FDM CAPITAL SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE SIX MONTH ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

Registered Office : Room no. 620-621, Stock Exchange Building, Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited Road, Karachi.
Branch Office : Suit no. 506, 5th Floor, Emrald Tower. Near 2 Talwar, Clifton, Block - 5, Karachi.

FDM Capital Securities (Private) Limited

Statement of Financial Position

As at December 31, 2024

	Note	31-Dec-24	30-Jun-24
		Rupees	
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	4	**14,697,478**	19,041,074
Intangible assets	5	**6,222,373**	6,611,284
Long term deposits and advances	6	**4,225,000**	4,000,000
		25,144,851	29,652,358
Current assets			
Trade debts	7	**45,914,613**	35,475,209
Short term investments	8	**268,641,155**	219,285,689
Deposits, loans and other receivables	9	**229,876,229**	55,752,656
Income tax refundable	10	**-**	-
Cash and bank balances	11	**513,748,871**	296,970,144
		1,058,180,868	607,483,698
Total assets		**1,083,325,719**	637,136,056
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		**377,133,654**	234,941,362
		522,034,506	379,842,214
Non-current liabilities			
Loans from directors	13	**-**	-
Deferred taxation - net	14	**16,112,471**	12,209,705
		16,112,471	12,209,705.00
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	**534,857,829**	242,829,814
Current maturity of loans from directors	13	**-**	-
Income tax payable	10	**10,320,913**	2,254,323
Payable to provident fund		**-**	-
		545,178,742	245,084,137
Contingencies and commitments	16	**-**	-
Total equity and liabilities		**1,083,325,719**	637,136,056

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 December 31, 2024

	Note	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
		Rupees	
Commission revenue	17	**81,595,775**	65,196,278
Income from investments - net	18	**114,635,305**	47,427,693
		196,231,080	112,623,971
Operating and administrative expenses	19	**(47,738,379)**	(45,734,838)
Other expenses	20	**(168,550)**	(1,100,004)
Other income	21	**13,837,680**	12,449,468
		162,161,831	78,238,597
Finance costs	22	**(467,951)**	(30,135)
Profit / (loss) before levies and taxation		**161,693,880**	78,208,462
Levies	23	-	-
Profit / (loss) before taxation		**161,693,880**	78,208,462
Taxation	24	**(19,501,588)**	(7,372,233)
Profit / (loss) after taxation		**142,192,292**	70,836,229

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 Comprehensive Income

For the year ended December 31, 2024

	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
	Rupees	
Profit / (loss) after taxation	**142,192,292**	70,836,229
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	**142,192,292**	70,836,229

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

Chief Executive

Director

FDM Capital Securities (Private) Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended December 31, 2024

	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, 2023				
- Profit after taxation	-	70,836,229	-	70,836,229
- Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
	-	70,836,229	-	70,836,229
Balance as at December 31, 2023	**139,000,000**	**190,066,862**	**5,900,852**	**334,967,714**
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, 2024				
- Profit after taxation	-	**142,192,292**	-	**142,192,292**
- Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
	-	**142,192,292**	-	**142,192,292**
Balance as at December 31, 2024	**139,000,000**	**377,133,654**	**5,900,852**	**522,034,506**

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 Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31, 2024

	Note	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
		Rupees	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit / (loss) before levies and taxation		161,693,880	78,208,462
Adjustment for non-cash and other items:			
- Depreciation on property and equipment	4	1,543,715	2,119,764
- Amortisation on intangible assets	5.2	388,911	-
- Trade debts written off	20	9,233	-
- Provision against expected credit losses	20	-	-
- Profit on saving accounts	21	(11,127,571)	(6,283,263)
- Profit on deposits placed with NCCPL / PSX	21	(773,378)	(979,474)
- Reversal of provision against expected credit losses	21	(293,613)	-
- Rental income	21	-	-
- Gain on sale of operating fixed assets	21	(119)	-
- Finance costs	22	467,951	30,135
Cash generated from / (used in) operating activities before working capital changes		151,909,009	73,095,624
Effects of working capital changes			
(Increase) / decrease in current assets			
- Trade debts		(10,155,024)	(81,005,356)
- Short term investments		(49,355,466)	(53,483,106)
- Deposits, loans and other receivables		(175,599,610)	(51,775,868)
Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities			
- Trade and other payables		292,028,015	176,168,990
- Payable to provident fund		-	580,545
		56,917,915	(9,514,795)
Cash generated from operations		208,826,924	63,580,829
Income tax paid		(7,532,232)	(2,578,963)
Finance costs paid		(467,951)	(30,135)
Long term deposits placed		(225,000)	-
Net cash generated from operating activities		200,601,741	60,971,731
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property and equipment		-	(334,000)
Proceeds from sale of operating fixed assets		2,800,000	-
Purchase of intangible asset		-	-
Profit received on saving accounts		12,199,997	6,283,263
Profit received on deposits placed with NCCPL / PSX		1,176,989	979,474
Rental income received		-	-
Net cash generating from investing activities		16,176,986	6,928,737
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Loan paid to directors		-	(2,500,000)
Net cash used in investing activities		-	(2,500,000)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		216,778,727	65,400,468
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		513,748,871	194,998,708

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2024

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.

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 director.

(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 during the period which are considered to be relevant to the financial statements :

- Classification of liabilities as current or non-current (Amendments to IAS 1);
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2);
- Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8); and
- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12).

The above amendments / interpretations do not likely have an effect on the financial statements of the Company except noted below:

The Company adopted disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS practice statements 2 *'Making Materiality Judgments'*) from July 01, 2023. Although the amendments did not result in any changes to the accounting policies themselves, they impacted the accounting policy information disclosed in the financial statements.

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

- During the year, the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP) has withdrawn Technical Release 27 'IAS 12, Income Taxes (Revised 2012)' and issued the 'IAS 12 Application Guidance on Accounting for Minimum Taxes and Final Taxes' (the Guidance). Accordingly, in accordance with the Guidance, the Company has changed its accounting policy to recognise minimum and final taxes as 'Levy' under IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" which were previously being recognised as 'Income tax.

The Company has accounted for the effects of these changes in accounting policy retrospectively under IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" and the corresponding figures have been restated in these financial statements. The effects of restatements are as follows:

	Note	Had there been no change in accounting policy	Impact of change in accounting policy	After incorporating effects of change in accounting policy
		------------------	(Rupees in '000)	------------------
Effect on statement of profit or loss				

For the year ended June 30, 2023

Loss before levies and taxation		78,208,462	-	78,208,462
Levies	27	-	-	-
Loss before taxation		78,208,462	-	78,208,462
Taxation	28			
- Current tax		(9,372,663)	-	(14,162,682)
- Prior year		(2,147,266)	-	(712,656)
- Deferred tax		-	-	(12,209,705)
		(11,519,929)	-	(27,085,043)
Loss after taxation		66,688,533	-	51,123,419

For the year ended June 30, 2024

Profit before levies and taxation		161,693,880	-	161,693,880
Levies	27	-	-	-
Profit before taxation		161,693,880	-	161,693,880
Taxation	28			
- Current tax		(15,598,822)	-	(15,598,822)
- Prior year		-	-	-
- Deferred tax		(3,902,765)	-	(3,902,765)
		(19,501,587)	-	(19,501,587)
Profit after taxation		142,192,293	-	142,192,293

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

The following International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as notified under the Companies Act, 2017 and the amendments and interpretations thereto will be effective for accounting periods beginning on or after the dates specified below:

- Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (amendment to IAS 1 in October 2022) aims to improve the information an entity provides when its right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months is subject to compliance with conditions. The amendment is also intended to address concerns about classifying such a liability as current or non-current. Only covenants with which a company must comply on or before the reporting date affect the classification of a liability as current or non-current. Covenants with which the company must comply after the reporting date (i.e. future covenants) do not affect a liability's classification at that date. However, when non-current liabilities are subject to future covenants, companies will now need to disclose information to help users understand the risk that those liabilities could become repayable within 12 months after the reporting date. The amendments apply retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 01, 2024, with earlier application permitted. These amendments also specify the transition requirements for companies that may have early-adopted the previously issued but not yet effective 2020 amendments to IAS 1 (as referred above).
- Lease liability in a sale and leaseback (amendment to IFRS 16 in September 2022) adds subsequent measurement requirements for sale and leaseback transactions that satisfy the requirements to be accounted for as a sale. The amendment confirms that on initial recognition, the seller-lessee includes variable lease payments when it measures a lease liability arising from a sale-and-leaseback transaction. After initial recognition, the seller-lessee applies the general requirements for subsequent accounting of the lease liability such that it recognizes no gain or loss relating to the right of use it retains. A seller-lessee may adopt different approaches that satisfy the new requirements on subsequent measurement. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 01, 2024 with earlier application permitted. Under IAS 8, a seller-lessee will need to apply the amendments retrospectively to sale-and-leaseback transactions entered into or after the date of initial application of IFRS 16 and will need to identify and re-examine sale-and-leaseback transactions entered into since implementation of IFRS 16 in 2019, and potentially restate those that included variable lease payments. If an entity (a seller-lessee) applies the amendments arising from lease liability in a sale and leaseback for an earlier period, the entity shall disclose that fact.
- Supplier Finance Arrangements (amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7) introduce two new disclosure objectives for accompany to provide information about its supplier finance arrangements that would enable users (investors) to assess the effects of these arrangements on the company's liabilities and cash flows, and the company's exposure to liquidity risk. Under the amendments, companies also need to disclose the type and

effect of non-cash changes in the carrying amounts of the financial liabilities that are part of a supplier finance arrangement. The amendments also add supplier finance arrangements as an example to the existing disclosure requirements in IFRS 7 on factors a company might consider when providing specific quantitative liquidity risk disclosures about its financial liabilities. The amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after January 01, 2024, with early application permitted.

- Amendment in IAS 21 'The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates', - lack of exchangeability (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 01, 2025) a currency is exchangeable when an entity is able to exchange that currency for the other currency through markets or exchange mechanisms that create enforceable rights and obligations without undue delay at the measurement date and for a specified purpose; a currency is not exchangeable into the other currency if an entity can only obtain an insignificant amount of the other currency.

- 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 01, 2026 by companies engaged in insurance / takaful and re-insurance / re-takaful business

- The International Accounting Standards (the IASB or the Board) issued Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7. Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial instruments. The amendments:

    - Clarify that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date', i.e., when the related obligation is discharged or cancelled or expired or the liability otherwise qualified for derecognition. They also introduce an accounting policy option to derecognise financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before settlement date if certain conditions are met.

    - Clarify how to assess the contractual cash now characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-Linked features and other similar contingent features.

    - Clarify the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments (CLI).

    - Require additional disclosures in IFRS 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked), and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).

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

Other than the aforesaid standards, interpretations and amendments, IASB has also issued the following standards and interpretation, which have not been notified locally or declared exempt by the SECP as at June 30, 2024:

- IFRS 1 (First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards) ;
- IFRS 18 (Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements) ; and
- IFRS 19 (Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures) .

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.

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.

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.

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.

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, 2022						
Cost	30,731,465	2,383,684	3,109,699	16,796,000	7,246,645	60,267,493
Accumulated depreciation	(25,955,471)	(587,535)	(1,783,877)	(2,534,727)	(6,002,089)	(36,863,699)
Net book value	4,775,994	1,796,149	1,325,822	14,261,273	1,244,556	23,403,794
Movement during the year ended June 30, 2023						
Opening net book value	4,775,994	1,796,149	1,325,822	14,261,273	1,244,556	23,403,794
Additions	-	-	-	5,656,000	117,900	5,773,900
Depreciation charge	(477,600)	(179,615)	(132,582)	(3,927,669)	(386,998)	(5,104,464)
Closing net book value	4,298,394	1,616,534	1,193,240	15,989,604	975,458	24,073,230
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
Opening net book value	2,799,881	1,454,880	1,073,916	12,791,683	920,714	19,041,074
Addition	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal						
Cost	(24,323,465)	-	-	-	-	(24,323,465)
Accumulated depreciation	21,523,584					21,523,584
	(2,799,881)	-	-	-	-	(2,799,881)
Depreciation charge	-	(72,744)	(53,696)	(1,279,168)	(138,107)	(1,543,715)
Closing net book value	-	1,382,136	1,020,220	11,512,515	782,607	14,697,478
At december 31, 2024						
Cost	-	2,383,684	3,109,699	22,452,000	7,674,545	35,619,928
Accumulated depreciation	-	(1,001,548)	(2,089,479)	(10,939,485)	(6,891,938)	(20,922,450)
Net book value	-	1,382,136	1,020,220	11,512,515	782,607	14,697,478
Annual rates of depreciation	10%	10%	10%	20%	30%	

5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Note	31-Dec-24	30-Jun-24
		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	**2,722,373**	3,111,284.00
		6,222,373	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.

			31-Dec-24	30-Jun-24
			Rupees	
5.2	**Mobile application**			
	Cost		3,223,900	3,223,900
	Accumulated amortisation		(501,527)	(112,616)
			2,722,373	3,111,284
	Amortisation rate		25%	25%

		Note	31-Dec-24	30-Jun-24
			Rupees	
6.	**LONG TERM DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES**			
	Trading 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
	- Security desposit For PSO Fleet & Corporate Card		225,000	
			1,725,000	1,500,000
	Advances			
	- Pakistan Mercantile Exchange Limited (PMEX)	6.2	2,500,000	2,500,000
			4,225,000	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.

		Note	31-Dec-24	30-Jun-24
			Rupees	
7.	**TRADE DEBTS**			
	Trade receivables - gross	7.1	47,489,008	37,343,217
	Less: Provision against expected credit losses	7.3	(1,574,395)	(1,868,008)
			45,914,613	35,475,209

7.1 These receivables include Nil (2023: Rs.16.112 million) due from the related parties. The maximum aggregate amount outstanding during the year from such parties (with reference to month-end balances) amounted to Nil (2023: Rs. 135.048 million).

7.2 As of the reporting date, the Company held equity securities having fair value of Rs. 845.359 million (2023: Rs. 931.441 million) owned by its clients, as collaterals against trade debts.

		Note	31-Dec-24	30-Jun-24
			Rupees	
7.3	**Movement in provision against expected credit losses**			
	Balance at the beginning of the year		1,868,008	1,528,865
	Reversed during the year	21	(293,613)	-
	Charged during the year		-	339,143
	Balance at the end of the year		1,574,395	1,868,008

		Note	31-Dec-24	30-Jun-24
			Rupees	
8	**SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS - At fair value through profit or loss**			
	Investment in equity securities			
	- Quoted equity securities	8.1	266,749,141	217,047,175
	- Unquoted equity securities	8.2	1,473,014	1,473,014
			268,222,155	218,520,189
	Units of mutual funds	8.3	419,000	765,500
			268,641,155	219,285,689

			31-Dec-24	30-Jun-24
9.	**DEPOSITS, LOANS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES**	*Note*	Rupees	
	Deposits			
	Deposits placed with NCCPL in respect of:			
	- Exposure margin on Ready Market		80,800,000	20,800,000
	- Exposure margin on DFCs	*9.1*	135,000,000	11,563,956
	- Deposits placed with NCCPL in respect of Loss on DFCs		-	1
	- Exposure margin and loss on GEM		451,108	418,898
			216,251,108	32,782,855
	Loans			
	Loan to employees - unsecured		2,756,500	1,677,000
	Other receivables			
	-Receivable from NCCPL against profit held on Deliverable Futures Contracts		7,814,306	16,762,449
	Profit receivable on saving accounts		3,054,315	4,126,741
	Profit receivable on deposits with NCCPL / PSX		-	403,611
	Others		-	-
			10,868,621	21,292,801
			229,876,229	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.

			31-Dec-24	30-Jun-24
10.	**INCOME TAX REFUNDABLE**	*Note*	Rupees	
	Opening balance		(2,254,323)	6,321,904
	Advance tax paid during the year		7,532,232	7,619,523
	Less: Provision for current tax & levies for the year	*24.*	(15,598,822)	(16,195,750)
			(10,320,913)	(2,254,323)
11.	**CASH AND BANK BALANCES**			
	Cash in hand		277,856	154,846
	Cash at bank:			
	- current accounts		186,845,416	83,091,745
	- saving accounts	*11.1*	326,625,599	213,723,553
			513,471,015	296,815,298
			513,748,871	296,970,144

11.1 This amount carries interest ranging from 11.01% - 20.05% per annum (2023: 10% to 19%).

11.2 Bank balances include customers' bank balances held in designated bank accounts amounting to Rs. 226.025 million (2023: Rs. 76.194 million).

12. AUTHORIZED, ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP CAPITAL

2024	2023		2024	2023
(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.

13. LOANS FROM DIRECTORS	Note	31-Dec-24	30-Jun-24
		Rupees	
Opening balance		-	2,500,000
Loan paid during the year		-	(2,500,000)
Effect of unwinding of loan during the year	22	-	-
		-	-
Less: Current maturity shown under current liabilities		-	-
		-	-

13.1 The company received an interest free loan from the director for the purpose of working capital requirement. The loan was agreed to be repaid after 2 years from the date of disbursement, therefore it had been discounted at the company's borrowing rate of KIBOR + 3%. Hence the company measured it at its present value in accordance with the requirement of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and Technical release 32 Accounting Director's Loan issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountant of Pakistan (ICAP). During the year, the loan amount has been repaid to the director.

14. DEFERRED TAXATION - net	31-Dec-24	30-Jun-24
	Rupees	
Deferred tax liability in respect of temporary differences	16,112,471	12,209,705
	16,112,471	12,209,705

14.1 Deferred tax in respect of other temporary differences		
Deferred tax liability recognized	(16,569,045)	(12,751,427)
Deferred tax asset recognized	456,575	541,722
	(16,112,470)	(12,209,705)
14.1.1 Deferred tax liability		
Accelerated depreciation	(1,403,051)	(1,539,447)
Short term investments	(15,165,994)	(11,211,979.65)
	(16,569,045)	(12,751,427)
14.1.2 Deferred tax assets		
Short term investments	-	-
Provision for expected credit losses	456,575	541,722
Unused business losses	-	-
Deferred tax assets available for recognition	456,575	541,722
Deferred tax assets actually recognized	456,575	541,722
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	-	-
	456,575	541,722

15. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES	Note	31-Dec-24	30-Jun-24
Creditors	15.1	475,112,464	220,876,561
Exposure withheld		20,360,024	-
Commission payable to dealers		-	-
Accrued expenses		-	5,994,732
Profit on DFCs payable to clients		8,433,875	15,260,998
Withholding income tax payable		107,237	26,784
UIN net demand		27,283,499	
Sales tax payable		3,560,730	670,739
		534,857,829	242,829,814

15.1 This includes Rs. 10.003 Million (2023: 0.581 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. 7.583 million (2023: Rs. Nil).

16. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

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

		Note	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
17.	**COMMISSION REVENUE**		Rupees	
	Brokerage commission		81,320,906	61,586,595
	Book building and IPO commission		274,869	150
	Dividend Income		-	3,609,533
			81,595,775	65,196,278
18.	**INCOME / (LOSS) FROM INVESTMENTS - net**			
	Capital loss:			
	- Realized gain on disposal - net		**4,059,295**	-
	- Net change in unrealized gain /(loss)		**101,106,624**	-
			105,165,919	-
	Other returns:			
	- Dividend income on investment in quoted equity securities		9,102,981	-
	- Dividend income on investment in mutual funds		366,405	-
			9,469,386	-
			114,635,305	-
19.	**OPERATING AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES**			
	Commission to dealers		-	-
	Salaries, benefits and allowances	*19.1*	**31,646,850**	30,398,668
	Performance bonus to dealers		-	-
	Communication expense		**3,183,008**	3,058,718
	Depreciation	*4*	**1,543,715**	2,119,764
	Repairs and maintenance		**2,314,384**	1,611,038
	Directors' remuneration	*25*	-	-
	PSX, SECP and CDC charges		**872,813**	3,639,694
	NCCPL charges		**(468,659)**	1,556,332
	Electricity charges		**2,645,205**	1,373,673
	Entertainment expenses		**693,140**	429,073
	Legal and professional charges		**510,000**	404,568
	Printing and stationery		**129,030**	237,818
	Insurance		-	-
	Auditor's remuneration	*19.2*	**50,000**	18,000
	Amortization expense		**388,911**	-
	Miscellaneous		**4,229,982**	887,492
			47,738,379	45,734,838

19.1 This includes Rs. 630,700 (2023: Rs. 304,580) in respect of staff retirement benefits.

		31-Dec-24	30-Jun-24
19.2	**Auditor's remuneration**	Rupees	
	Audit fee		1,200,000
	Certification and advisory services		300,000
		50,000	1,500,000
20.	**OTHER EXPENSES**		
	Trade debts written off	**9,233**	-
	Provision against expected credit losses	-	-
	Donation	**159,317**	-
	Other	-	-
		168,550	-

		Note	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
			Rupees	
21.	**OTHER INCOME**			
	Profit on saving accounts		**11,127,571**	6,283,263
	Profit on deposits placed with NCCPL / PSX		**773,378**	979,474
	Rental income		**-**	-
	Reversal of provision against expected credit losses		**293,613**	-
	Gain on sale of operating fixed assets		**119**	-
	Others		**1,642,999**	5,186,731
			13,837,680	12,449,468
22.	**FINANCE COSTS**			
	Interest on unwinding of loans from directors	*13*	**-**	-
	Bank charges		**399,799**	30,135
	Markup on short term borrowings		**68,152**	-
			467,951	30,135
23.	**LEVIES**			
	Income tax - Final tax regime			1,320,412
24.	**TAXATION**			
	Current tax			
	- for the year		**15,598,822**	14,162,682
	- for prior year		**-**	712,656.00
			15,598,822	14,875,338
	Deferred tax expense		**3,902,766**	12,209,705.00
			19,501,588	27,085,043

24.1 The income tax assessments of the Company have been finalized up to, and including, the tax year 2023. 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.

		31-Dec-24	30-Jun-24
		Rupees	
24.2	***Relationship between tax expense and accounting loss***		
	Profit / (loss) before taxation	161,693,880	78,208,462
	Accounting tax expense as per applicable rate - 29 %	46,891,225	22,680,454
	Tax effect of income taxed under FTR / reduced rate	(2,602,905)	1,102,035
	Tax effect of exempt / notional income	(29,320,921)	-
	Transfer to levies	-	(1,320,412)
	Other miscellaneous items	4,534,189	4,622,966
		19,501,588	27,085,043

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

	2024	2023
	Rupees	
KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL		
Mr. Muhammad Farooq (CEO / Director)		
Transactions during the year		
Loan repaid	-	(2,500,000)
Trade payable at year end	767,151	2,102,656
Mr. Muhammad Munir (Director)		
Transactions during the year		
Loan repaid	-	-
Balance at year end		
Trade (payable) / receivable at year end	193,618	(203,300)
Mr. Faizan Farooq (Director)		
Trade payable at year end	283,170	541,617
CLOSE FAMILY MEMBERS OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL		
Mr. Qasim Farooq		
Trade payable at year end	4,149,015	18,125
Ms. Anjum Banoo		
Trade (payable) / receivable at year end	-	(343,165)
Mr. Abdul Basit Munir		
Trade payable	32,968	32,834
Mr. Muqeet Munir		
Trade (payable) / receivable at year end	-	(3,058,286)
Ms. Adila Faizan		
Trade payable at year end	69,028	13,536
Mr. Muhammad Ahmed		
Trade payable at year end	-	654,549
Mr. Moosa		
Trade (payable) / receivable at year end	2,252	(137,337)
Mr Fahad		
Trade payable at year end	52,119	-
Ms Shehnila Mohammad Yousuf		
Trade payable at year end	25,797	-
Anjum Banoo		
Trade payable at year end	6,035,696	-
Muhammad Ahmed		
Trade payable at year end	1,314,005	-
Muhammad Furqan		
Trade payable at year end	964,053	-
Shahnaz Abdul Ghani		
Trade Receivable at year end	2,270	-

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	31-Dec-24	30-Jun-24
		Rupees	
Long term deposits		**1,725,000**	1,500,000
Trade debts	*(a)*	**45,914,613**	35,475,209
Deposits, loans and other receivables		**229,876,229**	55,752,656
Bank balances	*(b)*	**513,471,015**	296,815,298
		790,986,857	389,543,163

		2024	2023
26.2	**Financial instruments by category**	------------- Rupees	-------------
26.2.1	**Financial assets**		
	At fair value through profit or loss		
	Short term investments	**268,641,155**	219,285,689
	At amortized cost		
	Long term deposits	**1,725,000**	1,500,000
	Trade debts	**45,914,613**	35,475,209
	Deposits, loans and other receivables	**229,876,229**	55,752,656
	Cash and bank balances	**513,748,871**	296,970,144
		791,264,713	389,698,009
26.2.2	**Financial liabilities**		
	At amortized cost		
	Loans from directors	-	-
	Trade and other payables	**531,189,862**	119,251,996
		531,189,862	119,251,996

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:

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:

	2024	2023
	--------- Rupees -------	
Borrowings:		
Loan from directors	-	-
Shareholders' equity:		
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital	139,000,000	139,000,000
Unappropriated profits	377,133,654	234,941,362
	516,133,654	373,941,362
	516,133,654	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	2024	2023
		Rupees	
Total assets	*28.2.1*	1,083,325,719	637,136,056
Less: Total liabilities		(561,291,213)	(257,293,842)
Less: Revaluation reserves (created upon revaluation of fixed assets)		-	-
Capital Adequacy Level		522,034,506	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.

29. GENERAL

29.1 Customers assets held in the Central Depository System

	2024	2023
No. of shares	**240,121,144**	263,833,903
Amount of shares	**3,989,242,968**	2,976,594,680

29.2 Number of employees

Number of persons employed by the Company as on the year end were 35 (2023: 39) and average number of employees during the year were 37 (2023: 38).

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 February 21, 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