2025	2024
Deposits			
- National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited	*6.1*	1,400,000	1,400,000
- Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited		100,000	100,000
- Other security deposits		2,000,000	-
		3,500,000	1,500,000
Advances			
- Pakistan Mercantile Exchange Limited (PMEX)	*6.2*	2,500,000	2,500,000
		6,000,000	4,000,000

6.1 These includes basic deposits and security deposits (including the security deposit relating to DFC market).

6.2 This represent an advance made to Pakistan Mercantile Exchange Limited (PMEX) for acquiring an office space at National Commodity Exchange Limited (NCEL) Building Project.

7. TRADE DEBTS

	Note	2025	2024
		Rupees	
Trade receivables - gross	*7.1*	**110,033,321**	37,343,217
Less: Provision against expected credit losses	*7.3*	**(4,192,720)**	(1,868,008)
		105,840,601	35,475,209

7.1 These receivables include 28.307 million (2024: Nil) due from the related parties. The maximum aggregate amount outstanding during the year from such parties (with reference to month-end balances) amounted to 40.815 million (2024: Nil).

7.2 As of the reporting date, the Company held equity securities having fair value of Rs. 3,101.371 million (2024: Rs. 845.359 million) owned by its clients, as collaterals against trade debts.

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		Note	**2025**	2024
7.3	**Movement in provision against expected credit losses**		**Rupees**	
	Balance at the beginning of the year		**1,868,008**	1,528,865
	Charged during the year	*19*	**2,324,712**	339,143
	Balance at the end of the year		**4,192,720**	1,868,008

8 SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS - At fair value through profit or loss

	Note	**2025**	2024
Investment in equity securities			
- Quoted equity securities	*8.1*	**357,804,744**	217,047,176
- Unquoted equity securities	*8.2*	**1,473,014**	1,473,014
		359,277,758	218,520,190
Units of mutual funds	*8.3*	**185,000**	765,500
		359,462,758	219,285,690

8.1 Investment in quoted equity securities

2025	2024	Name of Investee	Scrip Symbol	2025	2024
Number of shares				Market value in Rupees	
25,000	28,750	ASKARI BANK LIMITED	AKBL	**1,232,498**	647,738
-	-	ATTOCK PETROLEUM LIMITED	APL	-	-
-	-	AISHA STEEL MILLS LIMITED	ASL	-	-
10,000	10,000	AISHA STEEL MILLS LIMITED - PREFERENCE SHARES	ASLPS	**170,800**	90,000
10,000	10,000	AIR LINK COMMUNICATION LIMITED	AIRLINK	**1,526,400**	888,300
25,000	27,250	AVANCEON LIMITED	AVN	**1,219,750**	1,472,045
35,000	-	BARKAT FIRISION AGRO LTD	BFAGRO	**1,433,250**	
50,000	-	BANK MAKRAMAH LIMITED	BML	**264,500**	
100,000	-	BANK OF PUNJAB LIMITED	BOP	**1,035,000**	
50,000	75,000	BANK ALFALAH LIMITED	BAFL	**4,012,000**	5,101,500
50,000	50,000	BANK AL HABIB LIMITED	BAHL	**7,889,000**	5,609,000
-	-	BECO STEEL LIMITED	BECO	-	-
25,000	25,000	BANKISLAMI PAKISTAN LIMITED	BIPL	**895,500**	556,500
50,000	-	CITI PHARMA	CPHL	**4,198,500**	
25,000	22,000	CENTURY INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	CENI	**1,050,000**	528,000
25,000	25,000	CHERAT CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED	CHCC	**7,257,500**	4,078,250
50,000	-	CNERGYICO PK LIMITED	CNERGY	**356,500**	-
25,000	28,912	CHERAT PACKAGING LIMITED	CPPL	**2,921,250**	3,412,772
20,000	20,000	CRESCENT STEEL & ALLIED PRODUCTS LIMITED	CSAP	**2,312,600**	1,080,200
25,500	-	DEWAN CEMENT LIMITED	DCL	**362,610**	
200,000	-	DAWOOD FAMILY TAKAFUL LTD	DFTL	-	
10,000	15,000	D.G. KHAN CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED	DGKC	**1,655,600**	1,354,050
50,000	50,000	DESCON OXYCHEM LIMITED	DOL	**1,589,000**	1,120,000
25,000	-	ENGRO HOLDINGS LIMITED	ENGROH	**4,564,000**	
-	-	ENGRO FERTILIZERS LIMITED	EFERT	-	-
-	50,000	ENGRO POLYMER & CHEMICALS LIMITED	EPCL	-	2,246,000
25,000	25,000	ENGRO POWERGEN QADIRPUR LIMITED	EPQL	**715,000**	702,500
50,000	150,000	FAYSAL BANK LIMITED	FABL	**3,486,000**	7,866,000
100,000	100,000	FAUJI CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED	FCCL	**4,467,000**	2,291,000
25,000	25,000	FRIESLANDCAMPINA ENGRO PAKISTAN LIMITED	FCEPL	**2,181,750**	1,750,500
-	100,000	FAUJI FERTILIZER BIN QASIM LIMITED	FFBL	-	3,547,000
75,000	50,000	FAUJI FERTILIZER COMPANY LIMITED	FFC	**29,430,750**	8,169,000
100,000	100,000	FAUJI FOODS LIMITED	FFL	**1,548,000**	887,000
75,000	10,700	FAST CABLES LIMITED	FCL	**1,864,500**	255,837
5,000	5,000	GADOON TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED	GADT	**1,633,550**	869,500
25,000	30,000	GUL AHMED TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED	GATM	**686,750**	633,000
-	30	GHANI GLOBAL HOLDINGS LIMITED	GGL	-	286
50,000	50,000	GHANI GLASS LIMITED	GHGL	**2,272,000**	1,303,000
10,000	10,000	GLAXOSMITHKLINE PAKISTAN LIMITED	GLAXO	**3,907,200**	1,438,400
50,000	-	GHANI CHEM WORLD LIMITD	GCWL	**486,000**	
10,000	90,000	HABIB BANK LIMITED	HBL	**1,791,900**	11,162,700
-	-	HBL INVESTMENT FUND CLASS "A" SEGMENT	HIFA	-	
-	-	HASCOL PETROLEUM LIMITED	HASCOL	-	-
-	-	HI-TECH LUBRICANTS LIMITED	HTL	-	-
50,000	50,000	THE HUB POWER COMPANY LIMITED	HUBC	**6,890,500**	8,154,000
50,000	200,000	HUM NETWORK LIMITED	HUMNL	**637,000**	2,052,000
35,000	10,007	IBL HEALTHCARE LIMITED	IBLHL	**2,191,000**	309,316
250,000		INTERMARKET SECURITIES LIMITED	IMS	**2,067,500**	
5,500	5,750	IGI HOLDINGS LIMITED	IGIHL	**1,130,580**	724,500

2025	2024	Name of Investee	Scrip Symbol	2025	2024
Number of shares				Market value in Rupees	
25,000	50,000	INTERLOOP LIMITED	ILP	**1,694,000**	3,541,500
10,000	10,000	INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED	INIL	**1,770,100**	1,957,100
10,000	25,000	INTERNATIONAL STEELS LIMITED	ISL	**927,000**	2,113,750
100,000	-	JS BANK LIMITED.	JSBL	**1,233,000**	-
700,000	250,000	K-ELECTRIC LIMITED	KEL	**3,675,000**	1,157,500
50,000	25,000	KOHAT CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED	KOHC	**18,968,000**	6,260,750
8,500	8,500	LUCKY CORE INDUSTRIES LIMITED	LCI	**13,508,795**	7,900,665
100,000	50,000	LOTTE CHEMICAL PAKISTAN LIMITED	LOTCHEM	**2,027,000**	884,000
20,000	-	LUCKY CEMENT LIMITED	LUCK	**7,104,800**	-
67,000	9,000	MARI PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED	MARI	**42,001,630**	24,411,060
10,000	10,000	MCB BANK LIMITED	MCB	**2,883,400**	2,270,200
10,000	10,000	MEEZAN BANK LIMITED	MEBL	**3,320,500**	2,393,900
50,000	25,000	MAPLE LEAF CEMENT FACTORY LIMITED	MLCF	**4,214,000**	950,000
25,000	50,000	MUGHAL IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES LTD	MUGHAL	**1,803,000**	4,650,000
25,000	25,000	NATIONAL BANK OF PAKISTAN	NBP	**2,717,250**	928,750
8,500	-	NATIONAL FOODS LIMITED.	NATF	**2,781,455**	-
40,000	-	NIMIR RESINS LIMITED	NRSL	**1,195,600**	-
25,000	25,000	NISHAT (CHUNIAN) LIMITED	NCL	**1,028,000**	655,250
50,000	69,531	NISHAT CHUNIAN POWER LIMITED	NCPL	**1,215,500**	2,082,453
25,000	13,000	NETSOL TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED	NETSOL	**3,324,000**	1,764,880
-	-	NISHAT MILLS LIMITED	NML	-	-
50,000	75,000	NISHAT POWER LIMITED	NPL	**1,813,500**	2,964,750
10,000	26,250	OCTOPUS DIGITAL LIMITED	OCTOPUS	**515,000**	2,280,338
50,000	25,000	OIL & GAS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED	OGDC	**11,028,000**	3,384,250
35,000	-	OTSUKA PAKISTAN LIMITED.	OTSU	**10,300,859**	-
10,000	-	PAKISTAN STATE OIL CO. LTD.	PSO	**3,775,300**	-
25,000	-	PAKISTAN TELECOMMUNICATION COMPANY	PTC	**636,000**	-
10,000	10,000	PAKISTAN ALUMINIUM BEVERAGE CANS LIMITED	PABC	**1,442,700**	738,500
-	-	PAKISTAN INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES CORP	PIAA	-	-
100,000	100,000	PAKISTAN INTERNATIONAL BULK TERMINAL LIMITED	PIBTL	**874,000**	617,000
25,000	25,000	PIONEER CEMENT LIMITED	PIOC	**5,703,250**	4,216,250
-	75,000	PAKGEN POWER LIMITED	PKGP	-	6,562,500
7,500	7,500	PACKAGES LIMITED	PKGS	**4,159,350**	4,015,650
5,000	5,000	PAKISTAN OILFIELDS LIMITED	POL	**2,950,850**	2,449,700
25,000	25,000	PAKISTAN PETROLEUM LIMITED	PPL	**4,254,250**	2,927,750
1,802,953	1,602,953	PAKISTAN STOCK EXCHANGE LIMITED	PSX	**50,428,595**	20,533,828
25,000	24,600	PANTHER TYRES LIMITED	PTL	**1,046,000**	931,110
-	50,000	PERVEZ AHMED CONSULTANCY SERVICES LTD	PASL	-	95,500
-	-	RUPALI POLYESTER LIMITED	RUPL	-	-
34,000	-	SUI SOUTHERN GAS CO. LTD.	SSGC	**1,454,860**	-
-	-	STANDARD CHARTERED BANK (PAKISTAN) LTD.	SCBPL	-	-
25,000	25,055	SERVICE GLOBAL FOOTWEAR LIMITED	SGF	**1,984,500**	1,858,079
-	500	SIEMENS PAKISTAN ENGINEERING CO. LTD.	SIEM	-	262,795
25,000	25,000	SUI NORTHERN GAS PIPELINES LIMITED	SNGP	**2,917,750**	1,586,750
-	298	SYNTHETIC PRODUCTS ENTERPRISES LIMITED	SPEL	-	4,744
50,000	50,000	SITARA PEROXIDE LIMITED	SPL	**744,500**	662,500
-	50,000	SAIF POWER LIMITED	SPWL	-	921,500
-	50,000	SHABBIR TILES & CERAMICS LIMITED	STCL	-	725,000
100,000	20,000	SYSTEMS LIMITED	SYS	**10,714,000**	8,366,000
5,500	5,500	THAL LIMITED	THALL	**2,179,210**	2,658,370
25,000	25,000	THE ORGANIC MEAT COMPANY LIMITED	TOMCL	**822,000**	879,750
-	-	TREET CORPORATION LIMITED	TREET	-	-
25,000	10,000	TRG PAKISTAN LIMITED - CLASS 'A'	TRG	**1,412,750**	620,500
-	-	TRI-PACK FILMS LIMITED	TRIPF	-	-
20,000	10,000	UNITED BANK LIMITED	UBL	**5,519,000**	2,562,400
-	-	WAVES SINGER PAKISTAN LIMITED	WAVES	-	-
25,000	-	ZAREA LIMITED	ZAL	**403,250**	-
20	20	ZEAL PAK CEMENT FACTORY LIMITED - FREEZE	ZELP	-	9
5,749,973	**4,426,106**			**357,804,744**	**217,047,176**

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8.1.1 The number and fair value of securities pledged with PSX and NCCPL are as follows:

	June 30 , 2025		June 30 , 2024	
	Number of Securities	**Fair value**	Number of Securities	Fair value
		---------- Rupees ----------		
Clients	-	-	57,500	4,418,200
Directors/ Sponsors/CEO /Shareholder	**17,500**	**2,200,675**	-	-
Brokerage House	**2,639,427**	**217,206,487**	3,280,481	120,247,408
	2,656,927	**219,407,162**	3,337,981	124,665,608

8.1.2 The number and fair value of securities pledged with Banks are as follows:

	June 30 , 2025		June 30 , 2024	
	Number of Securities	**Fair value**	Number of Securities	Fair value
		---------- Rupees ----------		
Clients	-	-	443,000	82,408,145
Directors/ Sponsors/CEO /Shareholder	**703,000**	**116,132,295**	-	-
Brokerage House	**1,985,500**	**89,436,605**	146,121	16,573,023
	2,688,500	205,568,900	589,121	98,981,168

8.2 Investment in unquoted equity securities

This represents the investment in 200,000 ordinary shares (2024: 200,000 ordinary shares) of M/s.Dawood Family Takaful Limited.

8.3 Investment in units of mutual funds

2025	2024	Name of Funds	Fund Symbol	2025	2024
Number of units				Market value in Rupees	
-	50,000	HBL GROWTH FUND - CLASS A	HGFA	-	348,500
50,000	150,000	HBL INVESTMENT FUND - CLASS A	HIFA	**185,000**	417,000
50,000	200,000			**185,000**	765,500

9. DEPOSITS, LOANS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Note	2025	2024
		Rupees	
Deposits			
Deposits placed with NCCPL in respect of:			
- Exposure margin on Ready Market		**30,800,000**	20,800,000
- Exposure margin on DFCs	9.1	**56,000,000**	11,563,956
- Deposits placed with NCCPL in respect of Loss on DFCs		**647,107**	-
- Exposure margin and loss on GEM		**402,659**	418,898
		87,849,766	32,782,854
Loans			
Loan to employees - unsecured		**2,894,500**	1,677,000
Other receivables			
-Receivable from NCCPL against profit held on Deliverable Futures Contracts		**39,804,146**	16,762,450
Profit receivable on saving accounts		-	4,126,741
Profit receivable on deposits with NCCPL / PSX		-	403,611
		39,804,146	21,292,802
		130,548,412	55,752,656

9.1 As of the reporting date, the exposure is paid by the Company, including clients' exposure, which is subsequently recovered from the clients.

		Note	2025	2024
10.	**INCOME TAX PAYABLE**		Rupees	
	Opening balance		2,254,323	(6,321,904)
	Advance tax paid during the year		(14,355,589)	(7,619,523)
	Less: Provision for current tax & levies for the year	23	15,532,868	16,195,750
			3,431,602	2,254,323

11. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	Note	2025	2024
Cash in hand		65,404	154,846
Cash at bank:			
- current accounts		223,742,922	83,091,745
- saving accounts	11.1	48,555,596	213,723,553
		272,298,518	296,815,298
		272,363,922	296,970,144

11.1 This amount carries interest ranging from 11.50% - 20.50% per annum (2024: 11.01% to 20.05%).

11.2 Bank balances include customers' bank balances held in designated bank accounts amounting to Rs. 245.878 million (2024: Rs. 226.025 million).

12. AUTHORIZED, ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP CAPITAL

2025	2024		2025	2024
(Number of shares)			Rupees	
		Authorized capital		
1,500,000	1,500,000	Ordinary shares of Rs. 100/- each	150,000,000	150,000,000
		Issued, subscribed and paid up capital		
		Ordinary shares of Rs.100/- each		
1,390,000	1,390,000	Issued for cash	139,000,000	139,000,000

12.1 There are no agreements among shareholders in respect of voting rights, board selection, rights of first refusal, and block voting.

12.2 As of the reporting date, the pattern of shareholding of the Company was as follows:

	June 30, 2025		June 30, 2024	
Shareholder name	**Shares held**	**% of holding**	Shares held	% of holding
Mohammad Farooq Moosa	1,299,997	93.52%	1,299,997	93.52%
Mohammad Munir	90,002	6.47%	90,002	6.47%
Faizan Farooq	1	0.00%	1	-
	1,390,000	100%	1,390,000	100%

		2025	2024
13.	**DEFERRED TAXATION - net**	Rupees	
	Deferred tax liability in respect of temporary differences	13,782,242	(12,209,705)
		13,782,242	(12,209,705)

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13.1 Deferred tax in respect of other temporary differences

	Note	2025	2024
		Rupees	
Deferred tax liability recognized		**(14,998,131)**	(12,751,427)
Deferred tax asset recognized		**1,215,889**	541,722
		(13,782,242)	(12,209,705)

13.1.1 Deferred tax liability

Accelerated depreciation	**(1,903,913)**	(1,539,447)
Short term investments	**(13,094,218)**	(11,211,980)
	(14,998,131)	(12,751,427)

13.1.2 Deferred tax assets

Provision for expected credit losses	**1,215,889**	541,722
Deferred tax assets available for recognition	**1,215,889**	541,722
Deferred tax assets actually recognized	**1,215,889**	541,722
	1,215,889	541,722

14. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Note	2025	2024
Creditors	*14.1*	**248,782,582**	220,876,561
Exposure withheld		**80,397,498**	-
Accrued expenses		**4,549,991**	5,994,732
Profit on DFCs payable to clients		**15,005,160**	15,260,998
Withholding income tax payable		**80,875**	26,784
Sales tax payable		**1,621,317**	670,740
		350,437,423	242,829,815

14.1 This includes Rs. 1.726 Million (2024: 10.003 Million) payable to related parties. The maximum aggregate amount outstanding during the year to such parties (with reference to month-end balances) amounted to Rs. 17.233 million (2024: Rs. 7.583 million).

15. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

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

16. COMMISSION REVENUE

	Note	2025	2024
		Rupees	
Brokerage commission	*16.1*	**143,673,479**	112,520,554
Book building and IPO commission		**296,999**	278,535
		143,970,478	112,799,089

16.1 Brokerage commission

Brokerage commission - gross	**165,224,501**	129,398,637
Less: Sales tax on services	**(21,551,022)**	(16,878,083)
	143,673,479	112,520,554

17. INCOME / (LOSS) FROM INVESTMENTS - net

	2025	2024
Capital gain:		
- Realized gain on disposal - net	**32,341,865**	9,515,527
- Net change in unrealized gain /(loss)	**87,294,788**	74,746,531
	119,636,653	84,262,058
Other returns:		
- Dividend income on investment in quoted equity securities	**16,661,481**	9,996,468
- Dividend income on investment in mutual funds	**534,234**	2,286,440
	17,195,715	12,282,908
	136,832,368	96,544,966

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18.	OPERATING AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	Note	2025	2024
			—— Rupees ——	
	Salaries, benefits and allowances	*18.1*	**53,249,165**	45,715,716
	Performance bonus to dealers		**22,587,452**	21,777,369
	Communication expense		**7,127,741**	6,446,529
	Depreciation	*4*	**3,722,348**	4,243,878
	Repairs and maintenance		**9,869,926**	3,379,300
	Directors' remuneration	*24*	**3,008,000**	1,888,000
	PSX, SECP and CDC charges		**2,625,775**	2,292,884
	Traveling and conveyance		**5,428,377**	-
	NCCPL charges		**713,167**	1,548,607
	Electricity charges		**4,083,211**	2,958,775
	Entertainment expenses		**2,093,154**	1,069,260
	Rent, rates and taxes		**3,000,000**	-
	Legal and professional charges		**1,113,186**	1,049,300
	Printing and stationery		**365,295**	223,870
	Auditor's remuneration	*18.2*	**1,620,000**	1,500,000
	Amortization expense		**777,821**	112,616
	Miscellaneous		**1,626,301**	1,733,646
			123,010,919	95,939,750

18.1 This includes Rs. 731,798 (2024: Rs. 630,700) in respect of staff retirement benefits.

18.2	Auditor's remuneration	Note	2025	2024
			—— Rupees ——	
	Audit fee		**1,320,000**	1,200,000
	Certification and advisory services		**300,000**	300,000
			1,620,000	1,500,000

19. OTHER EXPENSES

		Note	2025	2024
	Trade debts written off		-	895,380
	Provision against expected credit losses		**2,324,712**	339,143
	Donations	*19.1*	**1,982,664**	2,288,360
	Other		**76,762**	73,140
			4,384,138	3,596,023

19.1 Donations

None of the directors or their spouses has any interest in the donee organizations. Further, the parties to whom the donation paid by the Company equals to or exceeds Rs. 1 million are as follows:

	2025	2024
	—— Rupees ——	
Omar Sana Welfare Foundation	**1,000,000**	1,000,000

20. OTHER INCOME

	2025	2024
Profit on saving accounts	**17,519,311**	22,586,350
Profit on deposits placed with NCCPL / PSX	**2,227,890**	3,082,327
Gain on sale of operating fixed assets	**55,347**	6,101,722
Others	**3,179,725**	2,925,826
	22,982,273	34,696,225

21. FINANCE COSTS

	2025	2024
	Rupees	
Bank charges	**829,921**	319,771
Markup on short term borrowings	**164,175**	68,552
	994,096	388,323

22. LEVIES

	2025	2024
Income tax - Final tax regime	**2,334,786**	1,320,412

23. TAXATION

	2025	2024
Current tax		
- for the year	**14,218,016**	14,162,682
- for prior year	**(1,019,934)**	712,656
	13,198,082	14,875,338
Deferred tax expense	**1,572,537**	12,209,705
	14,770,619	27,085,043

23.1 The income tax assessments of the Company have been finalized up to, and including, the tax year 2024. Tax returns filed by the Company are deemed to be assessed under section 120 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 unless selected for re-assessment or audit by the taxation authorities. However, at any time during a period of five years from the date of filing of a return, the taxation authorities may select an income tax return filed by the Company for the purpose of re-assessment.

23.2 *Relationship between tax expense and accounting loss*

	2025	2024
	Rupees	
Profit before taxation	175,395,966	144,116,184
Accounting tax expense as per applicable rate - 29 %	50,864,830	41,793,693
Tax effect of income taxed under FTR / reduced rate	(12,031,112)	(5,001,134)
Tax effect of exempt / notional income	(25,315,489)	(21,676,494)
Transfer to levies	(2,334,786)	(1,320,412)
Other miscellaneous items	3,587,176	13,289,390
	14,770,619	27,085,043

24. REMUNERATION OF THE 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:

Particulars	2025				2024			
	Chief Executive	Director	Executives	Total	Chief Executive	Director	Executives	Total
Managerial Remuneration (Rupees)	-	**1,895,040**	-	**1,895,040**	-	1,189,440	-	1,189,440
House allowance	-	**691,840**	-	**691,840**	-	434,240	-	434,240
Utilities	-	**421,120**	-	**421,120**	-	264,320	-	264,320
	-	3,008,000	-	3,008,000	-	1,888,000	-	1,888,000
Number of persons	1	2	0	3	1	2	0	3

24.1 In addition to the above emoluments, the Chief Executive and Director of the Company have been provided with Company-maintained cars.

25. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Related parties comprise of key management personnel including directors and their close family members and major shareholders of the Company. Remuneration and benefits to executives of the Company are in accordance with the terms of the employment. Remuneration of the Chief Executive and Directors is disclosed in note 23 to the financial statements. Transactions entered into, and balances held with, related parties during the year, are as follows:

25.1 Name of the related party, relationship with the Company and the nature of transaction / balance

	2025	2024
	Rupees	
KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL		
Mr. Muhammad Farooq (CEO / Director)		
Transactions during the year		
Loan repaid	-	(2,500,000)
Trade (payable) / receivable at year end	17,693,964	(2,102,656)
Mr. Muhammad Munir (Director)		
Transactions during the year		
Loan repaid	-	-
Balance at year end		
Trade (payable) / receivable at year end	8,768,076	(203,300)
Mr. Faizan Farooq (Director)		
Trade (payable) / receivable at year end	346,594	541,617
CLOSE FAMILY MEMBERS OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL		
Mr. Qasim Farooq		
Trade (payable) / receivable at year end	(38,788)	18,125
Ms. Anjum Banoo		
Trade (payable) / receivable at year end	(1,479,291)	(343,165)
Mr. Abdul Basit Munir		
Trade (payable) / receivable at year end	(30,915)	32,834
Mr. Muqeet Munir		
Trade (payable) / receivable at year end	-	(3,058,286)
Ms. Adila Faizan		
Trade (payable) / receivable at year end	(69,165)	13,536
Mr. Muhammad Ahmed		
Trade (payable) / receivable at year end	30,758	654,549
Mr. Moosa		
Trade (payable) / receivable at year end	1,467,299	137,337

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25.2 The Company has a practice of not charging any commission from its directors and their spouses / children in respect of trading in securities carried out on their behalf.

25.3 The Company's branch office (referred to in note 1.2) has been rented out to the Company by Mr. Faizan Farooq (son of the Chief Executive). The rental arrangement is on a non-arm's length basis whereby the Company has been granted a right of use the said office premises against no consideration.

26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

26.1 Financial risk analysis

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market 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. 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.

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

26.1.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

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.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was as follows:

	Note	2025	2024
		Rupees	
Long term deposits		**3,500,000**	1,500,000
Trade debts	*(a)*	**105,840,601**	35,475,209
Deposits, loans and other receivables		**130,548,412**	55,752,656
Bank balances	*(b)*	**272,298,518**	296,815,298
		512,187,531	389,543,163

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Note (a) - Credit risk exposure on trade debts

Credit risk of the Company mainly arises from deposits with banks, trade debts, short term deposits, loans 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.

As of the reporting date, the aging analysis of trade debts was as follows:

	June 30, 2025		June 30, 2024	
	Gross carrying amount	**Provision for expected credit losses**	Gross carrying amount	Provision for expected credit losses
	---------- Rupees ----------			
Past due 1-30 days	**125,574,374**	**12,542,897**	31,602,374	-
Past due 31-180 days	**1,987,717**	**506,818**	3,211,661	-
Past due 181-365 days	**397,113**	**198,424**	329,122	-
More than 365 days	**2,614,538**	**2,602,867**	2,200,060	1,868,008
	130,573,742	**15,851,006**	37,343,217	1,868,008

Note (b) - Credit risk exposure on bank balances

The Company's credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counter parties are banks with reasonably high credit ratings. As of the reporting date, the external credit ratings of the Company's bankers were as follows:

	Short term rating	**Credit rating agency**	2025	2024
			Rupees	
Bank Al-Falah Limited	A-1+	PACRA	**80,092**	345,047
Bank Al-Habib Limited	A-1+	PACRA	**2,722,587**	1,289,483
Dubai Islamic Bank Limited	A-1+	JCR-VIS	**47,381**	5,113
Habib Bank Limited	A-1+	JCR-VIS	**33,542,372**	6,126,345
Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited	A-1+	PACRA	**153,487,295**	284,919,629
JS Bank Limited	A-1+	PACRA	**724,711**	287,999
Meezan Bank Limited	A-1+	JCR-VIS	**52,727,218**	3,801,987
MCB Bank Limited	A-1+	PACRA	**148,108**	39,695
UBL Bank Limited	A-1+	PACRA	**28,818,754**	-
			272,298,518	296,815,298

Concentration of credit risk

Concentration of credit risk arises when a number of financial instruments or contracts are entered into with the same party, or when counter parties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations of credit risk indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry. As of the reporting date, the Company was exposed to the following concentrations of credit risk:

	30-Jun-25			30-Jun-24		
	Total exposure	**Concentration**	**% of total exposure**	Total exposure	Concentration	% of total exposure
		Rupees				
Trade debts	**105,840,601**	**26,061,344**	**25%**	35,475,209	7,928,984	22%
Bank balances	**272,298,518**	**153,487,295**	**56%**	296,815,298	284,919,629	96%
		179,548,639			292,848,613	

26.1.2 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 following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

	June 30, 2025					
	Carrying amount	**Contractual cash flows**	**Six months or less**	**Six to twelve months**	**One to five years**	**More than five years**
Non-derivative financial liabilities			**Rupees**			
Trade and other payables	**348,735,231**	**348,735,231**	**348,735,231**	-	-	-
	348,735,231	**348,735,231**	**348,735,231**	-	-	-

	June 30, 2024					
	Carrying amount	**Contractual cash flows**	**Six months or less**	**Six to twelve months**	**One to five years**	**More than five years**
Non-derivative financial liabilities			**Rupees**			
Loan to director	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	242,132,291	242,132,291	242,132,291	-	-	-
	242,132,291	242,132,291	242,132,291	-	-	-

26.1.3 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. 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) Foreign currency risk

Foreign 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 currency risk since there were no foreign currency transactions and balances at the reporting date.

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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 regulatory authorities which reduces the volatility of prices of equity securities. 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. As of the reporting date, the Company was exposed to price risk since it had investments in quoted securities and mutual funds and also because the Company held collaterals in the form of equity securities against their debtor balances.

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 on 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 on 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 price risk as of June 30, 2024 and 2023 and shows the effects of a hypothetical 10% increase and a 10% decrease in market prices 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 markets and the aforementioned concentrations existing in Company's investment portfolio.

	Fair value (Rupees)	Hypothetical price change	Estimated fair value after hypothetical change in prices (Rupees)	Hypothetical effect on profit / loss before tax (Rupees)
June 30, 2025	**357,989,744**	**10% increase**	**393,788,718**	**35,798,974**
		10% decrease	**322,190,770**	**(35,798,974)**
June 30, 2024	217,812,676	10% increase	239,593,944	21,781,268
		10% decrease	196,031,408	(21,781,268)

iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

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

	Effective interest rate (%)		Carrying amounts (Rs.)	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
Financial assets				
Variable rate instruments				
Balance held in saving accounts	**11.50% - 20.50%**	11.01% - 20.05%	**48,555,596**	213,723,553

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Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rate would not affect the profit or loss and equity of the Company.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

The following information summarizes the estimated effects of 1% 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 before tax	
	1% increase	**1% decrease**
	------------- **Rupees** -------------	
As at June 30, 2025		
Cash flow sensitivity - Variable rate financial instruments	**485,556**	**(485,556)**
As at June 30, 2024		
Cash flow sensitivity - Variable rate financial instruments	2,137,236	(2,137,236)

	2025	2024
26.2 Financial instruments by category	------------- **Rupees** -------------	
26.2.1 Financial assets		
At fair value through profit or loss		
Short term investments	**359,462,758**	219,285,690
At amortized cost		
Long term deposits	**3,500,000**	1,500,000
Trade debts	**105,840,601**	35,475,209
Deposits, loans and other receivables	**130,548,412**	55,752,656
Cash and bank balances	**272,363,922**	296,970,144
	512,252,935	389,698,009
26.2.2 Financial liabilities		
At amortized cost		
Trade and other payables	**348,735,231**	242,132,291
	348,735,231	242,132,291

27. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The Company measures 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 market price (unadjusted) in an active market.

Level 2 : Valuation techniques based on observable inputs.

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

Fair values of financial assets that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices. For all other financial instruments the Company determines fair values using valuation techniques unless the instruments do not have a market/ quoted price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured.

The table below analyses assets 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:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	Rupees			
June 30, 2025				
Short term investments	**357,989,744**		**1,473,014**	**359,462,758**
June 30, 2024				
Short term investments	**217,812,676**		**1,473,014**	**219,285,690**

28. CAPITAL RELATED DISCLOSURES

28.1 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.

Following is the capital analysis of what company manages as capital:

	2025	2024
Borrowings:	Rupees	
Loan from directors	-	-
Shareholders' equity:		
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital	139,000,000	139,000,000
Unappropriated profits	393,231,923	234,941,362
	532,231,923	373,941,362
	532,231,923	373,941,362

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements other than the ones specified in notes 27.2 and 27.3 below.

28.2 Capital Adequacy Level

The **Capital Adequacy Level** as defined by the Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited (CDC) is calculated as follows:

	Note	2025	2024
		Rupees	
Total assets	*28.2.1*	**905,784,042**	637,136,057
Less: Total liabilities		**(367,651,267)**	(257,293,843)
Less: Revaluation reserves (created upon revaluation of fixed assets)		-	-
Capital Adequacy Level		538,132,775	379,842,214

28.2.1 While determining the value of the total assets of the Company, notional value of the TRE certificate as determined by Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited has been considered.

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28.3 Liquid Capital [as per the requirements of the Securities Brokers (Licensing and Operations) Regulations, 2016]

1. Assets

1.1	Property & Equipment	25,734,886	25,734,886	-
1.2	Intangible Assets	5,833,463	5,833,463	-
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.	-	-	-
	iii. 15% of the balance sheet value, in the case of tenure of more than 3 years.	-	-	-
1.5	**Investment in Equity Securities**			
	i. If listed 15% or VaR of each securities on the cutoff date as computed by the Securities Exchange for respective securities whichever is higher.	315,085,620	53,687,169	261,398,451
	Provided that if any of these securities are pledged with the securities exchange for base minimum capital requirement, 100% haircut on the value of eligible securities to the extent of minimum required value of Base minimum capital	42,904,124	42,904,124	-
	ii. If unlisted, 100% of carrying value.	1,473,014	1,473,014	-
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.	3,500,000	3,500,000	-
1.9	Margin deposits with exchange and clearing house.	87,849,766	-	87,849,766
1.10	Deposit with authorized intermediary against borrowed securities under SLB.	-	-	-
1.11	Other deposits and prepayments	2,500,000	2,500,000	-
1.12	Accrued interest, profit or mark-up on amounts placed with financial institutions or debt securities etc.	-	-	-
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. Short Term Loan To Employees: Loans are Secured and Due for repayment within 12 months	2,894,500	2,894,500	-
	(ii) No haircut may be applied to the advance tax to the extent it is netted with provision of taxation .	-	-	-
	(iii) In all other cases 100% of net value	-	-	-
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 MtM gains.	39,804,146	-	39,804,146

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1. Assets

1.17	**Receivables from customers**			
	i. In case receivables are against margin financing, the aggregate of (i) value of securities held in the blocked account after applying VAR based Haircut, (ii) cash deposited as collateral by the financee (iii) market value of any securities deposited as collateral after applying VaR based haircut. ***i. Lower of net balance sheet value or value determined through adjustments.***	-	-	-
	ii. Incase receivables are against margin trading, 5% of the net balance sheet value. ***ii. Net amount after deducting haircut***	-	-	-
	iii. Incase receivables are against securities borrowings under SLB, the amount paid to NCCPL as collateral upon entering into contract, ***iii. Net amount after deducting haricut***	-	-	-
	iv. Incase of other trade receivables not more than 5 days overdue, 0% of the net balance sheet value. iv. Balance sheet value	97,935,843	-	97,935,843
	v. Incase of other trade receivables are overdue, or 5 days or more, the aggregate of (i) the market value of securities purchased for customers and held in sub-accounts after applying VAR based haircuts, (ii) cash deposited as collateral by the respective customer and (iii) the market value of securities held as collateral after applying VaR based haircuts. v. Lower of net balance sheet value or value determined through adjustments	7,904,758	2,574,884	5,329,874
	vi. In the case of amount of receivables from related parties, values determined after applying applicable haircuts on underlying securities readily available in respective CDS account of the related party in the following manner; *(a) Up to 30 days, values determined after applying var based haircuts.* *(b) Above 30 days but upto 90 days, values determined after applying 50% or var based haircuts whichever is higher.* *(c) above 90 days 100% haircut shall be applicable.* *vi. Lower of net balance sheet value or value determined through adjustments*	-	-	
1.18	**Cash and Bank balances**			
	I. Bank Balance-proprietary accounts	26,318,874	-	26,318,874
	ii. Bank balance-customer accounts	245,979,644	-	245,979,644
	iii. Cash in hand	65,404	-	65,404
1.19	***Subscription money against investment in IPO / offer for sale (asset)*** 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.	-	-	-
1.20	**Total Assets**	**905,784,042**		**764,682,002**

2. Liabilities

2.1	**Trade Payables**			
	i. Payable to exchanges and clearing house	-	-	-
	ii. Payable against leveraged market products	-	-	-
	iii. Payable to customers	248,782,582	-	248,782,582
2.2	**Current Liabilities**			
	i. Statutory and regulatory dues	5,133,794	-	5,133,794
	ii. Accruals and other payables	99,952,649	-	99,952,649
	iii. Short-term borrowings	-	-	-
	iv. Current portion of subordinated loans	-	-	-
	v. Current portion of long term liabilities	-	-	-
	vi. Deferred Liabilities	13,782,242	-	13,782,242
	vii. Provision for taxation	-	-	-
	viii. Other liabilities as per accounting principles and included in the financial statements	-	-	-
2.3	**Non-Current Liabilities**			
	i. Long-Term financing	-	-	-
	a. 100% haircut may be allowed against Long-Term financing obtained from financial institution including amount due against finance leases	-	-	-
	ii. Staff retirement benefits	-	-	-
	iii. Other liabilities as per accounting principles and included in the financial statements.	-	-	-

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2. Liabilities

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***			
	100% haircut may be applied in respect of advance against shares if: a. The existing authorized share capital allows the proposed enhanced share capital b. Board of Directors of the company has approved the increase in capital c. Relevant Regulatory approvals have been obtained d. There is no unreasonable delay in issue of shares against advance and all regulatory requirements relating to the increase in paid up capital have been completed e. Auditor is satisfied that such advance is against the increase of capital	-	-	-
2.6	**Total Liabilities**	**367,651,267**		**367,651,267**

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.	-	-	-
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	-	-	-
3.4	**Negative equity of subsidiary**			
	The amount by which the total assets of the subsidiary (excluding any amount due from the subsidiary) exceed the total liabilities of the subsidiary	-	-	-
3.5	**Foreign exchange agreements and foreign currency positions**			
	5% of the net position in foreign currency.Net position in foreign currency means the difference of total assets denominated in foreign currency less total liabilities denominated in foreign currency	-	-	-
3.6	Amount Payable under REPO	-	-	-
3.7	**Repo adjustment**			
	In the case of financier/purchaser the total amount receivable under Repo less the 110% of the market value of underlying securities. **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.	-	-	-
3.8	**Concentrated proprietary positions**			
	If the market value of any security is between 25% and 51% of the total proprietary positions then 5% of the value of such security. If the market of a security exceeds 51% of the proprietary position, then 10% of the value of such security	-	-	-
3.9	**Opening Positions in futures and options**			
	i. In case of customer positions, the total margin 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	-	-	78,696,540
	ii. In case of proprietary positions , the total margin requirements in respect of open positions to the extent not already met	-	-	-

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3. Ranking Liabilities Relating to :

	Short sell positions			
3.10	i. Incase 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. Incase 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**	-	-	**78,696,540**
		538,132,775	**Liquid Capital**	**318,334,195**

29. GENERAL

	2025	2024
29.1 Customers assets held in the Central Depository System		
No. of shares	**194,792,400**	240,121,144
Amount of shares	**4,677,656,538**	3,989,242,968

29.2 Number of employees

Number of persons employed by the Company as on the year end were 34 (2024: 35) and average number of employees during the year were 34 (2024: 37).

29.3 Date of authorization of financial statements for issue

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on October 03, 2025

29.4 Level of rounding

All the figures in the financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest rupee.

Chief Executive

FDM CAPITAL SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
FDM
K-094

Director