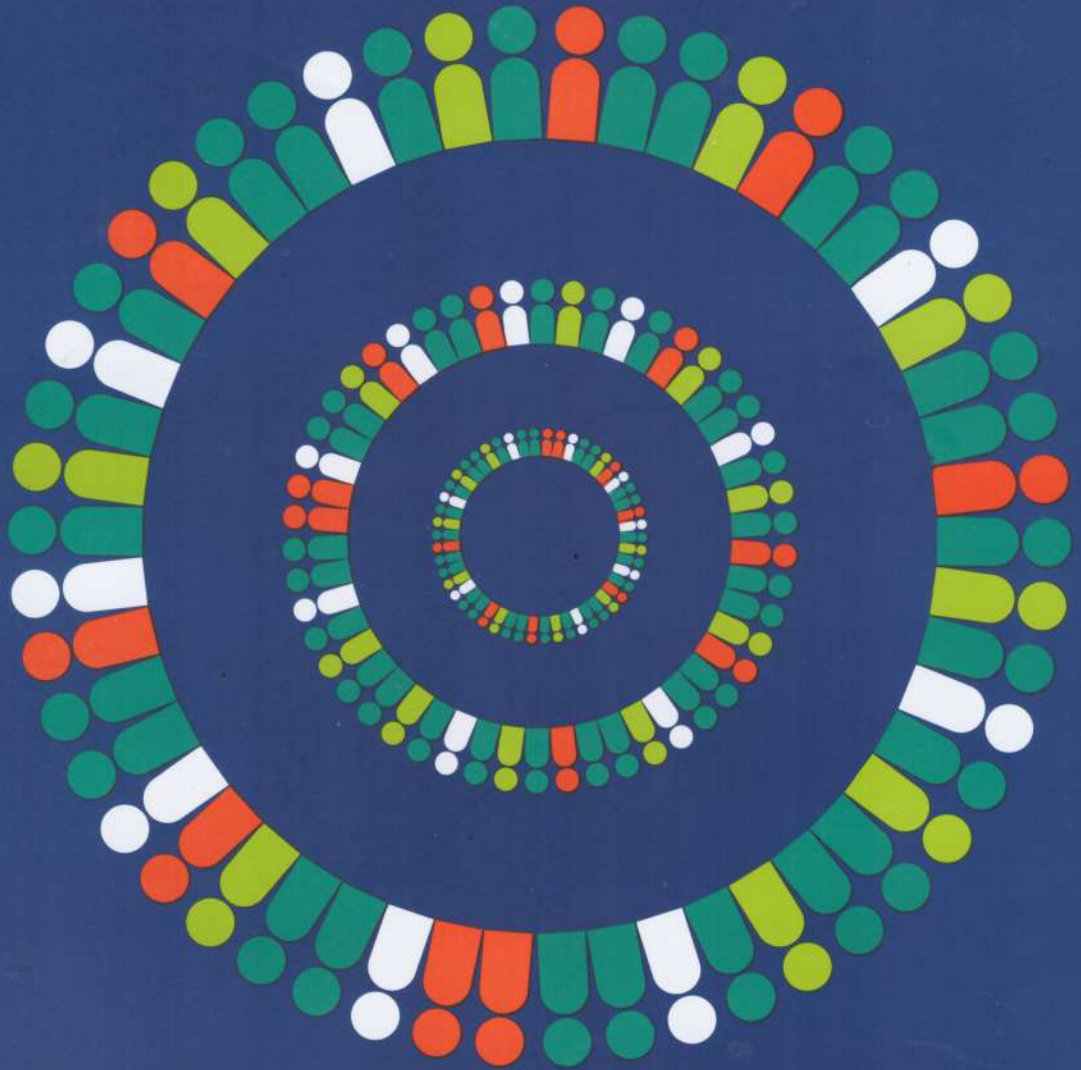


Zillion Capital Securities (Private)
Limited
Financial Statements
For the year ended
June 30, 2025





ZILLION CAPITAL SECURITIES (PVT) LTD.

TREC HOLDER : PAKISTAN STOCK EXCHANGE LIMITED.

TREC Number: 047, Registration Number: BRP: 282

Registered Office: Office No. # 727-729, 7th Floor, Stock Exchange Building,
Stock Exchange Road, Karachi-74000, Pakistan.

Tel: (021) 32472330, 32472103 | Fax: (021) 32429073

E-mail: info@zcs.com.pk - customersupport@zcs.com.pk

Website: www.zcs.com.pk | Facebook: facebook.com/zcspak | Twitter: twitter.com/zcspak

UNDERTAKING

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 2025. The Summarized results for the year ended 30th June 2025 are as under:

Financial results	2025
Operating Revenue	22,925,556
Profit before Taxation	26,902,699
Taxation	(703,050)
Profit after Tax	26,199,649

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: October 7, 2025

Karachi



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Website: www.zcs.com.pk | Facebook: facebook.com/zcspak | Twitter: twitter.com/zcspak

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

To the members of ZILLION CAPITAL SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED

UNDERTAKING

I, **Imtiaz Ibrahim** Chief Executive Officer of Zillion Capital Securities (Private) Limited, a TRE Certificate Holder of Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited having our registered office at Room no 727-729, 7th floor, Pakistan Stock Exchange Building, I.I chundigarh Road Karachi, herein after called the "company" do hereby undertake that:

- I. There are no transactions entered into by the broker during the year, which are fraudulent, illegal or in violation of any securities market laws;
- II. The company is complied with Corporate Governance Code For Securities Broker as per the criteria specified in Annexure D of Securities Brokers (Licensing and Operations) Regulations, 2016;

Date: October 07, 2025

Imtiaz Ibrahim
Chief Executive Officer



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of **ZILLION CAPITAL SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of **ZILLION CAPITAL SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at **June 30, 2025** and the statement of profit or loss, the statement of 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, 2025 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.

Information Other than Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

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 enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease 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 **Imran Iqbal**.

UHY Hassan Nawaz

KARACHI

DATE: October 7, 2025

UDIN: AR202510215ZrmB2gGPN

ZILLION CAPITAL SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT JUNE 30, 2025

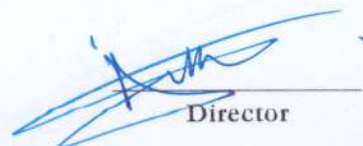
	Note	2025 (Rupees)	2024 (Rupees)
<u>ASSETS</u>			
<u>NON CURRENT ASSETS</u>			
Property and equipment	4	13,189,181	9,872,428
Intangible assets	5	2,750,000	2,750,000
Investment at fair value through OCI	6	10,628,600	13,850,095
Long term deposits	7	7,350,000	7,350,000
		33,917,781	33,822,523
<u>CURRENT ASSETS</u>			
Trade debts	8	74,349,569	97,174,171
Investment at fair value through profit & loss	9	8,219,302	5,781,715
Advances, deposits, prepayments and other receivables	10	27,385,997	31,497,128
Cash and bank balances	11	24,964,304	3,859,419
		134,919,172	138,312,433
		168,836,953	172,134,956
<u>SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES</u>			
Authorized capital	12.1	150,000,000	150,000,000
Share capital			
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	12.2	101,500,000	101,500,000
Capital Reserves			
Surplus on revaluation of property and equipment	12.3	4,964,320	5,584,860
Surplus / (Deficit) - Investment at FVTOCI		7,561,130	5,122,383
Capital contribution from director		-	-
Revenue reserves			
Accumulated Profit/(Loss)		26,237,839	(4,157,863)
		140,263,289	108,049,380
<u>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</u>			
Deferred tax liability	13	-	-
<u>CURRENT LIABILITIES</u>			
Trade and other payable	14	28,573,664	27,868,582
Short term running finance	15	-	36,216,994
		28,573,664	64,085,576
Contingencies and commitments	16	-	-
		168,836,953	172,134,956

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



Chief Executive





Director

ZILLION CAPITAL SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	Note	2025 (Rupees)	2024 (Rupees)
Revenue from contract with customers	17	22,925,556	17,107,733
Operating and administrative expenses	18	(20,395,116)	(17,822,212)
Operating (Loss)		<u>2,530,440</u>	<u>(714,479)</u>
Finance cost	19	(3,179,230)	(2,978,361)
Other charges		(562,444)	(443,882)
Other income	20	28,357,180	26,414,320
Profit/(loss) before income tax, minimum tax differential and final tax		<u>27,145,946</u>	<u>22,277,598</u>
Minimum tax - levy	21	-	-
Final taxes - levy	22	(243,247)	(83,472)
		(243,247)	(83,472)
Profit/(loss) before income tax		26,902,699	22,194,126
Taxation	23	(703,050)	(294,780)
NET PROFIT/ (LOSS) AFTER TAXATION		<u><u>26,199,649</u></u>	<u><u>21,899,346</u></u>
Earning / (loss) per share-basic and diluted		<u><u>25.81</u></u>	<u><u>21.58</u></u>

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



Chief Executive




Director

ZILLION CAPITAL SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	2025 <i>(Rupees)</i>	2024 <i>(Rupees)</i>
Profit/(loss) for the year	26,199,649	21,899,346
Other comprehensive income:		
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified in profit or loss		
Unrealised loss on revaluation of investments at fair value through OCI	5,760,800	5,849,259
Surplus on revaluation of property and equipment - net of deferred tax	(620,540)	(620,540)
(Decrease)/Increase in capital contribution from director	-	(3,663,645)
	5,140,260	1,565,074
 TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/LOSS	31,339,909	23,464,420

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



Chief Executive





Director


ZILLION CAPITAL SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	Share capital	Capital Reserves			Revenue Reserves	Total
	Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	Revaluation surplus	Surplus/ (Deficit) - Investment- (FVTOCI)	Capital contribution from director	Accumulated Profit/(Loss)	
-----Rupees-----						
Balance as at June 30, 2023	101,500,000	6,205,400	(726,876)	3,663,645	(26,677,749)	83,964,420
Net profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	21,899,346	21,899,346
<u>Other comprehensive income:</u>						
Surplus/(Deficit) on Investment at fair value through OCI	-	-	5,849,259	-	-	5,849,259
Transfer on account of incremental depreciation (net of tax)	-	(620,540)	-	-	620,540	-
Effect of discounting of long term loan from directors	-	-	-	(3,663,645)	-	(3,663,645)
Balance as at June 30, 2024	101,500,000	5,584,860	5,122,383	-	(4,157,863)	108,049,380
Net profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	26,199,649	26,199,649
<u>Other comprehensive income:</u>						
Surplus/(Deficit) on Investment at fair value through OCI	-	-	5,760,800	-	-	5,760,800
Decrease in Surplus due to sell of PSX shares' during the year	-	-	(3,322,053)	-	3,322,053	-
Transfer on account of incremental depreciation (net of tax)	-	(620,540)	-	-	874,000	253,460
Effect of discounting of long term loan from directors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at June 30, 2025	101,500,000	4,964,320	7,561,130	-	26,237,839	140,263,289

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


 Chief Executive





 Director

ZILLION CAPITAL SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	Note	2025 (Rupees)	2024 (Rupees)
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit/(Loss) before taxation		27,145,946	22,277,598
<u>Adjustment for non-cash items:</u>			
Depreciation		1,963,010	1,802,440
Capital Gain/(loss)-Investment at FVTPL		(23,775,490)	(20,791,876)
Dividend income		(1,621,642)	(556,477)
Loss/Gain on disposal		8,137	(1,338,750)
Loss on extinguishment of liability		-	-
Unwinding of long term loan from director		-	-
Other		-	(1,471,534)
Expense / (Reversal) of expected credit loss		1,176,938	1,672,942
Operating profit before working capital changes		(22,249,047)	(20,683,255)
<u>Changes in working capital</u>			
(Increase)/decrease in trade debts		21,647,663	(50,967,353)
(Increase)/Decrease in advances, deposits and prepayments		4,112,091	(21,276,430)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade and other payable		705,082	23,130,523
Net changes in working capital		26,464,836	(49,113,260)
Taxes paid		(693,797)	(454,803)
Net cash generated from operating activities		30,667,938	(47,973,720)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of property and equipment		(5,357,900)	(25,000)
Sale proceed of property and equipment		70,000	2,000,000
Proceeds from sale of Investment		21,337,903	25,618,502
Acquisition/Disposal of long term investments - net of sales		8,982,296	-
Dividend received		1,621,642	556,477
Net cash generated from investing activities		26,653,941	28,149,979
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of long term loan		-	(7,500,000)
Net cash generated from financing activities		-	(7,500,000)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalent		57,321,879	(27,323,742)
Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of the year		(32,357,575)	(5,033,833)
Cash and cash equivalent at end of the year	24	<u>24,964,304</u>	<u>(32,357,575)</u>

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



Chief Executive





Director

ZILLION CAPITAL SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

1 Legal Status and Nature of Business

Zillion Capital 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 room no 727-729, 7th floor, Pakistan Stock Exchange Building, I.I chundigarh Road Karachi, Pakistan and the company does not have any branch office. The principal activities of the Company are to carry on the business of share brokerage, under writing of public issues, investment and portfolio management.

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 24)

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, 2024 and are relevant to the company. However these do not have any significant impact on Company's 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, 2025.

Description effective for periods		Effective for periods
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, 2025:

- 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 except office premises that are valued at market value 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. Office premises are stated at Fair value less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses if any. The fair value of property is determined by approved valuer after every 5 years.

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, it is 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 the 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.

4. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	2025					Total
	Office premises	Office Equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Vehicles	
	------(Rupees)-----					
As at July 01, 2024						
Cost / Revalued Asset	9,940,000	778,760	919,218	2,319,701	3,978,000	17,935,679
Accumulated depreciation	(2,074,000)	(700,423)	(754,342)	(2,195,818)	(2,338,668)	(8,063,251)
Net book value at the beginning of the year	7,866,000	78,337	164,876	123,883	1,639,332	9,872,428
Changes during the year						
Additions during the year	5,000,000	52,500			305,400	5,357,900
Revaluation Surplus						-
Disposals - cost			(662,150)	(1,945,000)	(133,000)	(2,740,150)
Depreciation charge for the year	(1,202,333)	(20,577)	(38,560)	(86,615)	(614,925)	(1,963,010)
Disposals - Accumulated depreciation			662,150	1,945,000	54,863	2,662,013
Net book value at the end of the year	11,663,667	110,260	126,316	37,268	1,251,670	13,189,181
Analysis of net book value						
As at June 30, 2025						
Cost	14,940,000	831,260	257,068	374,701	4,150,400	20,553,429
Accumulated depreciation	(3,276,333)	(721,000)	(130,752)	(337,433)	(2,898,730)	(7,364,248)
Net book value at the end of the year	11,663,667	110,260	126,316	37,268	1,251,670	13,189,181
Depreciation rate (% per annum)	10%	15%	15%	30%	15%	
	2024					Total
	Office premises	Office Equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Vehicles	
	------(Rupees)-----					
As at July 01, 2023						
Cost	9,940,000	753,760	919,218	2,319,701	5,128,000	19,060,679
Accumulated depreciation	(1,200,000)	(657,433)	(715,782)	(2,089,378)	(2,086,968)	(6,749,561)
Net book value at the beginning of the year	8,740,000	96,327	203,436	230,323	3,041,032	12,311,118
Changes during the year						
Additions during the year	-	25,000	-	-	-	25,000
Revaluation Surplus	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals - cost	-	-	-	-	(1,150,000)	(1,150,000)
Depreciation charge for the year	(874,000)	(42,990)	(38,560)	(106,440)	(740,450)	(1,802,440)
Disposals - Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	-	488,750	488,750
Net book value at the end of the year	7,866,000	78,337	164,876	123,883	1,639,332	9,872,428
Analysis of net book value						
As at June 30, 2024						
Cost	9,940,000	778,760	919,218	2,319,701	3,978,000	17,935,679
Accumulated depreciation	(2,074,000)	(700,423)	(754,342)	(2,195,818)	(2,338,668)	(8,063,251)
Net book value at the end of the year	7,866,000	78,337	164,876	123,883	1,639,332	9,872,428
Depreciation rate (% per annum)	10%	15%	15%	30%	15%	

- 4.1 On June 30, 2023, the company elected to measure office premises using the revaluation model. The fair value of the company's office premises are determined by an independent professionally qualified valuer.
- 4.2 The carrying values of the office premises would have been Rs. 0 under the cost model.
- 4.3 The forced sale value of the revalued of office premises has been assessed at Rs. 9,940,000 as per valuation report of M/s Muhammad Siddique Associates (Pvt) Limited vide report dated 12 May 2023.

5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	2025		
	TREC (Note 5.1)	PMEX- Membership	Total
As at July 01, 2024			
Cost	5,000,000	250,000	5,250,000
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(2,500,000)	-	(2,500,000)
Net book value at the beginning of the year	2,500,000	250,000	2,750,000
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals - cost	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	-	-	-
Disposals - Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-
Net book value at the end of the year	2,500,000	250,000	2,750,000
Analysis of Net Book Value			
Cost	5,000,000	250,000	5,250,000
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(2,500,000)	-	(2,500,000)
Net book value as at June 30, 2025	2,500,000	250,000	2,750,000
Rate of ammortization per annum (%)	-	-	-

	2024		
	TREC (Note 5.1)	PMEX- Membership	Total
As at July 01, 2023			
Cost	5,000,000	250,000	5,250,000
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(2,500,000)	-	(2,500,000)
Net book value at the beginning of the year	2,500,000	250,000	2,750,000
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals - cost	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	-	-	-
Disposals - Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-
Net book value at the end of the year	2,500,000	250,000	2,750,000
Analysis of Net Book Value			
Cost	5,000,000	250,000	5,250,000
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(2,500,000)	-	(2,500,000)
Net book value as at June 30, 2024	2,500,000	250,000	2,750,000
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 the company intending to carry out shares brokerage business in the manner to be prescribed.

6. INVESTMENT AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OCI

	2025 (Rupees)	2024 (Rupees)
Investment in quoted Securities	6.1 10,628,600	13,850,095

6.1 This represents 380,000 (2024: 1,081,194) shares of Pakistan Stock Exchange which are pledged with JS Bank Limited against running finance facility.

7 LONG TERM DEPOSITS

Deposits with:

- National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited (NCCPL)
- Ncel Building Management Limited
- Pakistan Mercantile Exchange (PMEX)
- Central Depository company (CDC)

1,400,000	1,400,000
5,000,000	5,000,000
850,000	850,000
100,000	100,000
7,350,000	7,350,000

8. TRADE DEBTS

- Trade debts 8.1
Provision for expected credit loss 8.2

81,722,391	103,370,054
(7,372,822)	(6,195,883)
74,349,569	97,174,171

8.1 Aging Analysis

- Past due 1 - 30 days
Past due 31 - 180 days
Past due 181 days - 1 year
More than one year

74,004,344	90,978,287
326,281	-
-	-
7,391,767	12,391,767
81,722,391	103,370,054

8.2 Expected credit loss

- Opening
Provision recorded during the year
Reversal of expected credit loss
Less: Write off during the year

6,195,883	4,522,942
1,176,939	1,672,941
-	-
-	-
7,372,822	6,195,883

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)
Imtiaz	55,731,301	55,731,301	-	-	-	55,731,301	114,261,786
Abdul Aziz	487,808	487,808	-	-	-	487,808	2,804,980
Muhammad Iqbal	330,698	330,698	-	-	-	330,698	8,773,339
Muhammad Zafar	900,622	900,622	-	-	-	900,622	1,488,795
Asif Ibrahim	13,257,688	13,257,688	-	-	-	13,257,688	35,903,712
	70,708,117	70,708,117				70,708,117	

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 366 days	
Imtiaz		55,731,301	-	-	-	55,731,301
Abdul Aziz		487,808	-	-	-	487,808
Muhammad Iqbal		330,698	-	-	-	330,698
Muhammad Zafar		900,622	-	-	-	900,622
Asif Ibrahim		13,257,688	-	-	-	13,257,688
		70,708,117	-	-	-	70,708,117

12.3 SURPLUS ON REVALUATION OF PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

The revaluation surplus represents net cumulative increase in the carrying amount as a result of revaluation of property, plant and equipment carried at revalued amount.

	2025 (Rupees)	2024 (Rupees)
Revaluation surplus as at July 1		
Surplus/(deficit) arising on revaluation :		
Office premises	8,740,000	8,740,000
Deferred tax liability on revaluation surplus	<u>(2,534,600)</u>	<u>(2,534,600)</u>
	5,584,860	6,205,400
Net amount transferred to unappropriated profit on account of		
Incremental depreciation	<u>(874,000)</u>	<u>(874,000)</u>
Deferred tax on incremental depreciation	<u>253,460</u>	<u>253,460</u>
	<u>(620,540)</u>	<u>(620,540)</u>
	<u>4,964,320</u>	<u>5,584,860</u>

13. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY

The deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability relate to income tax in the same jurisdiction, and the law allows net settlement. Therefore, they have been offset in the statement of financial position as follows:

		2025 (Rupees)	2024 (Rupees)
Deferred tax liability on revaluation surplus	14.1	2,027,680	2,281,140
Deferred tax asset on unrecognized tax losses and depreciation		<u>(2,027,680)</u>	<u>(2,281,140)</u>
		-	-

13.1 DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY ON REVALUATION SURPLUS

	2025	2024
Opening	2,281,140	2,534,600
During the year	<u>(253,460)</u>	<u>(253,460)</u>
Closing	<u>2,027,680</u>	<u>2,281,140</u>

14. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLE

Credit balances of clients	14.1.	8,418,691	2,968,737
Accrued Expenses		2,738,562	1,291,149
Audit Fees Payable		260,000	260,000
Other payable		<u>17,156,411</u>	<u>23,348,696</u>
		<u>28,573,664</u>	<u>27,868,582</u>

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

15. SHORT TERM-RUNNING FINANCE

Financing from Financial Institution.	15.1	-	36,216,994
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15.1 Running finance facilities of Rs 100 Million (2024: 100 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 these facility ranges from 3 month KIBOR+2% per annum on daily outstanding balances payable quarterly.

16. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

16.1. There were no contingencies and commitments as at June 30, 2025.

	2025	2024
	(Rupees)	
17. REVENUE FROM CONTRACT WITH CUSTOMERS		
Brokerage Income- gross	26,364,389	19,331,738
Less : Sales tax	(3,438,833)	(2,224,005)
	<u>22,925,556</u>	<u>17,107,733</u>
18. OPERATING AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
Salaries, allowances and other benefits	10,405,990	8,731,395
Printing, stationary and periodicals	27,600	20,550
Utilities	934,100	736,213
Conveyance Expense	281,134	218,206
Communication Expense	379,596	255,465
Rent, rates and taxes	728,684	579,880
Fee and subscription	1,343,235	873,323
Insurance	89,640	266,602
Entertainment	612,360	435,578
Repair and Maintenance	456,350	427,400
Software Maintenance	1,161,000	981,000
Auditor's remuneration	260,000	260,000
Expected Credit Loss	1,176,938	1,672,942
Legal and Professional	103,840	78,815
Depreciation	1,963,010	1,802,440
Bank charges	330,950	267,114
Miscellaneous	140,689	215,289
	<u>20,395,116</u>	<u>17,822,212</u>
18.1 Auditor's remuneration		
Audit services		
Annual audit fee	260,000	240,000
Out of pocket expenses		20,000
	<u>260,000</u>	<u>260,000</u>
19. FINANCE COST		
Markup on running finance	3,179,230	2,978,361
	<u>3,179,230</u>	<u>2,978,361</u>
20. OTHER INCOME		
Capital Gain/(loss)-Investment at FVTPL	23,775,490	20,791,876
Income from dividend	1,621,642	556,477
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	(8,137)	1,338,750
Profit on margin deposits	2,968,185	2,131,547
Other	-	1,595,670
	<u>28,357,180</u>	<u>26,414,320</u>
21. MINIMUM TAX - LEVY		

This represents portion of minimum tax paid under relevant sub sections of section 113 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 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	703,050	294,780
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23.1 Major components of income tax expense are a under:

Current tax expense	449,590	294,780
Deferred tax	253,460	-
	<u>703,050</u>	<u>294,780</u>

23.2 The company has tax losses in the previous years, on which deferred tax asset amounting to Rs. 11.194 million (2024: 12.957) will arise. Therefore deferred tax asset is recorded to the extent of deferred tax liability.

23.3 Relationship between tax expense and accounting profit

	2025	2024
	(Rupees)	
Accounting profit/(loss) before income tax, minimum tax differential and final tax	27,145,946	22,277,598
less: Accounting Profit/(loss) subject to minimum tax levy	-	-
less: Accounting Profit/(loss) subject to final tax levy	(24,914,396)	(20,711,019)
Accounting profit/(loss) before taxation	2,231,550	1,566,579
Tax at the applicable rate 29% (2024:29%)	647,149	454,308
Deferred tax	55,901	(159,528)
	<u>703,050</u>	<u>294,780</u>

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	692,837	378,252
Portion of current tax liability as per tax laws, representing income tax under IAS 12	(449,590)	(294,780)
Portion of current tax computed as per tax laws, representing levy in terms of requirements of IFRIC 21/IAS 37	(243,247)	(83,472)
Difference	-	-

24 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and bank balances	11	24,964,304	3,859,419
Short-term running finance	15	-	(36,216,994)
Cash and cash equivalents per statement of cash flows		<u>24,964,304</u>	<u>(32,357,575)</u>

24 CAPITAL ADEQUACY LEVEL

Total Assets	168,836,953	172,134,956
Less: Total Liabilities	(28,573,664)	(64,085,576)
Less: Revaluation Reserves	(4,964,320)	(5,584,860)
Capital Adequacy Level.	<u>135,298,969</u>	<u>102,464,520</u>

While determining the value of total assets of TREC holder, the Notional value of the TREC held by Zillion Capital Securities (Private) Limited as at year ended 30th June 2025 determined by Pakistan Stock Exchange has been considered.

23. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

23.1. Financial Instrument by Category

23.1.1 Financial Assets

2025			
At fair value through profit or loss	At fair value through OCI	At Amortized Cost	Total
Long term loan, advances and deposits		7,350,000	7,350,000
Investment at fair value through OCI	10,628,600		10,628,600
Investment at fair value through P&L	8,219,302		8,219,302
Trade debts		74,349,569	74,349,569
Advances, deposits and prepayments		27,385,997	27,385,997
Bank balances		24,964,304	24,964,304
8,219,302	10,628,600	134,049,870	152,897,772

2024			
At fair value through profit or loss	At fair value through OCI	At Amortized Cost	Total
Long term loan, advances and deposits	-	7,350,000	7,350,000
Investment at fair value through OCI	13,850,095	-	13,850,095
Investment at fair value through P&L	5,781,715	-	5,781,715
Trade debts	-	97,174,171	97,174,171
Advances, deposits and prepayments	-	31,497,128	31,497,128
Bank balances	-	3,859,419	3,859,419
5,781,715	13,850,095	139,880,718	159,512,528

23.1.2 Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost

2025	
Amount	Total
Short Term Running Finance	0
Trade and other Payables	28,573,664
28,573,664	28,573,664

2024	
Amount	Total
Short Term Running Finance	36,216,994
Trade and other Payables	27,868,582
64,085,576	64,085,576

23.2 Financial risk management

The company primarily invests in marketable securities and are subject to varying degrees 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
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk
- Operational risk

23.2.1 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 into 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. The company did not allow credits to its customers and trade are executed on 100% margin.

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 does not expect to incur material credit losses on its financial assets. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is as follows:

	2025	2024
	<i>Rupees</i>	
Long term deposits	7,350,000	7,350,000
Investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	10,628,600	13,850,095
Investment at fair value through Profit & Loss	8,219,302	5,781,715
Advances, deposits, prepayments and other receivable	22,577,441	26,689,532
Trade debts	74,349,569	97,174,171
Bank Balances	24,964,304	3,859,419
	148,089,216	154,704,932

23.2.2 Bank Balances

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

AAA	11,499,373	699,415
AA+	458,094	2,051,163
AA	13,006,837	205,887
AA-	-	902,954
	24,964,304	3,859,419

23.2.3 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 sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding to an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions due to dynamic nature of business.

	2025				
	carrying amount	contractual cash flows	up to one year	one to two years	Two to five years
Financial Liabilities					
ShortTerm Running Finance	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	28,573,664	28,573,664	28,573,664	-	-
	28,573,664	28,573,664	28,573,664	-	-
	2024				
	carrying amount	contractual cash flows	up to one year	one to two years	Two to five years
Financial Liabilities					
ShortTerm Running Finance	36,216,994	36,216,994	36,216,994	-	-
Trade and other payables	27,868,582	27,868,582	27,868,582	-	-
	64,085,576	64,085,576	64,085,576	-	-

On the balance sheet date, the company has cash and bank balances of Rs. 24.96 Million (2024: 3.86 million) and investments of Rs 18.847 million (2024: 19.632 million) for repayment of liabilities.

23.2.4 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of the financial instrument may fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest 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 borrowing at floating interest rate from bank. However the amount of loan is not significant to 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 instrument 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 uncertainties about the future value of investment securities. The company manages the equity price through diversification and all instruments are made through 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% Increase
as at 30th June 2025	821,930	(821,930)
as at 30th June 2024	578,172	(578,172)

23.3 Fair value of Financial instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in 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:

	2025		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investment in quoted securities	(Rupees)		
	18,847,902	-	-
	<u>18,847,902</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	2024		
	(Rupees)		
Investment in quoted securities	19,631,810	-	-
	<u>19,631,810</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

23.4 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.

24. REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

	2025			2024		
	Chief Executive	Directors	Executives	Chief Executive	Directors	Executives
Managerial remuneration	2,400,000	1,200,000	-	2,400,000	1,200,000	-
Bonus	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>2,400,000</u>	<u>1,200,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,400,000</u>	<u>1,200,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Number of persons (including those who worked part of the year)	1	1		1	1	

25. TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES

Related Parties Comprise of associated companies, directors, key management personnel and close family members of the directors. Transactions with related parties may be carried out at negotiated rates. Remuneration and benefits to executives of the company are in accordance with the terms of their employment.

Details of transactions and balances with related parties are as follows:

Name of the related party	Relationship with the related party	Transactions during the year and year end balances	2025 (Rupees)	2024 (Rupees)
Imtiaz Ibrahim	Shareholder/CEO	Receivable / (Payable)	55,731,301	40,237,254
Imtiaz Ibrahim	Shareholder/CEO	Remuneration	2,400,000	2,400,000
Asif Ibrahim	Shareholder/Director	Receivable / (Payable)	13,257,688	27,414,926
Asif Ibrahim	Shareholder/Director	Remuneration	1,200,000	1,200,000
Abdul Aziz	Shareholder/Director	Receivable / (Payable)	487,808	469,623
Muhammad Iqbal	Shareholder/Director	Receivable / (Payable)	330,698	82,553
Shahana Iqbal	Daughter of Director	Receivable / (Payable)	(255,933)	(1,345,405)
Muhammad Zafar	Shareholder	Receivable / (Payable)	900,622	(63,823)
Shaukat	Brother of CEO	Receivable / (Payable)	(1,400)	(1,400)
Ambreen Asif	Spouse of Director	Receivable / (Payable)	(12,515)	46,413
Ghazala Yasmeen	Spouse of Director	Receivable / (Payable)		(4,475)
Abdul Qadir	Brother of Director	Receivable / (Payable)		10,885
Atiqa Zafar	Spouse of Shareholder	Receivable / (Payable)	(133,456)	26,464

26. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

	2025 (Numbers)	2024 (Numbers)
Total employees of the Company at the year end	10	10
Average employees of the Company during the year	10	10

27. LIQUID CAPITAL BALANCE

S. No.	Head of Account	Value in Pak Rupees	Hair Cut / Adjustments	Net Adjusted Value
Assets				
1.1	Property & Equipment	13,189,181	13,189,181	-
1.2	Intangible Assets	2,750,000	2,750,000	-
1.3	Investment in Govt. Securities	-	-	-
1.4	Investment in Debt. Securities	-	-	-
1.5	Investment in Equity Securities (listed)	18,847,902	3,039,168	15,808,734
1.6	Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	-
1.7	Investment in associated companies/undertaking	-	-	-
1.8	Statutory or regulatory deposits.	2,350,000	2,350,000	-
1.9	Margin deposits with exchange and clearing house.	11,000,000	-	11,000,000
1.10	Deposit with authorized intermediary against borrowed	-	-	-
1.11	Other deposits and prepayments	5,000,000	5,000,000	-
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) Advance tax	4,808,556	4,808,556	-
	(ii) Other cases	163,000	163,000	-
1.16	Receivables from clearing house or securities exchange(s)	11,414,441	-	11,414,441
1.17	Receivables from customers			
	i. Trade receivables not more than 5 days overdue	3,171,913	-	3,171,913
	ii. Trade receivables are overdue, or 5 days or more	8,742,984	7,366,504	1,376,480
	iii. Trade receivables from related parties.	69,807,494	-	69,807,494
1.18	Cash and Bank balances			
	i. Bank Balance-proprietary accounts	16,357,187	-	16,357,187
	ii. Bank balance-customer accounts	8,607,117	-	8,607,117
	iii. Cash in hand	-	-	-
1.19	Subscription money against investment in IPO/ offer for			
Total Assets		176,209,775		137,543,366
Liabilities				
2.1	Trade Payables			
	i. Payable to customers	8,418,691	-	8,418,691
2.2	Current Liabilities			
	i. Accruals and other payables	2,998,562	-	2,998,562
	ii. Short-term borrowings	-	-	-
	iii. Other liabilities as per accounting principles and included in the financial statements	17,156,411	-	17,156,411
2.3	Non-Current Liabilities			
	i. Staff retirement benefits	-	-	-
2.4	Subordinated Loans	-	-	-
2.5	Advance against shares for Increase in Capital.	-	-	-
Total Liabilities		28,573,664		28,573,664

Ranking Liabilities Relating to :				
3.1	Concentration in Margin Financing	-	-	-
3.2	Concentration in securities 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	-	1,062,860	1,062,860
3.9	Opening Positions in futures and options	-	3,691,582	3,691,582
3.10	Short sell positions	-	-	-
Total Ranking Liabilities		-	-	4,754,442
Grand Total		147,636,111	-	104,215,260

28. 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:

28.1 Pattern of Shareholding

	2025	2024	2025	2024
	% of Holding		Number of Shares	
Imtiaz Ibrahim (CEO)	75.00%	62.50%	761,249	634,374
Muhammad Iqbal (Director)	0.00%	12.50%	-	126,875
Muhammad Zafar	12.50%	12.50%	126,875	126,875
Anis Haroon Kapadia	0.00%	7.50%	-	76,125
Abdul Aziz (Director)	5.00%	5.00%	50,750	50,750
Asif Ibrahim (Director)	7.50%	0.00%	76,126	1
	100%	100%	1,015,000	1,015,000

28.2 During the year there was movement in shareholding of more than 5% of the shares. Asif Ibrahim acquired 76,125 shares from Anis Haroon and Imtiaz Ibrahim acquired 126,875 shares from Muhammad Iqbal.

28.3 As at June 30, 2025, company's securities pledged with financial institutions is amounting to Rs. 12.324 million (2024: Rs. 17.854 million) and customers' securities maintained with the company pledged with financial institutions are amounting to Rs. 26.733 million (2024: Rs. 70.687 million).

28.4 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. 441.239 million (June 30, 2024: Rs. 646.540 million).

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

29. CORRESPONDING 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.

30. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements were approved by the Company's board of directors and authorised for issue on

07/10/2025



Chief Executive



Director