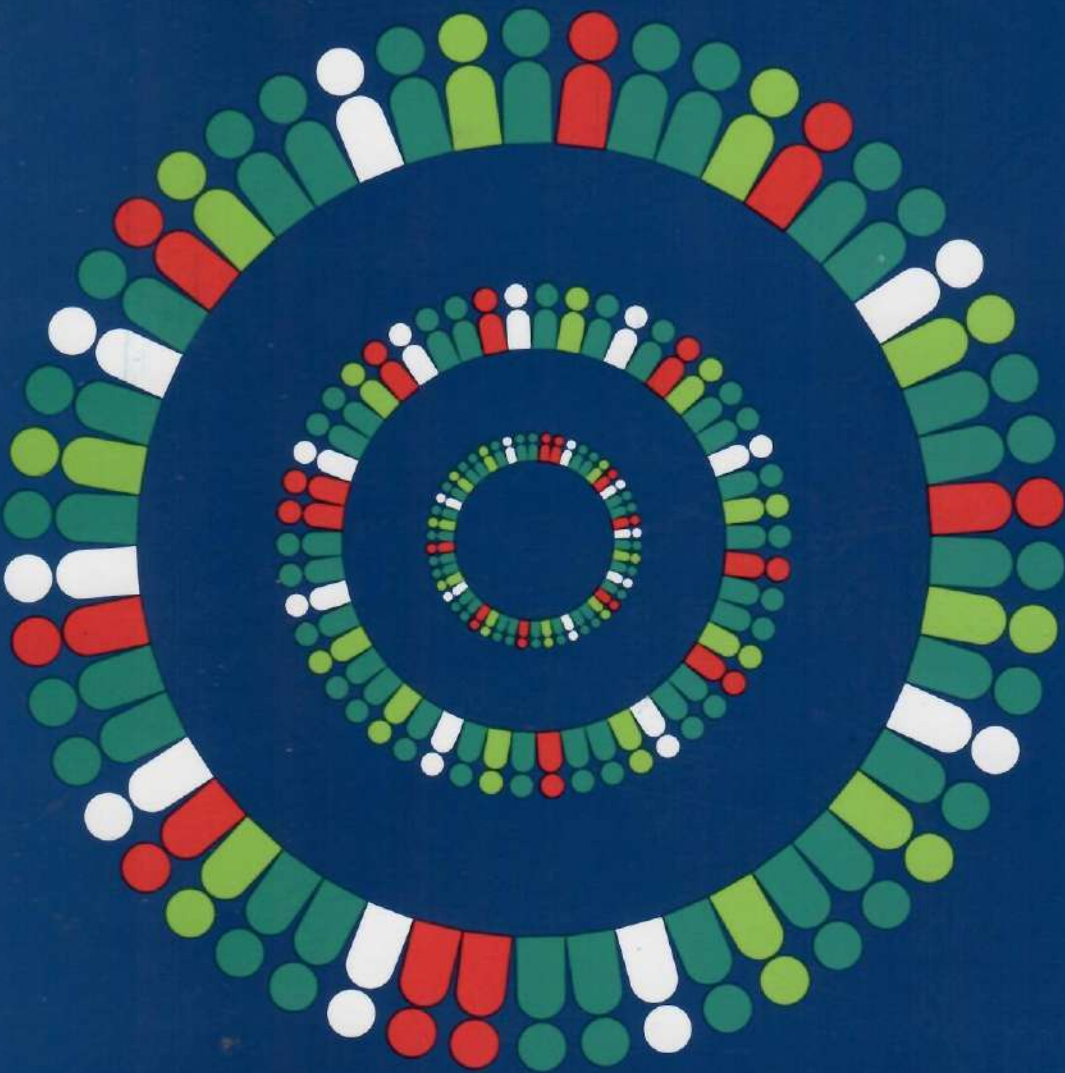
UHY Hassan Naeem & Co.
Chartered Accountants

AHM Securities (Private) Limited
Financial Statements
For the year ended
June 30, 2024



Passion Beyond Numbers

a.h.m. securities (pvt) ltd.

154, Bangalore Town, off. Tipu Sultan Road,
Karachi-75350, Pakistan
Tel: +92-21 3452 2575, 3430 1010
Fax: 3452 2978
Email: info@ahmsecurities.com
URL: www.ahmsecurities.com

TREC HOLDER PAKISTAN STOCK EXCHANGE LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I am pleased to present the Annual report together with the company's Audited Financial Statement and Auditors Report for the Financial year ended 30th June 2024. The Summarized results for the year ended 30th June 2024 are as under:

Financial results	2024
Operating Revenue	27,878,612
Profit before Taxation	26,380,526
Taxation	0
Profit after Tax	26,380,526

AUDITORS:

The auditors M/S UHY Hassan Naeem & co retire at the conclusion of the meeting being eligible, they have offered themselves for re-appointment.

CONCLUSION:

The Directors appreciate assistance and co-operation extended by customers and employees of the company.

For and on behalf of the Board

Chief Executive | Director

Date: 04 OCT 2024

Karachi

a.h.m. securities (pvt) ltd.

154, Bangalore Town, off. Tipu Sultan Road,
Karachi-75350, Pakistan
Tel: +92-21 3452 2575, 3430 1010
Fax: 3452 2978
Email: info@ahmsecurities.com
URL: www.ahmsecurities.com

TREC HOLDER PAKISTAN STOCK EXCHANGE LIMITED

Statement of Compliance

Statement of Compliance (Code of Corporate Governance) under Regulation 16(1)(f) of the Securities Brokers (Licensing & Operations) Regulations, 2016

The directors confirm compliance with the Corporate & Financial Reporting Frameworks of the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP's) Code of Corporate Governance in respect of the following:

- The Company is complied with Corporate Governance Code for Securities Brokers as per criteria specified in Annexure D of Securities Brokers (Licensing & Operations) Regulations, 2016:
- Proper books of account of the Company have been maintained:
- The financial statements prepared by the management of the Company, present fairly its state of affairs, the result of its operations, cash flows and the changes in equity;
- Appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied in the preparation of the financial statements and accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent judgment;
- Approved Accounting Standards, as applicable in Pakistan, Companies Act, 2017 and the directives issued by the Commission have been followed in the preparation of the financial statements;
- International Financial Reporting Standards, as applicable in Pakistan, have been followed in the preparation of financial statements;
- The system of internal control is sound in design and has been effectively implemented and monitored;
- The Company is financially sound and is a going concern and that there are no doubts about its ability to continue as a going concern;
- There has not been any material departure from the best practices of Corporate Governance, as detailed in the listing regulations;
- The details of all related party transactions are placed before the Board for review and approval.
- The composition of Board of Directors is as per the best practices of Code of corporate Governance. Details of the composition of the Board of Directors have been provided below;

Name	Designation
Adam Haji Muhammad	Director
Anis Haji Muhammad	Director
Feroz	Director

a.h.m. securities (pvt) ltd.

154, Bangalore Town, off. Tipu Sultan Road,
Karachi-75350, Pakistan
Tel: +92-21 3452 2575, 3430 1010
Fax: 3452 2978
Email: info@ahmsecurities.com
URL: www.ahmsecurities.com

TREC HOLDER PAKISTAN STOCK EXCHANGE LIMITED

- The Board of Directors has ensured that all regulations concerning responsibilities, powers and functions of the directors have been careful considered and acted upon. In addition, Company Secretary, CFO and Head of Internal Audit who meet the requirements laid out in the Code have been appointed;

- Key operating and financial data of the preceding years is disclosed in the financial statements.

- There are no transactions entered into by the Broker during the year which are fraudulent illegal or in violation of any securities market law;

- No material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of Company have occurred between the balance sheet date and the date of the Directors' Report.

- The Board comprises three directors. The positions of the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer are kept separate in line with the best governance practices.

- The Board has established a separate Audit Committee, Human Resource Development Committee and Business Management Committee to assist the Board in the performance of its functions. Further, none of the Directors is elected or nominated in more than seven listed companies.

- The board has ensured that significant policies have been formulated on the following issues, among others:

i) governance, risk management and compliance issues;

ii) customer relations including customer awareness and a mechanism and timeline for handling/resolving their complaints/grievances; and

iii) Segregation of customer assets from securities brokers' assets.

- The board formulated and ensured adoption of a code of conduct/code of ethics to promote integrity of its business, its board, its employees and its accredited representatives, with special emphasis on measures for curbing any market manipulative activities such as front running, insider trading and other market abuse.

- The board devised an effective whistle-blower mechanism enabling all stakeholders, including employees, to freely communicate their concerns about any illegal or unethical practices. The board would ensure that the interest of a whistle-blower is not prejudicially affected.

- The board appointed a Chief Executive Officer (CEO) to lead the management team, and exercise executive authority over operations of the company.

Hammad Tahir
Chief Executive

Date: 04 OCT 2024

UHY Hassan Naeem & Co.
Chartered Accountants

402 Progressive Center
Sharah-e-Faisal,
Karachi, Pakistan.

Phone +92 21 34322551-3
Web www.uhy-hnco.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of AHM SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of **AHM SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at **June 30, 2024** and the statement of profit or loss, the statement of changes in equity, and the statement of cash flow for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a material accounting policy information, 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 changes in equity and statement of cash flow 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, 2024 and of the loss for the year then ended, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the period then ended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable in Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with 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.

Other Information:

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

However, we have nothing to report in this regard.

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 requirement of Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enables 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 operation, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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 skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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 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 period were for the purpose of the Company's business; and

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 the relevant requirements of Securities Brokers (Licensing and Operations) Regulations, 2016 as at the date on which the financial statements were prepared

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is **Arslan Ahmed.**

uhy Hassan Naeem & Co.

KARACHI
DATE: October 4, 2024
UDIN: AR2024103117gK1uNkLi

AHM SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT JUNE 30, 2024

	Note	2024 *(Rupees)*	2023 *(Rupees)*
ASSETS			
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Property and equipment	4	16,542,470	14,674,405
Intangible assets	5	4,250,000	4,250,000
Investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	6	22,071,028	12,749,852
Long term deposits	7	4,750,000	4,750,000
		47,613,498	36,424,257
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade debts	8	53,371,357	11,123,863
Short term investment	9	179,617,341	109,766,507
Advances, deposits, prepayments and other receivables	10	29,624,042	46,196,453
Cash and bank balances	11	111,685,354	17,397,751
		374,298,094	184,484,574
		421,911,592	220,908,831
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
CAPITAL RESERVES			
Authorized capital	12.1	250,000,000	250,000,000
Share capital			
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	12.2	155,300,000	155,300,000
Capital Reserves			
Surplus / (Deficit) - Investment at FVTOCI		2,717,786	(6,603,390)
Actuarial gain/ (loss) on defined benefit		971,719	(177,150)
Other		20,028,814	20,028,814
Revenue reserves			
Accumulated Profit/(Loss)		(23,785,105)	(50,165,631)
		155,233,214	118,382,643
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Staff retirement benefits - Gratuity	13	7,156,148	7,066,445
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Short Term Running Finance	14	101,843,900	44,776,260
Trade and other payable	15	157,678,330	50,683,483
		259,522,230	95,459,743
Contingencies and commitments	16		
		421,911,592	220,908,831

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

Chief Executive

Director

AHM SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30 2024

	Note	2024 *(Rupees)*	2023 *(Rupees)*
Revenue From Contract with Customers	17	27,878,612	22,298,907
Operating and administrative expenses	18	(53,095,292)	(45,774,649)
Financial charges	19	(18,471,032)	(2,603,389)
Operating Income/(Loss)		(43,687,712)	(26,079,131)
Other income	20	73,006,227	23,144,201
Profit/(loss) before income tax, minimum tax differential and final tax		29,318,515	(2,934,930)
Minimum tax - levy	21	(2,786,011)	(572,003)
Final taxes - levy	22	(151,978)	(910,885)
		(2,937,989)	(1,482,888)
Profit/(loss) before income tax		26,380,526	(4,417,818)
Inome Tax Expense	23	-	-
Profit/(loss) after income tax		26,380,526	(4,417,818)
Earning/(loss) per share- basic and diluted		1.70	(0.28)

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

Chief Executive

Director

AHM SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30 2024

	2024 *(Rupees)*	2023 *(Rupees)*
Profit/(loss) for the year	**26,380,526**	**(4,417,818)**
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss:)		
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified in profit or loss		
Unrealised gain/ (loss) on revaluation of investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	**9,321,176**	(4,875,957)
Actuarial gain/(loss) on defined benefit obligation	**1,148,869**	(177,150)
	10,470,045	(5,053,107)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME /(LOSS)	**36,850,571**	(9,470,925)

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

Chief Executive

Director

AHM SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30 2024

	Share capital	Capital Reserves			Revenue Reserves	
	Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	Surplus / (Deficit) - Investment at FVTOCI	Actuarial gain/ (loss) on defined benefit	Other	Accumulated Profit/(Loss)	Total
	Rupees					
Balance as at June 30, 2022	155,300,000	(1,727,433)	-	20,028,814	(45,093,627)	128,507,754
Net Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	(4,417,818)	(4,417,818)
Adjustment due to actuarial valuation	-	-	-	-	(654,186)	(654,186)
Other Comprehensive Loss	-	(4,875,957)	(177,150)	-	-	(5,053,107)
Balance as at June 30, 2023	**155,300,000**	**(6,603,390)**	**(177,150)**	**20,028,814**	**(50,165,631)**	**118,382,643**
Net Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	26,380,526	26,380,526
Adjustment due to actuarial valuation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	-	9,321,176	1,148,869	-	-	10,470,045
Balance as at June 30, 2024	**155,300,000**	**2,717,786**	**971,719**	**20,028,814**	**(23,785,105)**	**155,233,214**

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

Chief Executive

Director

AHM SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30 2024

	Note	2024 (Rupees)	2023 (Rupees)
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit/(loss) before taxation		29,318,515	(2,934,930)
Adjustment for non-cash items:			
Depreciation		2,452,335	1,562,925
Gratuity Expense		1,638,572	1,230,109
Loss Allowance		1,870,917	4,163,778
Unrealized Gain/(loss) on Investment at FVTPL		(26,924,744)	5,460,975
Dividend income		(1,034,398)	(3,434,825)
Operating profit before working capital changes		(21,997,318)	8,982,962
Changes in working capital			
Decrease / (increase) in trade debts		(44,118,411)	1,218,269
Decrease / (increase) in advances, deposits and prepayments		17,262,207	22,378,763
(Decrease) / increase in trade and other payable		106,594,847	(103,899,369)
(Increase)/decrease in long term deposits		-	(2,500,000)
Net changes in working capital		79,738,643	(82,802,337)
Taxes paid		(3,627,785)	(3,190,506)
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities		83,432,055	(79,944,811)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of property and equipment		(4,320,400)	(9,180,359)
Acquisition of intangible assets		-	(1,750,000)
Short term investment		(42,926,090)	(74,503,646)
Dividend received		1,034,398	3,434,825
Net cash generated from investing activities		(46,212,092)	(81,999,180)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Share capital		-	-
Net cash generated from financing activities		-	-
Net increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalent		37,219,963	(161,943,991)
Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of the year		(27,378,509)	134,565,482
Cash and cash equivalent at end of the year	24	9,841,454	(27,378,509)

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

Chief Executive **Director**

AHM SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

1 Legal Status and Nature of Business

AHM Securities (Private) limited was incorporated under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 on June 07, 2001 as a private limited company. The Company is a corporate member of Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited. The registered office of the company is located at 154 Banglore Town, Off Tipu Sultan Road, Karachi and the company does not have any branch office. The principal activities of the Company are investment and share brokerage.

2 Basis of Preparation

2.1 Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting standards comprise of such International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as are notified under the Companies Act, 2017, provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017. In case requirements differ, the provisions or directives of the Companies Act, 2017 shall prevail.

2.2 Basis of Measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except Investments that are carried at fair value.

2.3 Functional and Presentation Currency

These financial statements are presented in Pak Rupees, which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company and have been rounded off to the nearest rupee.

2.4 Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of financial statements is in conformity with approved accounting 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.

The estimates and judgments that have a significant effect on the financial statements that are in respect of the following:

- Property and equipment (note 4)
- Income Tax Expense (note 23)

2.5 Changes in accounting standards, interpretations and pronouncements

a) Standard, interpretations and amendments to approved published accounting standards that became effective during the year

The following amendments to published standards are mandatory for the financial year beginning on July 1, 2023 and are relevant to the company.

(i) IAS 12 Application Guidance on Accounting for Minimum Taxes and Final Taxes

During the year the Institute of Chartered Accountant of Pakistan (ICAP) have withdrawn the Technical Release 27 "IAS 12, Income Taxes (Revised 2012)" and issued guidance - "IAS 12 Application Guidance on Accounting for Minimum Taxes and Final Taxes". The said guidance requires certain amounts of tax paid under minimum and final tax regime to be shown separately as a levy instead of showing it in current tax.

Accordingly, the impact has been incorporated in these financial statements retrospectively in accordance with the requirement of International Accounting Standard (IAS 8) - 'Accounting Policies, Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors'. There has been no effect on the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and earning per share as a result of this change.

Impacts on the Company's unconsolidated statement of profit or loss:

	'Had there been no change in accounting policy	Impact of change in accounting policy	After incorporating effects of change in accounting policy
	-----------------Rupees-----------------		
For the year ended June 30, 2024			
Minimum tax - levy	-	(2,786,011)	(2,786,011)
Final taxes - levy	-	(151,978)	(151,978)
Profit/(loss) before income tax	29,318,515	(2,937,989)	26,380,526
Income Tax Expense	(2,937,989)	2,937,989	-
For the year ended June 30, 2023			
Minimum tax - levy	-	(572,003)	(572,003)
Final taxes - levy	-	(910,885)	(910,885)
Profit/(loss) before income tax	(2,934,930)	(1,482,888)	(4,417,818)
Income Tax Expense	(1,482,888)	1,482,888	-

2.5 Changes in accounting standards, interpretations and pronouncements

a) Standard, interpretations and amendments to approved published accounting standards that became effective during the year

The following amendments to published standards are mandatory for the financial year beginning on July 1, 2023 and are relevant to the company.

(i) IAS 12 Application Guidance on Accounting for Minimum Taxes and Final Taxes

During the year the Institute of Chartered Accountant of Pakistan (ICAP) have withdrawn the Technical Release 27 "IAS 12, Income Taxes (Revised 2012)" and issued guidance - "IAS 12 Application Guidance on Accounting for Minimum Taxes and Final Taxes". The said guidance requires certain amounts of tax paid under minimum and final tax regime to be shown separately as a levy instead of showing it in current tax.

Accordingly, the impact has been incorporated in these financial statements retrospectively in accordance with the requirement of International Accounting Standard (IAS 8) - 'Accounting Policies, Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors'. There has been no effect on the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and earning per share as a result of this change.

Impacts on the Company's unconsolidated statement of profit or loss:

	'Had there been no change in accounting policy	Impact of change in accounting policy	After incorporating effects of change in accounting policy
	-----------------	Rupees	-----------------
For the year ended June 30, 2024			
Minimum tax - levy	-	(2,786,011)	(2,786,011)
Final taxes - levy	-	(151,978)	(151,978)
Profit/(loss) before income tax	29,318,515	(2,937,989)	26,380,526
Income Tax Expense	(2,937,989)	2,937,989	-
For the year ended June 30, 2023			
Minimum tax - levy	-	(572,003)	(572,003)
Final taxes - levy	-	(910,885)	(910,885)
Profit/(loss) before income tax	(2,934,930)	(1,482,888)	(4,417,818)
Income Tax Expense	(1,482,888)	1,482,888	-

(ii) Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS practice statements 2 'Making Materiality Judgments'

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

The 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 accounting policy information that user need to understand other information in the financial statements.

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

b) Standard, interpretations and amendments to approved published accounting standards that are not yet effective

Following are the amendments and interpretations to the accounting and reporting standards that will be mandatory for the Company's annual accounting periods beginning on or after July 1, 2024.

	Description effective for periods	Effective for periods
IAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements (Amendments)	January 01, 2024
IAS 8	Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors (Amendments)	January 01, 2024
IFRS 16	Leases (Amendments)	January 01, 2024
IAS 21	The Effects of changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (Amendments)	January 01, 2025
IFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Amendments)	January 01, 2026
IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts	January 01`, 2026
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments)	January 01, 2026

The Company expects that the adoption of the above revisions, amendments and interpretations of the standards will not have material effect on the Company's financial statements in the period of initial application.

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:

ч

- IFRS 1 First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards)

- IFRIC 12 Service Concession Arrangement

- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements

- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

3 Material Accounting Policy Information

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

3.1 Taxation

Income tax expense comprises of current, deferred and prior year tax. Income tax expense is recognized in profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

3.1.1 Current Tax

Provision for current tax is based on taxable income at the enacted or substantially enacted rates of taxation after taking into account available tax credits and rebates, if any. The charge for current tax includes adjustments to charge for prior years which arises from assessments/ developments made during the year, if any.

3.1.2 Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized using balance sheet method, in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of asset and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purpose. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement or the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using the enacted or substantively enacted rates or taxation.

The company recognizes deferred tax assets to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits for the foreseeable future will be available against which the asset can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

3.2 Minimum Taxes levy

Any excess over the amount designated as income tax under the scope of IAS 12 "Income Taxes", is then recognised as a levy falling under the scope of IFRIC 21/IAS 37. Hence, any excess over the amount designated as income tax under the scope of IAS 12 "Income Taxes" should be classified as Minimum Taxes levy and not income tax in the profit and loss account.

3.3 Final Taxes levy

Any final taxes paid which is not based on the taxable income, is then recognized as a levy falling under the scope of IFRIC 21/IAS 37. Hence, Final tax paid should be classified as Final Taxes levy and not income tax in the profit and loss account.

3.4 Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, 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. Cost incurred to replace a component of an item of property and equipment is capitalized, the asset so replaced is retired from use and its carrying amount is derecognized. Normal repairs and maintenance are charged to the profit and loss account in the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation on all property and equipment is charged to the profit and loss account using Straight Line method over the asset's useful life at the rates stated Note no. 4. The depreciation on property and equipment is charged full in the month of acquisition and no depreciation is charged in the month of disposal. Gains or losses on disposal of an item of property and equipment are recognized in the profit and loss account. The assets' residual value and useful life are reviewed at each financial year end, and adjusted if appropriate.

3.5 Intangible Assets

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

3.5.1 Trading Right Entitlement Certificate (TREC)

This is stated at cost less impairment if any, the carrying amount is reviewed at each balance sheet date to assess whether it is in excess of its recoverable amount, and when the carrying amount exceeds its estimated recoverable amount, is it written down to its estimated recoverable amount.

3.5.2 Amortization

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, instead they are systematically tested for impairment at each reporting date. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized at straight line basis over the useful life of the asset (at the rate specified in note 6 to these financial statements).

3.6 Trade debts and other receivables

Trade debts and other receivables are recognized at fair value and subsequently measure at cost less impairment losses, if any. Actual credit loss experience over past years is used to base the calculation of expected credit loss. Trade debts and other receivables considered irrecoverable are written off.

3.7 Provisions

A provision is recognized in the financial statements when the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation. The amount recognized as a provision reflects the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

3.8 Trade and Other Payable

Trade and other payables are recognized initially at fair value plus directly attributable cost, if any, and subsequently measured at amortized cost.

3.9 Revenue recognition

Brokerage Commission, corporate finance income and other income are recognized as and when services are rendered.

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive the dividend is established.

Income on continuous funding system transactions and bank deposits is recognized on a time proportionate basis that takes in to account the effective yield.

Mark-up income from investment in margin financing system is calculated on outstanding balance at agreed rates and recorded in profit and loss account.

3.10 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, bank balances and highly liquid short term investments with original maturities of three months or less, that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

3.11 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 obligation cannot be measured with sufficient liability.

3.12 Financial Instruments

3.12.1 Financial Assets

3.12.2 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. The Company classifies its financial assets into either of following three categories:

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.

Financial assets at "Fair value through other comprehensive income"

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

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 or,

It is an investment in equity instrument which is designated as at fair value through OCI in accordance with the irrevocable election available to the Company at initial recognition.

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

Financial assets at "Fair value through profit or loss"

A debt instrument can be classified as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains or losses on them on different bases.

All equity instruments are to be classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, except for those equity instruments for which the Company has elected to present value changes in other comprehensive income.

3.12.3 Subsequent measurement

Debt investments at "Fair value through other comprehensive income"

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest /markup income calculated using effective interest rate method, and impairment are recognized in the statement of profit and loss account. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. On de-recognition, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the statement of profit and loss account.

Equity Investments at "Fair value through other comprehensive income"

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in statement of profit and loss account unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and are never classified to the profit and loss account.

Financial asset at "Fair value through profit or loss"

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest/markup or dividend income, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss account.

Financial assets measured at Amortized cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest/ markup income, and impairment are recognized in the statement of profit and loss account.

3.12.4 Non Derivative financial assets

All non-derivative financial assets are initially recognized on trade date i.e. date on which the company becomes party to the respective contractual provisions. Non-derivative financial asset comprise loans and receivables that are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in active markets. The company derecognizes the financial asset. When the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires or it transfer the right to receive the contractual cash flow in a transaction in which substantially all risk and rewards of ownership of the financial assets are transferred or it neither transferred nor retain substantially all the of the risk and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the transferred asset.

3.12.5 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial Assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the financial statements only when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset and the company intends to either settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and to settle the liabilities simultaneously. Income and expense items of such assets and liabilities are also offset and the net amount is reported in the financial statement only when permitted by the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

3.12.6 Financial Liabilities

Financial Liabilities are initially recognized on trade date i.e. the date on which the company becomes party to thee respective contractual provisions. Financial Liabilities include markup bearing borrowings and trade and other payables. The company derecognizes the financial liabilities when contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire. Financial liability other than fair value through profit and loss are initially measured at fair value less any directly attributable transaction cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortized cost using effective interest rate method.

3.12.7 Impairment

Financial assets

The company recognized loss allowances for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) in respect of financial asset measured at amortized cost.

The company measures loss allowance at an amount equal to life time ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12 month ECLs:

Debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at reporting date; and

Other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowance for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

When determining whether the credit risk of financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based in the company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward- looking information.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

The gross carrying amount of financial asset is written off when the company has no reasonable expectations of recovering of a financial asset in its entirety or a proportion thereof. The company individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is reasonable expectation of recovery. The company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the company's procedures for the recovery of amounts due.

3.13 Non- financial assets

The carrying amounts of company's non- financial assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment, if such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount, being higher of value in use and fair value less cost to sell, is estimated. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre- tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together in to smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or group of assets. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

3.14 Staff retirement benefits - Defined benefit plan

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity regularly pays contributions into a separate fund but will continue to have legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. As a consequence, actuarial risk (that benefits will be less than expected) and investment risk (that assets will be insufficient to meet expected benefits) fall, in substance, on the entity.

The Company operates an unfunded gratuity scheme for its employees which is classified as a defined benefit plan.

The Company's obligation in respect of the defined benefit plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods and discounting that amount. The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

Remeasurements of the defined benefit liability (i.e. the actuarial gains or losses) are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income. The Company determines the interest expense on the defined benefit liability for the period by applying the discount rate to the defined benefit liability at the beginning of the annual reporting period, taking into account any changes in the defined benefit liability during the period as a result of benefit payments. Interest expense and other expenses related to the defined benefit plan are recognised in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

4. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	2024					
	Office Building	Office Equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Motor vehicles	Total
	(Rupees)					
As at July 01, 2023						
Cost	8,469,975	2,180,708	1,900,000	3,781,188	4,384,900	20,716,771
Accumulated depreciation	(211,749)	(790,114)	(335,000)	(3,580,336)	(1,125,167)	(6,042,366)
Net book value at the beginning of the yea	8,258,226	1,390,594	1,565,000	200,852	3,259,733	14,674,405
Changes during the year						
Additions during the year	1,400,000	2,715,400	-	205,000	-	4,320,400
Disposals - cost						-
Depreciation charge for the year	(986,998)	(252,489)	(190,000)	(183,248)	(839,600)	(2,452,335)
Disposals - Accumulated depreciation						-
Net book value at the end of the year	8,671,229	3,853,505	1,375,000	222,604	2,420,133	16,542,470
Analysis of net book value						
As at June 30, 2024						
Cost	9,869,975	4,896,108	1,900,000	3,986,188	4,384,900	25,037,171
Accumulated depreciation	(1,198,747)	(1,042,603)	(525,000)	(3,763,584)	(1,964,767)	(8,494,701)
Net book value at the end of the year	8,671,228	3,853,505	1,375,000	222,604	2,420,133	16,542,470
Depreciation rate (% per annum)	10%	10%	10%	30%	20%	

	2023					
	Office Building	Office Equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Motor vehicles	Total
	(Rupees)					
As at July 01, 2022						
Cost	-	1,470,324	1,900,000	3,781,188	4,384,900	11,536,412
Accumulated depreciation	-	(635,477)	(145,000)	(3,413,397)	(285,567)	(4,479,441)
Net book value at the beginning of the yea	-	834,847	1,755,000	367,791	4,099,333	7,056,971
Changes during the year						
Additions	8,469,975	710,384	-	-	-	9,180,359
Disposals - cost						-
Depreciation charge for the year	(211,749)	(154,637)	(190,000)	(166,939)	(839,600)	(1,562,925)
Disposals - Accumulated depreciation						-
Net book value at the end of the year	8,258,226	1,390,594	1,565,000	200,852	3,259,733	14,674,405
Analysis of net book value						
As at June 30, 2023						
Cost	8,469,975	2,180,708	1,900,000	3,781,188	4,384,900	20,716,771
Accumulated depreciation	(211,749)	(790,114)	(335,000)	(3,580,336)	(1,125,167)	(6,042,366)
Net book value at the end of the year	8,258,226	1,390,594	1,565,000	200,852	3,259,733	14,674,405
Depreciation rate (% per annum)	10%	10%	10%	30%	20%	

5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	2024		
	TREC (Note 5.1)	PMEX	Total
	.... (Rupees)		
As at July 01, 2023			
Cost	2,500,000	1,750,000	2,500,000
Accumulated ammortization	-	-	-
Net book value at the beginning of the year	2,500,000	1,750,000	2,500,000
Addition during the year	-	-	-
Disposals - cost	-	-	-
Ammortization for the year	-	-	-
Disposals - Accumulated ammortization	-	-	-
Net book value at the end of the year	2,500,000	1,750,000	4,250,000
Analysis of Net Book Value			
Cost	2,500,000	1,750,000	4,250,000
Accumulated ammortization	-	-	-
Net book value as at June 30, 2024	2,500,000	1,750,000	4,250,000
Rate of ammortization per annum (%)	-	-	

	2023		
	TREC	PMEX	Total
	.... (Rupees)		
As at July 01, 2022			
Cost	2,500,000	-	2,500,000
Accumulated ammortization	-	-	-
Net book value at the beginning of the year	2,500,000	-	2,500,000
Addition during the year	-	1,750,000	1,750,000
Disposals - cost	-	-	-
Ammortization for the year	-	-	-
Disposals - Accumulated ammortization	-	-	-
Net book value at the end of the year	2,500,000	(1,750,000)	2,500,000
Analysis of Net Book Value			
Cost	2,500,000	1,750,000	4,250,000
Accumulated ammortization	-	-	-
Net book value as at June 30, 2023	2,500,000	1,750,000	4,250,000
Rate of ammortization per annum (%)	-	-	

5.1 This represents TREC acquired on surrender of Stock Exchange membership Card. According to the Stock Exchanges (Corporatisation, Demutualization and Integration) Act 2012, the TRE Certificate may only be transferred once to a company intending to carry out shares brokerage business in the manner to be prescribed.

6. INVESTMENT AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OCI

Investment in shares of Pakistan Stock Exchange	6.1	**22,071,028**	12,749,852

6.1 This Represents 1,722,953 shares of Pakistan Stock Exchange.(2023: 1,722,953). These are pledge with PSX against Base minimum capital requirement.

		2024	2023
		(Rupees)	

7. LONG-TERM DEPOSITS

Deposits with

		2024	2023
- Central Depository Company		**100,000**	100,000
- Deposits in National Clearing Company		**1,400,000**	1,400,000
- National Commodity Building (NCEL)		**2,500,000**	2,500,000
- Pakistan Mercantile Exchange		**750,000**	750,000
		4,750,000	4,750,000

8. TRADE DEBTS

		2024	2023
Trade debts		**93,598,413**	49,480,002
Less: Expected credit loss	8.1	**(40,227,056)**	(38,356,139)
		53,371,357	11,123,863

8.1 Provision for expected credit loss

	2024	2023
Opening	**38,356,139**	34,192,361
Provision recorded during the year	**1,870,917**	4,163,778
Less: Write off during the year	**-**	-
	40,227,056	38,356,139

8.2 The aging analysis of trade debts are as follows:

	2024	2023
Past due 1 - 30 days	**52,017,216**	4,397,059
Past due 31 - 180 days	**1,786,327**	3,644,648
Past due 181 days - 1 year	**1,202,887**	2,097,419
More than one year	**38,591,984**	39,340,877
	93,598,413	49,480,002

8.3 Trade debts due from related parties

Name of related party	Gross amount due	Past due amount	Provision for expected credit losses	Reversal of provision for expected credit losses	Amount due written off	Net amount due	Maximum amount outstanding at any time during the year (8.3.1)
Anis Haji Muhammad	1,403,581	1,403,581	-	-	-	1,403,581	2,995,123
Younus Motiwala	196,258	196,258	196,258	-	-	196,258	196,258
Feroz Haji Mohammad	682,088	682,088	682,088	-	-	682,088	682,088
	2,281,927	2,281,927	878,346			2,281,927	

8.3.1 Maximum amount outstanding at any time during the year calculated by reference to month-end balances.

8.3.2 Aging analysis of trade debts due from related parties

Name of related party	Not past due	Past due				Total gross amount due
		Past due 0-30 days	Past due 31-180 days	Past due 181-365 days	Past due 365 days	
Anis Haji Muhammad		1,403,581				1,403,581
Younus Motiwala					196,258	196,258
Feroz Haji Mohammad	-	-	-	-	682,088	682,088
	-	**1,403,581**	-	-	**878,346**	**2,281,927**

uly

9. SHORT TERM INVESTMENT

	Note	2024	2023
Investment in quoted securities	9.1	**50,747,036**	32,073,856
Investment in Money Market	9.2	**128,870,305**	77,692,651
		179,617,341	109,766,507

9.1 Investments in quoted securities are stated at fair value at the year-end, using the year-end market prices. This investment pledge with Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited amounting to Rs 9,154,877 against Base Minimum Capital. National Clearing Company Pakistan Limited amounting to Rs 39,898,180 against Ready RMS and Future Contract.

10. ADVANCES, DEPOSITS, PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2024	2023
Advance tax - net	**571,879**	1,707,618
Tax refundable	**14,162,671**	12,337,136
Advance to staff	**1,628,389**	1,839,219
Nccpl - Exposure	**7,573,067**	17,888,895
Nccpl - Profit held of Future Market	**3,484,445**	9,432,861
Pmex - Clearing Deposit	**562,802**	538,894
Others	**1,640,789**	2,451,830
	29,624,042	46,196,453

11. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	2024	2023
Cash at bank		
Current accounts	**111,677,564**	17,336,395
Saving accounts	**-**	11,596
	111,677,564	17,347,991
Cash in hand	**7,790**	49,760
	111,685,354	17,397,751

11.1 Bank balances include customers' bank balances held in designated bank accounts amounting to Rs. 110.959 million (2023: 16.400 million).

12. SHARE CAPITAL

12.1 Authorized share capital

Authorized share capital comprises of 25,000,000 (2023: 25,000,000) Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each.

12.2 Issued, subscribed and paid up capital

	2024 (Rupees)	2023 (Rupees)
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital comprises of:		
Ordinary share capital	**155,300,000**	155,300,000
	155,300,000	155,300,000

12.2.1 The breakup of ordinary and preference share capital is as follows:

2024 (Numbers)	2023 (Numbers)		2024 (Rupees)	2023 (Rupees)
		Ordinary shares		
15,530,000	15,530,000	Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each paid in cash	**155,300,000**	155,300,000
15,530,000	15,530,000		**155,300,000**	155,300,000

12.2.2 Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding

	2024 (Numbers)	2023 (Numbers)
Ordinary shares		
Number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	**15,530,000**	15,530,000
Issued for cash	**-**	-
	15,530,000	15,530,000

12.3 PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING

Shareholders	Number of Shares 2024	Number of Shares 2023	Shareholding % 2024	Shareholding % 2023
Adam Haji Mohammad (Director)	**15,470,000**	15,470,000	**99.61%**	99.61%
Anis Haji Mohammad (Director)	**20,000**	20,000	**0.13%**	0.13%
Feroz Haji Mohammad (Director)	**20,000**	20,000	**0.13%**	0.13%
Younus Motiwala	**19,900**	19,900	**0.13%**	0.13%
Hammad Tahir (Chief Executive Officer)	**100**	100	**0.00%**	0.00%
	15,530,000	15,530,000	**100%**	100%

13. STAFF RETIREMENT BENEFITS - GRATUITY

The Company operates a unfunded gratuity scheme for its employees. The latest actuarial valuation of the plan was carried out as at June 30, 2024 by using the Projected Unit Credit method.

13.1 Movement in defined benefit obligation

	2024	2023
Opening defined benefit obligation	**7,066,445**	5,005,000
Adjustment in opening net liability		654,186
Past service cost	**-**	-
Current service cost	**557,107**	466,119
Interest on Defined Benefit Obligation	**1,081,465**	763,990
Benefits paid	**(400,000)**	-
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses	**(19,889)**	46,940
Experience adjustments	**(1,128,980)**	130,210
Closing defined benefit obligation	**7,156,148**	7,066,445

13.2 Expense recognized in the statement of profit or loss

	2024	2023
Current service cost	**557,107**	466,119
Past service cost	**-**	-
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	**1,081,465**	763,990
	1,638,572	1,230,109

13.3 Remeasurement losses / (gain) recognised in other comprehensive income

	2024	2023
Actuarial gain/(loss) on defined benefit obligation		
- Changes in demographic assumptions	**-**	-
- Changes in financial assumptions	**(19,889)**	46,940
- Changes in experience assumptions	**(1,128,980)**	130,210
	(1,148,869)	177,150

13.4 Changes in net liability

Opening net liability	**7,066,445**	5,659,186
Adjustment in opening net liability	**-**	-
Expense chargeable to P&L	**1,638,572**	1,230,109
Remeasurements charged in other comprehensive income	**(1,148,869)**	177,150
Benefits paid	**-**	-
Closing net liability	**7,556,148**	7,066,445
Benefits payable transferred to short term liability	**-**	-
Closing defined benefit obligation	**7,556,148**	7,066,445

13.5 Year end sensitivity analysis on defined benefit obligation

Discount Rate + 1%	**6,504,052**	6,416,897
Discount Rate - 1%	**7,906,172**	7,816,131
Salary Increase + 1%	**7,920,753**	7,831,553
Salary Increase - 1%	**6,480,155**	6,392,395

The above sensitivity analyses are based on the changes in assumptions while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of defined benefit obligation to significant assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected credit unit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied when calculating the liability recognized within the statement of financial position.

13.6 As of the reporting date, the average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 10 years.

13.7 Principal actuarial assumptions used

Discount rate used for interest cost in profit and loss	**15.75%**	13.50%
Discount rate used for year end obligation	**14.75%**	15.75%
Expected rate of increase in salary level (per annum)	**13.75%**	14.75%
Mortality rates	**SLIC 2001-2005**	SLIC 2001-2005

13.8 The defined benefit obligation exposes the Company to the following risks:

Final salary risks:

The risk that the final salary at the time of cessation of service is greater than what was assumed. Since the benefit is calculated on the final salary, the benefit amount would also increase proportionately.

Mortality risks:

The risk that the actual mortality experience is different. Similar to the withdrawal risk, the effect depends on the beneficiaries' service / age distribution and the benefit.

Withdrawal risks:

The risk of higher or lower withdrawal experience than assumed. The final effect could go either way depending on the beneficiaries' service / age distribution and the benefit.

14. SHORT TERM RUNNING FINANCE

Financing from financial institution	**14.1**	**101,843,900**	44,776,260

14.1 Running finance facilities of Rs 150 Million (2023: 75 Million) have been arranged from commercial bank under markup arrangement. The aggregate finance are secured against pledge of shares of listed companies and personal guarantee of directors of company. The markup charged on this facility was 3MK+2% per annum on daily outstanding balances payable quarterly.

wh

		2024	2023
		(Rupees)	
15. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLE			
Credit balances of clients	15.1.	**110,959,291**	16,399,559
Accrued and other payables		**3,520,000**	272,569
Exposure and profit withheld from Clients		**20,606,125**	31,124,787
Withholding Tax Payable		**14,638,670**	-
Accrued Markup		**7,463,928**	2,396,252
Workers Welfare Fund		**490,316**	490,316
		157,678,330	50,683,483

15.1 Credit balances of clients held by the company in separate bank accounts.

16. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

16.1. There were no contingencies and commitments as at June 30, 2024.

	2024	2023
	(Rupees)	
17. REVENUE FROM CONTRACT WITH CUSTOMERS		
Brokerage Income- gross	**31,502,832**	25;197,765
Sales tax	**(3,624,220)**	(2,898,858)
	27,878,612	22,298,907
18. OPERATING AND OTHER EXPENSES		
Salaries, allowances and other benefits	**25,820,259**	21,704,716
Printing, stationary , periodicals and fee subscriptions	**307,633**	125,372
Fees and Subscription	**728,246**	575,719
Utilities	**3,984,473**	2,782,643
Rent, rates and taxes	**5,509**	25,798
Repair and maintenance	**2,313,715**	2,904,736
Transaction charges	**3,686,252**	1,874,309
Entertainment	**1,785,966**	1,776,600
Depreciation	**2,452,335**	1,562,925
Expected credit loss	**1,870,917**	4,163,778
Commission Expense	**1,668,000**	1,978,952
Travelling expenses	**2,621,127**	1,912,747
Insurance	**-**	192,668
Communication	**1,301,973**	1,028,792
Auditor's remuneration	**345,000**	230,000
Legal and professional	**-**	79,900
Bank charges	**387,440**	18,458
Rent	**1,200,000**	600,000
Miscellaneous	**537,452**	53,711
Donations	**2,078,995**	2,182,825
	53,095,292	45,774,649
18.1. Auditor's Remuneration		
Audit services		
Annual audit fee	**242,000**	220,000
System audit fee	**85,000**	-
Out of pocket expenses	**18,000**	10,000
	345,000	**230,000**
19. FINANCE COST		
Markup on running finance	**18,471,032**	2,603,389
	18,471,032	2,603,389

wly

20. OTHER INCOME

Capital gain on quoted securities	**26,924,744**	(5,460,975)
Realised capital gain on treasury bills	**16,148,223**	5,902,311
Unrealised capital gain on treasury bills	**6,906,936**	1,491,551
Profit on bank deposit	**19,143,915**	13,306,329
Profit for cash exposure margin	**2,544,097**	2,761,142
Profit on mutual funds	**-**	1,709,018
Other	**303,914**	-
Income from dividend	**1,034,398**	3,434,825
	73,006,227	23,144,201

21. MINIMUM TAX - LEVY

This represents portion of minimum tax paid under relevant sub sections of section 113C of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (ITO, 2011), representing levy in terms of requirements of IFRIC 21/IAS 37.

22. FINAL TAX - LEVY

This represents portion of final taxes paid under relevant sub sections of section 5 and section 37a of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (ITO, 2011), representing levy in terms of requirements of IFRIC 21/IAS 37.

23. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

Income Tax Expense	**-**	-

23.1 Major components of income tax expense are a under:

Current tax expense	**-**	-
Prior tax expense	**-**	-
	-	-

23.2 The company has tax losses in the previous years, on which deferred tax asset amounting to Rs. 12.097 (2023: Rs. 8.054 million) will arise. However, as there is continous losses on account of operating income therefore deferred tax asset has not been recorded.

23.3 Relationship between tax expense and accounting profit

	2024 (Rupees)	2023 (Rupees)
Accounting profit/(loss) before income tax, minimum tax differential and final tax	**29,318,515**	(2,934,930)
levy	**(16,388,301)**	908,780
less: Accounting Profit/(loss) subject to final tax levy	**(12,930,214)**	2,026,150
Accounting profit/(loss) before taxation	**-**	-
Tax at the applicable rate 29% (2023:29%)	-	-
	-	-

23.4 Reconciliation of current tax charge charged as per tax laws for the year, with current tax recognised in the profit and loss account, is as follows:

Current tax liability for the year as per applicable tax laws	**2,937,989**	1,482,888
Portion of current tax liability as per tax laws, representing income tax under IAS 12	**-**	-
Portion of current tax computed as per tax laws, representing levy in terms of requirements of IFRIC	**(2,937,989)**	(1,482,888)
Difference	**-**	-

uly

24 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and bank balances	11	111,685,354	17,397,751
Short-term running finance	14	(101,843,900)	(44,776,260)
Cash and cash equivalents per statement of cash		**9,841,454**	(27,378,509)

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

25.1. Financial Instrument by Category

25.1.1 Financial Assets

	2024			
	At fair value through profit or loss account	**At fair value through OCI**	**At Amortized Cost**	**Total**
Long term loan, advances and deposits	-	-	**4,750,000**	**4,750,000**
Investment at fair value thorugh OCI	-	**22,071,028**	-	**22,071,028**
Short term investment	**50,747,036**	-	**128,870,305**	**179,617,341**
Trade debts	-	-	**53,371,357**	**53,371,357**
Advances, deposits and prepayments	-	-	**29,624,042**	**29,624,042**
Bank balances	-	-	**111,685,354**	**111,685,354**
	50,747,036	**22,071,028**	**328,301,058**	**401,119,122**

	2023			
	At fair value through profit or loss account	**At fair value through OCI**	**At Amortized Cost**	**Total**
Long term loan, advances and deposits	-	-	4,750,000	4,750,000
Investment at fair value thorugh OCI		12,749,852	-	12,749,852
Short term investment	32,073,856	-	77,692,651	109,766,507
Trade debts	-	-	11,123,863	11,123,863
Advances, deposits and prepayments	-	-	46,196,453	46,196,453
Bank balances	-	-	17,397,751	17,397,751
	32,073,856	12,749,852	157,160,718	201,984,426

25.1.2 Financial Liabilities

	2024	
	Amount	Total
Trade and other Payables	**157,678,330**	**157,678,330**
Short term running finance	**101,843,900**	**101,843,900**
	259,522,230	**259,522,230**

wly

	2023	
	Amount	Total
Trade and other Payables	50,683,483	50,683,483
Short term running finance	44,776,260	44,776,260
	95,459,743	95,459,743

25.2 Financial risk management

The company primarily invests in marketable securities and are subject to varying degress of risk.

The Board of Directors of the company has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the company's risk management framework. The company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

Credit risk
Liquidty risk
Market risk
Operational risk

25.2.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss, without taking in to account the fair value of any collateral. Credit risk arises from the inability of the issuers of the instruments, the relevant financial institutions or counter parties in case of placements or other arrangements to fulfil their obligations.

Exposure to Credit risk

Credit risk of the company arises principally from the trade debts, short term investments,loans and advances, deposits and other receivables. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

Credit risk is minimised due to the fact that the company invest only in high quality financial assets, all transactions are settled/paid for upon delivery. The company doesnot expect to incur material credit losses on its financial assets. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is as follows:

	2024	2023
	Rupees	
Long term deposits	**4,750,000**	4,750,000
Investment at Fair Value through OCI	**22,071,028**	12,749,852
Short term investment	**179,617,341**	109,766,507
Advances,deposits,prepayements and other receivable	**14,889,492**	32,151,699
Trade debts	**53,371,357**	11,123,863
Bank Balances	**111,677,564**	17,347,991
	386,376,782	187,889,912

25.2.2 Bank Balances

The Analysis below summarizes the credit quality of the company's bank balance:

AAA	**487,242**	-
AA+	**111,190,322**	17,347,991
why	**111,677,564**	17,347,991

25.2.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the company could be required to pay its liabilities earlier than expected or difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial liabilities as they fall due. prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficent cash and marketable securities, the availablity of funding to an adequate amount of committed credit facililities and the ability to close out market positions due to dynamic nature of business.

	2024				
	Carrying amount	**Contractual cash flows**	**Up to one year**	**One to two years**	**Two to five years**
Financial Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	157,678,330	157,678,330	157,678,330	-	-
Short term running finance	101,843,900	101,843,900	101,843,900		
	259,522,230	259,522,230	259,522,230		

	2023				
	Carrying amount	**Contractual cash flows**	**Up to one year**	**One to two years**	**Two to five years**
Financial Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	50,683,483	50,683,483	50,683,483	-	-
Short term running finance	44,776,260	44,776,260	44,776,260		
	95,459,743	95,459,743	95,459,743		

On the balance sheet date, the company has cash and bank balances of Rs. 111.685 million (2023: 17.398 million) and investments of Rs 201.688 million (2023: 122.516 million) for repayment of liabilities

25.2.4 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of the financial instrument may fluctuate as a result of changes in market intrest rates or the market price due to change in credit rating of the issuer or the instrument, management manages market risk by monitoring exposure on marketable securities by following the internal risk management and investment policies and guidelines.

Market risk comprises of three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

Currency risk

Foreign currency risk arises mainly where receivables and payables exist due to transactions in foreign currencies. Currently there is no currency risk as all financial assets and liabilities are in PKR.

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 risk. The company is exposed to interest rate risk on borrowings at floating interest rates from bank. However the amount of loan is not significant as compared to overall assets.

Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices(other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk) whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial insturment or its issuer, or factor affecting all or similar financial instrument traded in the market.

The company's listed securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainities about the future value of investment securities. The company manages the equity price through diversification and all instruments are made thorugh surplus funds.

The company is exposed to other price risk on investment in listed shares. The company manages the risk through portfolio diversification, as per recommendation of Investment committee of the company. The committee regularly monitors the performance of investees and assess the financial performance on on-going basis.

The 10 percent increase/(decrease) in market value of these instruments with all other variables held constant impact on profit and loss account of the company is as follows:

	Before Tax	
	10% Increase	10% Decrease
as at 30th June 2024	**17,961,734**	(17,961,734)
as at 30th June 2023	**10,976,651**	**(10,976,651)**

25.3 Fair value of Financial instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset are paid to transfer a liability in any orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The management is of the view that the fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are not significantly different from their carrying values in the financial statements.

The company measures fair value using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

Level 1: Fair value measurements using quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Fair value measurements using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: Fair value measurements using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (i.e. unobservable inputs).

Following is the fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities carried at fair value:

	2024		
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
	(Rupees)		
Investment in quoted securities	**72,818,064**	-	-
Investment in money market	**128,870,305**		
	201,688,369	-	-

	2023		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	(Rupees)		
Investment in quoted securities	44,823,708	-	-
Investment in money market	77,692,651		
	122,516,359	-	-

26. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

27. CAPITAL ADEQUACY LEVEL

Total Assets	421,911,592	220,908,831
Less: Total Liabilities	(266,678,378)	(102,526,188)
Less: Revaluation Reserves	-	-
Capital Adequacy Level.	**155,233,214**	**118,382,643**

While determining the value of total assets of TREC holder, the Notional value of the TREC held by AHM Securities (Private) Limited as at year ended 30th June 2024 determined by Pakistan Stock Exchange has been considered.

28 LIQUID CAPITAL BALANCE

S. No.	Head of Account	Value in Pak Rupees	Hair Cut / Adjustments	Net Adjusted Value
	Assets			
1.1	Property & Equipment	16,542,470	16,542,470	-
1.2	Intangible Assets	4,250,000	4,250,000	-
1.3	Investment in Govt. Securities	128,870,305	-	128,870,305
1.4	Investment in Debt. Securities	-	-	-
1.5	Investment in Equity Securities (listed)	72,818,064	37,925,867	34,892,196
1.6	Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	-
1.7	Investment in associated companies/undertaking	-	-	-
1.8	Statutory or regulatory deposits.	4,750,000	4,750,000	-
1.9	Margin deposits with exchange and clearing house.	7,573,067	-	7,573,067
1.10	Deposit with authorized intermediary against borrowed	-	-	-
1.11	Other deposits and prepayments	-	-	-
1.12	Accrued interest, profit or mark-up	-	-	-
1.13	Dividends receivables.	-	-	-
1.14	Amounts receivable against Repo financing.	-	-	-
1.15	**Advances and receivables other than trade**			
	(i) Short term loan to employees	1,628,389	1,628,389	-
	(ii) Advance tax	14,734,550	14,734,550	-
	(iii) Other cases	2,203,591	2,203,591	-
1.16	Receivables from clearing house or securities exchange(s)	3,484,445	-	3,484,445
1.17	**Receivables from customers**			
	i. Trade receivables not more than 5 days overdue	41,248,206	-	41,248,206
	ii. Trade receivables are overdue, or 5 days or more	50,264,539	39,544,969	10,719,570
	iii. Trade receivables from related parties.	2,085,669	2,085,669	-
1.18	**Cash and Bank balances**			
	i. Bank Balance-proprietory accounts	231,030	-	231,030
	ii. Bank balance-customer accounts	111,446,534	-	111,446,534
	iii. Cash in hand	7,790	-	7,790
1.19	Subscription money against investment in IPO/ offer for			
	Total Assets	462,138,649		338,473,143

wy

Liabilities				
2.1	**Trade Payables**			
	i. Payable to customers	110,959,291	-	110,959,291
2.2	**Current Liabilities**			
	i. Accruals and other payables	25,622,598	-	25,622,598
	ii. Short-term borrowings	101,843,900	-	101,843,900
	ii. Other liabilities as per accounting principles and included in the financial statements	21,096,441	-	21,096,441
2.3	**Non-Current Liabilities**			
	i. Staff retirement benefits	7,156,148	-	7,156,148
2.4	Subordinated Loans	-	-	-
2.5	Advance against shares for Increase in Capital.	-	-	-
	Total Liabilites	**266,678,378**		**266,678,378**
	Ranking Liabilities Relating to :			
3.1	Concentration in Margin Financing	-	-	-
3.2	Concentration in securites lending and borrowing	-	-	-
3.3	Net underwriting Commitments	-	-	-
3.4	Negative equity of subsidiary	-	-	-
3.5	Foreign exchange agreements and foreign currency	-	-	-
3.6	Amount Payable under REPO	-	-	-
3.7	Repo adjustment	-	-	-
3.8	Concentrated proprietary positions	-	2,276,393	2,276,393
3.9	Opening Positions in futures and options	-	-	-
3.10	Short selll positions	-	-	-
	Total Ranking Liabilites	**-**	**-**	**2,276,393**
	Grand Total	**195,460,271**	**-**	**69,518,373**

29. REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

	2024			2023		
	Chief Executive	**Directors**	**Executives**	**Chief Executive**	**Directors**	**Executives**
	.... Rupees					
Managerial remuneration	**3,027,230**	-	**3,733,000**	2,785,113	-	3,738,000
Bonus	**474,000**	-	-	-	-	-
	3,501,230	-	**3,733,000**	2,785,113	-	3,738,000
Number of persons (including those who worked part of the year)	1	-	2	1	-	2

why

30 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties comprise associated companies, companies where directors also hold directorship, retirement benefits fund and key management personnel. Significant transactions with related parties during the year are as under:

Name of the related party	Relationship with the related party	Transactions during the year and year end balances	2024 (Rupees)	2023 (Rupees)
Hammad Tahir	CEO/Shareholder	Remuneration	3,027,230	2,785,113
Feroz Haji Mohammad	Shareholder/Director	Trade debts	682,088	682,088
Anis Haji Muhammad	Shareholder/Director	Trade debts	1,403,581	-
Younus Motiwala	Shareholder/Director	Trade debts	196,258	196,258

31 OTHER DISCLOSURES UNDER REGULATION 34(2) OF THE SECURITIES BROKER (LICENSING AND OPERATIONS) REGULATION 2016:

The disclosures under the regulation 34(2), other than disclosed elsewhere in these annual financial statements are as follows:

31.1 During the year there was no movement in shareholding of more than 5% of the shares.

31.2 As at June 30, 2024, neither company's shares pledged with financial institutions, nor customer shares maintained with the company pledged with financial institutions.

31.3 As at June 30, 2024, the value of customer shares maintained with the company sub-Accounts held in the Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited is Rs. 958.226 million (June 30, 2023: Rs. 818.477 million).

31.4 Company prepares these financial statements on the settlemenr date basis and accordingly account for income, assets and liabilities

32. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

	2024 (Numbers)	2023 (Numbers)
Total employees of the Company at the year end	12	12
Average employees of the Company during the year	12	12

33. CORREPONDING FIGURES

Comparative information has been re-classified, re-arranged or additionally incorporated in these financial statements, wherever necessary, to facilitate comparison and to conform with changes in presentation in the current year.

34 DATE OF AUTHORISATION

34.1 These financial statements were approved by the Company's board of directors and authorised for issue on 04 OCT 2024.

Chief Executive

Director