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**VENUS SECURITIES  
(PRIVATE) LIMITED**

**Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024**

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# Venus Securities (Pvt.) Limited

TREC Holder Pakistan Stock Exchange Code 093  
TREC Holder Registration No. BRK-241

## Venus Securities (Private) Limited

### DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors are pleased to present this report for the financial year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2024.

#### 1. Financial Highlights/Operating Results

Summarize financial results for the year are as follows:

Description	Amount (Rs.)
Revenue	18,523,966
Operating Profit	11,426,953
Profit / (loss) before tax	14,406,048
Profit / (loss) after tax	14,417,990

#### 2. Review of Operations

The Company's operations during the year performed as expected in the opinion of the Directors.

#### 3. Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

No significant changes in the Company's state of affairs occurred during the financial year.

#### 4. Future Outlook

We aim to overcome the challenges through better customer understanding, continuous investment in innovations and delivering world class customer experience. We are confident that our dedicated and focused efforts will allow us to provide better value to meet consumers' everyday demands and deliver sustainable growth. The Company is confident about the success of its strategic policies and its implementation which are expected to yield more positive result in the coming years.

#### 5. Dividend

The Board of Directors have proposed a dividend of Rs. nil per share.



# Venus Securities (Pvt.) Limited

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## 6. Going Concern

The Directors are fully committed for continued financial support to keep the Company as a going concern.

## 7. Auditors

The present auditors, Reanda Haroon Zakaria Aamir Salman Rizwan & Company, Chartered Accountants, are due to retire and being eligible, offer themselves for reappointment for the year ending June 30, 2025. The Board recommends their reappointment.

## 8. Acknowledgement

The Board is thankful to all the customers/clients, members, bankers, and consultants for their continued trust and support.

The Board would also like to thank all the employees for their dedication and hard work throughout the financial year.

Thank you all.

On behalf of the Board

Dated: October 04, 2024

  
Chief Executive Officer

  
Director





# ***Venus Securities (Pvt.) Limited***

TREC Holder Pakistan Stock Exchange Code 093  
TREC Holder Registration No. BRK-241

## **Statement of Compliance with Corporate Governance Code**

We, Venus Securities (Private) Limited have complied with the Corporate Governance Code mention in Annexure D of Securities Brokers (Licensing and Operations) Regulations, 2016.



Asad  
Chief Executive Officer

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT  
TO THE MEMBERS OF  
VENUS SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED  
REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**Opinion**

We have audited the annexed financial statements of **Venus Securities (Private) Limited** which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2024, and the statement of profit or loss, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a material accounting policy information and other explanatory 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, the statement of profit or loss, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes 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 profit, other comprehensive income, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

**Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable in Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

**Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon**

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

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**Reanda Haroon Zakaria Aamir Salman Rizwan & Company**  
Chartered Accountants

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Other offices at:  
Lahore and Islamabad



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. 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 requirements of Companies Act, 2017(XIX of 2017) and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

### **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 comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and are in agreement with the books of account and returns;
- c) investments made, expenditure incurred and guarantees extended during the year were for the purpose of the Company's business;
- d) no zakat is deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980;





# REANDA

- e) the Company was in compliance with the requirement of section 78 of the Securities Act, 2015, Section 62 of the Futures Market Act, 2016 and the relevant requirements of Securities Brokers (Licensing and Operations) Regulations, 2016 as at the date on which the statement of financial position was prepared; and
- f) the Company was in compliance with the relevant requirements of Futures Brokers (Licensing and Operations Regulations), 2018 as at the date on which the statement of financial position was prepared.

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

*Reanda Haroon Zakaria Aamir Salman Rizwan & Company*  
Reanda Haroon Zakaria Aamir Salman Rizwan & Company  
Chartered Accountants

Place: Karachi

Dated: 07 OCT 2024

UDIN: AR202410127HQpnJqBwX



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

	Note	2024 Rupees	2023 Rupees
<b><u>ASSETS</u></b>			
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property and equipment	4	424,733	543,541
Intangibles	5	5,000,000	2,500,000
Long term deposit	6	3,300,000	7,800,000
Deferred tax asset	7	-	-
		<u>8,724,733</u>	<u>10,843,541</u>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Trade debts	8	591,106	46,343
Advances, prepayment and other receivables	9	8,111,388	4,666,354
Loan to director		56,462,597	-
Short-term investments	10	18,828,148	60,934,595
Tax refunds due from government	11	1,117,241	1,022,408
Cash and bank balance	12	2,378,513	1,307,151
		<u>87,488,993</u>	<u>67,976,851</u>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<u><b>96,213,726</b></u>	<u><b>78,820,392</b></u>
<b><u>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</u></b>			
<b>Share Capital and Reserves</b>			
<b>Authorised Share Capital</b>			
2,000,000 (2023: 2,000,000) Ordinary shares of Rs.100 each		<u>200,000,000</u>	<u>200,000,000</u>
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	13	155,000,000	155,000,000
Unappropriated loss		(62,932,543)	(77,350,533)
<b>Shareholders' Equity</b>		<u>92,067,457</u>	<u>77,649,467</u>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	14	4,100,267	395,959
Short term borrowing	15	46,002	-
Loan from director		-	728,614
Accrued markup		-	46,352
		<u>4,146,269</u>	<u>1,170,925</u>
<b>Contingency and Commitment</b>	16		
<b>Total Equities and Liabilities</b>		<u><b>96,213,726</b></u>	<u><b>78,820,392</b></u>

The annexed notes 1 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.

  
**Chief Executive Officer**

  
**Director**

**VENUS SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

	Note	2024 Rupees	2023 Rupees
Operating revenue	17	5,751,702	5,341,797
Gain / (loss) on sale of short term investments		13,754,475	(5,902,582)
Unrealized (loss) / gain on short term investments		(982,211)	525,628
		<u>18,523,966</u>	<u>(35,157)</u>
Operating and administrative expenses	18	(7,097,013)	(12,299,026)
<b>Profit / (loss) from operation</b>		<u>11,426,953</u>	<u>(12,334,183)</u>
Financial charges	19	(303,604)	(404,109)
Other income	20	3,282,699	8,138,291
		<u>2,979,095</u>	<u>7,734,182</u>
<b>Profit / (loss) before income tax and minimum tax differential</b>		<u>14,406,048</u>	<u>(4,600,001)</u>
Minimum tax differential		-	(66,772)
<b>Profit / (loss) before income tax</b>		<u>14,406,048</u>	<u>(4,666,773)</u>
Income tax	21	11,942	(567,809)
<b>Profit / (loss) after income tax</b>		<u>14,417,990</u>	<u>(5,234,582)</u>

The annexed notes 1 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.

  
**Chief Executive Officer**

  
**Director**



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

	2024 Rupees	2023 Rupees
Profit / (loss) after income tax	14,417,990	(5,234,582)
Other comprehensive income		
- Items that will be reclassified subsequently to statement of profit or loss	-	-
- Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to statement of profit or loss	-	-
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year	<u>14,417,990</u>	<u>(5,234,582)</u>

The annexed notes 1 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.

  
Chief Executive Officer

  
Director

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

	<i>Share capital</i>	<i>Revenue Reserve</i> <i>Accumulated loss</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>----- Rupees -----</i>		
Balance as at June 30, 2022	155,000,000	(72,115,951)	82,884,049
Loss for the year	-	(5,234,582)	(5,234,582)
Balance as at June 30, 2023	155,000,000	(77,350,533)	77,649,467
Profit for the year	-	14,417,990	14,417,990
Balance as at June 30, 2024	155,000,000	(62,932,543)	92,067,457

The annexed notes 1 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.

  
*Chief Executive Officer*

  
*Director*



**VENUS SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

	2024 Rupees	2023 Rupees
<b>A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Profit / (loss) before income tax and minimum tax differential	14,406,048	(4,600,001)
Adjustment for non-cash charges and other items		
Depreciation	140,808	1,057,967
Loss on remeasurement of investment	982,211	(525,628)
Dividend income	(699,508)	(1,025,428)
Financial charges	303,604	404,109
Capital (gain) / loss on disposal of shares	(13,754,475)	5,902,582
Gain on sale of fixed asset	-	(4,452,252)
	(13,027,360)	1,361,350
Operating profit / (loss) before working capital changes	1,378,688	(3,238,651)
Effect of changes in working capital		
(Increase) / decrease in current assets		
Trade debts	(544,763)	6,113,854
Advances and other receivables	(3,445,034)	2,425,287
	(3,989,797)	8,539,141
Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	3,704,308	(4,481,259)
Cash generated from operations	1,093,199	819,231
Financial charges paid	(349,956)	(649,435)
Taxes paid	(82,891)	(637,541)
Long term deposit - net	4,500,000	(2,535,945)
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities	5,160,352	(3,003,690)
<b>B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Purchase of property and equipment	(22,000)	(88,500)
Purchase of intangibles	(2,500,000)	-
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	-	6,800,000
Investments - net	54,878,711	(4,741,818)
Dividend received	699,508	1,025,428
Net cash generated from investing activities	53,056,219	2,995,110

2024  
Rupees

2023  
Rupees

**C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**

Loan from director - Net	(728,614)	728,614
Loan to director - Net	(56,462,597)	-
Short term borrowing - Net	46,002	(3,196,213)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>	<b>(57,145,209)</b>	<b>(2,467,599)</b>
<b>Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalent (A+B+C)</b>	<b>1,071,362</b>	<b>(2,476,179)</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year</b>	<b>1,307,151</b>	<b>3,783,330</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year</b>	<b>2,378,513</b>	<b>1,307,151</b>

The annexed notes 1 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.

  
Chief Executive Officer

  
Director



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

**1 LEGAL STATUS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS**

Venus Securities (Private) Limited was incorporated as a private limited company under the Companies Ordinance, 1984 (Now Companies Act, 2017) on June 06, 2007. The registered office is situated at 804 8th floor New Stock Exchange Building, Stock Exchange Road, Karachi. The Company is a Trading Right Entitlement Certificate Holder of the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited and Pakistan Mercantile Exchange Limited.

The principal activity of company is the business of stock brokerage and portfolio management.

**2 BASIS OF PREPARATION**

**2.1 Statement of Compliance**

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

- International Financial reporting standards (IFRS standards), issued by international Accounting standards Board (IASB) as notified under Companies Act, 2017; and
- Provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017.

Where the provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 differ from IFRS standards, the provisions of and directives issued under the companies Act, 2017 have been followed

**2.2 Basis of Measurement**

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for investment which are carried at fair value, without any adjustments for the effects of inflation or current values.

**2.3 Functional and presentation currency**

The financial statements are presented in Pak Rupees, which is also the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in Pak Rupees has been rounded to the nearest rupee.

**2.4 Use of estimates and judgments**

The preparation of financial statements 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 the reported amounts of assets, 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 the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

Judgments made by management in the application of approved accounting standard as, applicable in Pakistan, that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material judgment in the next year are as follows: -

#### ***Property and equipment***

The Company reviews the rate of depreciation, useful life, residual value and value of assets for possible impairment on an annual basis. Any change in the estimates in future years might affect the carrying amounts of the respective items of property and equipment with a corresponding affect on the depreciation charge and impairment.

#### ***Intangible assets***

The Company reviews the rate of amortisation and value of intangible assets for possible impairment on an annual basis. Any change in the estimates in future years might affect the carrying amounts of intangible assets with a corresponding affect on the amortisation charge and impairment.

#### ***Trade debts***

Trade debts and other receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost less loss allowance, if any. The Company measures the loss allowance for trade debts at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (ECL). The expected credit losses on trade debts are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date.

#### ***Income taxes***

In making the estimates for income taxes currently payable by the Company, the management looks at the current income tax laws and establish provision where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

#### ***Deferred taxes***

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and is adjusted to reflect the current assessment of future taxable profits. If required, carrying amount of deferred tax asset is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits to allow the benefit of part or all of that recognised deferred tax asset to be utilised. Any such reduction shall be reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available.

### **2.5 *Standards, interpretations and amendments to approved accounting standards***

#### ***Amendments to published standards and IFRS interpretations that are effective for the year ended June 30, 2024***

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.



### **2.5.1 Standards, amendments and improvements to approved accounting standards that are not yet effective**

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

		<i>Effective date (annual periods beginning on or after)</i>
IAS 1	Presentation of financial statements (Amendments regarding the classification of liabilities and debt with covenants)	January 1, 2024
IAS 7	Statement of cash flows (Amendments regarding supplier finance arrangements)	January 1, 2024
IFRS 16	Leases (Amendments to clarify how a seller-lessee subsequently measures sale and leaseback transactions)	January 1, 2024
IAS 21	The effect of changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (Amendments)	January 1, 2025
IFRS 7	Financial Instruments (Amendments regarding disclosures)	January 1, 2026
IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts	January 1, 2026
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments (Amendments regarding the classification and measurement of financial instruments)	January 1, 2026

## **3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION**

### **3.1 Property and Equipment**

These are initially measured at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition these are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss if any.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amounts or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Depreciation is charged to income using the reducing balance method at the rates specified in the relevant note. Depreciation is charged when the asset is put to use till the asset is disposed.

The Company reviews the useful lives and residual value of its assets on regular basis. Any change in the estimates in future years might affect the carrying amounts of the respective items of property, equipment with a corresponding effect on the depreciation charge.

Maintenance and normal repairs are charged to income as and when incurred.

Gain or loss on disposal of an asset is charged to statement of profit or loss.

### **3.2 Intangible Assets**

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

Intangible assets having finite useful lives are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Amortization is charged from the date the asset is available for use while in the case of assets disposed of, it is charged till the date of disposal. The useful lives and amortization method are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Intangible assets having an infinite useful life are stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. An intangible asset is regarded as having an indefinite useful life, when, based on an analysis of all the relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which asset is expected to generate net cash inflows for the Company.

An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is not amortized. However, the carrying amount is reviewed at each reporting date or whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired, to assess whether it is in excess of its recoverable amount, and where the carrying value exceeds the estimated recoverable amount, it is written down to its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

### **3.3 Financial instruments**

#### **3.3.1 Initial Recognition**

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost which is the fair value of the consideration given or received. These are subsequently measured at fair value, amortized cost as the case may be.

#### **3.3.2 Classification of financial assets**

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories:

- at amortized cost.
- at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"), or
- at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"),

The Company determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. The classification of instruments (other than equity instruments) is driven by the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics.

##### **Financial assets at amortized cost**

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortized cost:

- a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
- b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

##### **Financial assets at fair value through OCI**

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at FVTOCI:

- a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and
- b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.



However, Company may make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income.

#### ***Financial assets at fair value through P&L***

A financial asset is measured at fair value through P&L unless it is measured at amortized or at fair value through OCI.

### ***3.3.3 Financial liabilities***

The Company classifies its financial liabilities in the following categories:

- at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), or
- at amortized cost.

Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such as instruments held for trading or derivatives) or the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL.

### ***3.3.4 Subsequent measurement***

#### ***Financial assets at FVTOCI***

Elected investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value, with gains or losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in OCI.

#### ***Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost***

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value plus or minus transaction costs, and subsequently carried at amortized cost, and in the case of financial assets, less any impairment.

#### ***Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL***

Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Where management has opted to recognize a financial liability at FVTPL, any changes associated with the Company's own credit risk will be recognized in other comprehensive income/(loss). Currently, there are no financial liabilities designated at FVTPL.

### ***3.3.5 Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost***

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost. Loss allowances are measured on the basis of life time (ECLs) that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Lifetime ECL is only recognized if the credit risk at the reporting date has increased significantly relative to the credit risk at initial recognition. Further, the Company considers the impact of forward looking information (such Company's internal factors and economic environment of the country of customers) on ECLs. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

Provision against financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.



### **3.3.6 Derecognition**

#### ***Financial assets***

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortized cost, the difference between the asset's carrying value and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss.

In addition, on derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument classified as at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

In contrast, on derecognition of an investment in equity instrument which the Company has elected on initial recognition to measure at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to revenue reserve.

#### ***Financial liabilities***

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities only when its obligations under the financial liabilities are discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

### **3.3.7 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 there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amount and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and to settle the liabilities simultaneously.

### **3.4 Advances and Deposits**

All short and long term advances and deposits are carried at nominal amount. Provisions are made for doubtful amounts. Irrecoverable amounts are written off to statement of profit or loss.

### **3.5 Trade debts**

These are classified at amortized cost and are initially recognised when they are originated and measured at fair value of consideration receivable. These assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Actual credit loss experience over past years is used to base the calculation of expected credit loss.

Trade receivables in respect of securities sold on behalf of client are recorded at settlement date of transaction.

### **3.6 Cash and cash equivalents**

These include cash in hand and bank balances and are carried at amortised cost.

### **3.7 Trade and other payables**

Trade and other payables are carried at cost which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for client trade and services received up to the year end, whether or not billed to the Company.

Trade payables in respect of securities purchased are recorded at settlement date of transaction.

### **3.8 Taxation**

Income tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the statement of profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in statement of changes in equity or in which case it is recognised in equity.

#### ***Current***

Provision for current taxation is based on taxability of certain income streams of the Company under presumptive / final tax regime at the applicable tax rates and remaining income streams chargeable at current rate of taxation under the normal tax regime after taking into account tax credits and tax rebates available, if any.

#### ***Deferred***

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities used for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited to the statement of profit or loss.

### **3.9 Levy**

Tax charged under Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 which is not based on taxable income or any amount paid / payable in excess of the calculation based on taxable income or any minimum tax which is not adjustable against future income tax liability is classified as levy in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as these levies fall under the scope of IFRIC 12/IAS 37.

### **3.10 Provisions**

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

However, provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

### **3.11 Revenue**

Brokerage commission, consultancy and other income are recognised as and when such services are provided and the performance obligation is satisfied.

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate of return.

Gain / (loss) on sale of securities are included in statement of profit or loss on settlement date basis.



### **3.12 Expenses**

All expenses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss on accrual basis.

### **3.13 Impairment**

#### ***Non-Financial assets***

The carrying amounts of non-financial assets are assessed at each reporting date to ascertain whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized, as an expense in the statement of profit or loss, for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sale and value in use. Value in use is ascertained through discounting of the estimated future cash flows using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the assets. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

### **3.14 Related party transactions**

All transactions with related parties are carried out by the Company at arms' length price using the admissible pricing method.

### **3.15 Change in Policy**

During the year, the Institute of Chartered Accountant of Pakistan (ICAP) has withdrawn the Technical Release 27 "IAS 12, Income Taxes (Revised 2012)" and has issued a Guidance – "IAS 12 Application Guidance on Accounting for Minimum Taxes and Final Taxes". The said Guidance requires taxes paid under minimum 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 and statement of cash flows as a result of this change.

Had there been no change in accounting policy, taxation would have been higher by Rs. 0.067 million and loss before taxation would be lower by Rs. 0.067 million for the previous year June 30, 2023.



#### 4 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Particular	Owned			Total
	Computer	Office Equipment	Vehicle	
	----- Rupees -----			
Net book value as at June 30, 2022	285,673	217,187	3,357,896	3,860,756
Additions	88,500	-	-	88,500
Disposal				
Cost	-	-	(5,140,115)	(5,140,115)
Depreciation	-	-	2,792,367	2,792,367
	-	-	(2,347,748)	(2,347,748)
Depreciation charged	(98,977)	(32,578)	(926,412)	(1,057,967)
Net book value as at June 30, 2023	275,196	184,609	83,736	543,541
Additions	22,000	-	-	22,000
Disposal				
Cost	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charged	(83,109)	(32,578)	(25,121)	(140,808)
Net book value as at June 30, 2024	214,087	152,031	58,615	424,733
At June 30, 2023				
Cost	691,534	328,262	145,000	1,164,796
Accumulated depreciation	(416,338)	(143,653)	(61,264)	(621,255)
Net book value	275,196	184,609	83,736	543,541
At June 30, 2024				
Cost	713,534	328,262	145,000	1,186,796
Accumulated depreciation	(499,447)	(176,231)	(86,385)	(762,063)
Net book value	214,087	152,031	58,615	424,733
Rate of depreciation %	30%	15%	30%	
		Note	2024 Rupees	2023 Rupees

#### 5 INTANGIBLES

##### Trading Rights Entitlement Certificate (TREC)

Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited	5.1	2,500,000	2,500,000
Pakistan Mercantile Exchange Limited		2,500,000	-
		5,000,000	2,500,000

5.1 These represent Trading Right Entitlement Certificate (TREC) received from Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited (PSX).

	2024 Rupees	2023 Rupees
<b>6. LONG-TERM DEPOSITS</b>		
Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited (CDC)	100,000	100,000
Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited (PSX)	500,000	6,400,000
National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited (NCCPL)	1,400,000	-
Pakistan Mercantile Exchange Limited (PMEX)	1,300,000	1,300,000
	<u>3,300,000</u>	<u>7,800,000</u>

#### 7. DEFERRED TAX ASSET

Deferred tax asset is net off of taxable/ (deductible) temporary differences in respect of the following:

Deferred taxation comprises differences relating to:

	Note	2024 Rupees	2023 Rupees
<b>Taxable temporary differences</b>			
Accelerated tax depreciation		12,633	15,613
<b>Credit arise in respect of the following:</b>			
Tax losses		(10,217,439)	(8,504,006)
Unabsorbed tax depreciation		(549,419)	-
Capital loss on disposal		(12,586,916)	(18,321,532)
Unrealised gain on investment		-	15,143,782
Alternate corporate tax		(185,000)	-
Turnover tax impact		-	(242,539)
		<u>(23,538,774)</u>	<u>(11,924,295)</u>
Deferred tax asset		<u>(23,526,141)</u>	<u>(11,908,682)</u>
<b>Unrecognised deferred tax asset</b>	7.1	<u>23,526,141</u>	<u>11,908,682</u>
		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

- 7.1 The Company has not recognised above deferred tax asset due to the uncertainty regarding taxable profits in foreseeable future against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized or adjusted.

	Note	2024 Rupees	2023 Rupees
<b>8. TRADE DEBTS</b>			
- Considered good			
Receivable from clients	8.1	<u>591,106</u>	<u>46,343</u>
<b>8.1 Receivable from clients</b>			
Considered good		591,106	46,343
Considered doubtful		-	-
		<u>591,106</u>	<u>46,343</u>
Provision for doubtful receivables		-	-
		<u>591,106</u>	<u>46,343</u>
<b>8.2 Clients securities pledged</b>			
The company holds capital securities having fair value of <b>Rs. 10.54 million</b> (2023 : Rs.Nil) owned by its clients, as collaterals against trade debts.			
<b>8.3 Aging analysis</b>			
The aging analysis of trade debts is as follows:			
Upto fourteen days		135,520	-
More than fourteen days		455,586	46,342
		<u>591,106</u>	<u>46,342</u>

	Note	2024 Rupees	2023 Rupees
<b>9. ADVANCES, PREPAYMENT AND OTHER RECEIVABLES</b>			
<i>- Considered good</i>			
<b>Deposit</b>			
Margin deposits with NCCPL		6,144,185	281,822
Rental deposit		150,000	150,000
E-clear deposits with NCCPL		-	2,000,000
<b>Prepayments</b>		-	261,000
<b>Other Receivable</b>			
From employees - secured		220,988	588,767
Other receivables		400,000	1,314,763
Future retained profit		1,196,215	-
Profit receivable		-	70,002
		<u>8,111,388</u>	<u>4,666,354</u>

#### 10. SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS

##### At fair value through profit or loss

In quoted securities

10.1

18,828,148

In T.Bills

- 60,934,595

18,828,148 60,934,595

10.1 Fair value of securities, pledged with Pakistan Stock Exchange limited against Base Minimum Capital (BMC) is Rs. 13 million (2023: Rs. Nil)

#### 11. TAX REFUNDS DUE FROM GOVERNMENT

Opening tax refundable

1,022,408

1,019,448

Provision for the year

(361,822)

(634,237)

Prior year

373,764

(344)

1,034,350

384,867

Tax paid during the year

82,891

637,541

1,117,241

1,022,408

#### 12. CASH AND BANK BALANCE

Cash in hand

6,695

3,895

Cash at bank - Current account

12.1

2,371,818

1,303,256

2,378,513

1,307,151

##### 12.1 Balance pertaining to :

- brokerage house

13,796

1,082,161

- clients

2,358,022

221,095

2,371,818

1,303,256



### 13. ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP CAPITAL

2024	2023		2024	2023
Number of Shares		Note	Rupees	Rupees
1,550,000	1,550,000	Ordinary shares of Rs.100 each issued for cash	155,000,000	155,000,000
<u>1,550,000</u>	<u>1,550,000</u>		<u>155,000,000</u>	<u>155,000,000</u>

### 14. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade creditors	2,271,754	44,709
Accrued liabilities	639,366	351,250
Future profit held	165,735	
Other liabilities	1,023,412	-
	<u>4,100,267</u>	<u>395,959</u>

### 15. SHORT TERM BORROWING

Running Finance	15.1	<u>46,002</u>	-
-----------------	------	---------------	---

- 15.1 The above facilities carry mark up ranging from 3 month KIBOR + 2.5% to 5.5% (2023 : 3 month KIBOR + 2.5% to 5.5%) per annum. These facilities are secured against lien of PIB@ 10% minimum margin in IPS account with JSBL, lien of T-Bills@ 10% minimum margin in IPS account with JSBL, pledge of shares with 35% margin and personal guarantees of all directors of the Company.

Nature of Facility	Available Limits		Unavailed Limits	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	----- Rupees -----			
Running finance	<u>30,000,000</u>	<u>30,000,000</u>	<u>29,953,998</u>	<u>30,000,000</u>

- 15.2 Fair value of pledged securities with financial institutions indicating separately securities belonging to customers is as under:

	June 30, 2024		June 30, 2023	
	Number of Securities	Amount	Number of Securities	Amount
	----- Rupees -----			
Client	-	-	-	-
House	89,000	524,940	-	-
Total	<u>89,000</u>	<u>524,940</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

### 16. CONTINGENCY AND COMMITMENT

- 16.1 There is no contingency as at the year end.

- 16.2 Commitment against unrecorded transactions executed before the year end having settlement date subsequent to year end: -

	Note	2024 Rupees	2023 Rupees
For purchase of shares		<u>33,236,964</u>	-
For sale of shares		<u>31,483,280</u>	-

		2024 Rupees	2023 Rupees
<b>17. OPERATING REVENUE</b>			
Brokerage income from Pakistan Stock Exchange		<u>5,751,702</u>	<u>5,341,797</u>
<b>18. ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING EXPENSES</b>			
Salaries and other benefits		1,229,285	6,089,391
PSX service charges		1,132,281	1,208,405
C.D.C charges		14,572	67,246
PSX brokers association		-	182,673
NCCPL service charges		55,966	629,889
SECP expenses		50,506	166,133
Fee and subscription		323,060	64,166
Insurance expenses		-	100,000
Rent, rate and taxes		357,000	604,000
Electricity		196,568	312,152
Telephone and mobile		117,990	94,590
Printing and stationery		1,500	35,966
Commission expenses		1,992,370	-
Repair and maintenance - Office		-	90,872
Travelling and conveyance expense		19,250	23,650
Legal and professional charges		60,119	32,000
Auditors' remuneration	18.1	307,150	126,500
Entertainment and water charges		371,795	57,660
General expense		528,770	690,703
Computer supplies and expenses		4,500	88,200
Internet & Website expenses		51,545	144,213
Software expenses		141,978	432,650
Depreciation	4	140,808	1,057,967
		<u>7,097,013</u>	<u>12,299,026</u>
<b>18.1 Auditors' remuneration</b>			
Statutory audit fee		139,150	126,500
Other Certification charges		166,000	-
Out of pocket		2,000	-
		<u>307,150</u>	<u>126,500</u>
<b>19. FINANCIAL CHARGES</b>			
Bank charges		<u>303,604</u>	<u>404,109</u>
<b>20. OTHER INCOME</b>			
Risk Management System (RMS) profit		28,431	802,769
Gain on sale of mutual funds		-	1,483,950
Dividend income		699,508	1,025,428
Other income		2,554,760	373,892
Gain on disposal of fixed asset		-	4,452,252
		<u>3,282,699</u>	<u>8,138,291</u>



## 21. INCOME TAX

	2024 Rupees	2023 Rupees
Current year	361,822	567,465
Prior year	(373,764)	344
	<u>(11,942)</u>	<u>567,809</u>

21.1 Due to tax losses arises in tax year 2024 and 2023, provision for current income tax is based on section 113C for tax year 2024 and section 113 for tax year 2023 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. Accordingly tax expense reconciliation with the accounting profit is not reported.

### 21.2 Minimum Tax

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

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:

	2024	2023
	---- Rupees in ----	
- Current tax liability for the year as per applicable tax laws	361,822	634,237
- Portion of current tax liability as per tax laws, representing income tax under IAS 12	(361,822)	(567,465)
- Portion of current tax computed as per tax laws, representing levy in terms of requirements of IFRIC 21/IAS 37	-	(66,772)
Difference	-	-

The current tax amounting to Rs. 0.362 million represents tax liability of the Company calculated under the relevant provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

## 22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

### FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

#### Financial assets

Short-term investments	18,828,148	60,934,595
Trade debts	591,106	46,343
Loan to director	56,462,597	-
Advances and other receivables	8,111,388	4,405,354
Cash and bank balance	2,378,513	1,307,151
	<u>86,371,752</u>	<u>66,693,443</u>

#### Financial Liabilities

Trade and other payables	3,460,901	44,709
Short term borrowing	46,002	-
	<u>3,506,903</u>	<u>44,709</u>

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: capital risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (interest / mark-up rate risk and price risk). The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the financial performance. Overall, risks arising from the Company's financial assets and liabilities are limited. The Company consistently manages its exposure to financial risk without any material change from previous period in the manner described in notes below.



Risk managed and measured by the Company are explained below: -

- a) Credit risk
- b) Liquidity risk
- c) Market risk

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

## 22.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Company believes that it is not exposed to major concentration of credit risk. To manage exposure to credit risk, Company applies credit limits and deal with credit worthy parties. It makes full provision against those balances considered doubtful and by dealing with variety of major banks and financial institutions.

The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit exposure, as specified below: -

	Note	2024 Rupees	2023 Rupees
Trade debts	8	591,106	46,343
Advances and other receivables	9	8,111,388	4,405,354
Cash at banks	12	2,371,818	1,303,256
		<b>11,074,312</b>	<b>5,754,953</b>

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade debtors and other receivables at the reporting date are as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Gross	Impairment	Gross	Impairment
	----- Rupees -----			
Past due 1-30 days	591,106	-	46,343	-

## 22.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of adequate funds through committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions due to dynamic nature of the business. Company finances its operations through equity, borrowings and working capital with a view to maintaining an appropriate mix between various sources of finance to minimize risk. The management aims to maintain flexibility in funding by keeping regular committed credit lines.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments:-

	2024			
	Carrying Amount	Contractual cash flows	Upto one year	More than one year
	----- Rupees -----			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Trade and other payables	4,100,267	4,100,267	4,100,267	-
Short term borrowing	46,002	46,002	46,002	-
	<b>4,146,269</b>	<b>4,146,269</b>	<b>4,146,269</b>	<b>-</b>

	2023			
	Carrying Amount	Contractual cash flows	Upto one year	More than one year
	----- Rupees -----			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Trade and other payables	395,959	395,959	395,959	-

### 22.3 Market risk

Market risk means that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices. The objective is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return. Market risk comprises of three types of risk: foreign exchange or currency risk, interest / mark up rate risk and price risk. The market risks associated with the Company's business activities are discussed as under:-

### 22.4 Currency Risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Foreign Currency risk arises mainly where receivables and payables exist due to transactions entered into foreign currencies.

Currently the Company is not exposed to any currency risk because the company is not dealing in any foreign currency transactions.

### 22.5 Interest / mark up rate risk

Financial assets include balance of **Rs. 56.46 million** (2023 : Rs. 61.216 million) and financial liabilities includes balance of **Rs. 0.046 million** (2023 : Rs. Nil) which are subject to interest rate risk. Applicable interest/mark-up rates for financial assets and liabilities have been indicated in respective notes.

Interest / mark-up rate risk is the risk that value of a financial instrument or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in the market interest / mark-up rates. Sensitivity to interest / mark up rate risk arises from mismatches of financial assets and liabilities that mature or re-price in a given period. The Company manages these mismatches through risk management strategies where significant changes in gap position can be adjusted.

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

	Carrying amount	
	2024 Rupees	2023 Rupees
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Exposure deposit	6,144,185	281,822
<b>Financial liability</b>		
Running Finance	46,002	-

### 22.6 Sensitivity analysis

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial asset and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rate will not effect fair value of any financial instrument and company does not have any variable rate instrument which effect profit and loss account and equity.



The following information summarizes the estimated effects of hypothetical increases and decreases in interest rates on cash flows from financial assets and liabilities that are subject to interest rate risk. It is assumed that the changes occur immediately and uniformly to each category of instrument containing interest rate risk. The hypothetical changes in market rates do not reflect what could be deemed best or worst case scenarios. Variations in market interest rates could produce significant changes at the time of early repayments. For these reasons, actual results might differ from those reflected in the details specified below. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

	<i>Profit and loss 100 bp</i>	
	<i>increase</i>	<i>decrease</i>
	<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
<i>As at June 30, 2024</i>		
Cash flow sensitivity -Variable rate financial instruments	<u>60,982</u>	<u>(60,982)</u>
<i>As at June 30, 2023</i>		
Cash flow sensitivity -Variable rate financial instruments	<u>2,818</u>	<u>(2,818)</u>

## 22.7 Price risk

Price risk represents the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market prices (other than those arising from interest / mark up rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all or similar financial instruments traded in the market.

The Company's strategy is to hold its strategic equity investments for long period of time. Thus, Company's management is not concerned with short term price fluctuations with respect to its strategic investments provided that the underlying business, economic and management characteristics of the investee remain favorable which if not, impairment loss has been recognised and other opportunities may be considered. Company manages price risk by monitoring exposure in quoted equity securities and implementing the strict discipline in internal risk management and investment policies.

The carrying value of investments subject to equity price risk are, in almost all instances, based on quoted market prices as of the reporting date except for, unquoted associates which are carried at fair value determined through latest sales price. Market prices are subject to fluctuation and consequently the amount realized in the subsequent sale of an investment may significantly differ from the reported market value. Fluctuation in the market price of a security may result from perceived changes in the underlying economic characteristics of the investee, the relative price of alternative investments and general market conditions. Furthermore, amount realized in the sale of a particular security may be affected by the relative quantity of the security being sold.

## 22.8 Sensitivity analysis

The table below summarizes Company's equity price risk as of June 30, 2024 and 2023 and shows the effects of hypothetical 10% increase and a 10% decrease in market prices as at the year end. The selected hypothetical change does not reflect what could be considered to be the best or worst case scenarios. Indeed, results could be worst because of the nature of the equity market and aforementioned concentrations existing in company's equity investment portfolio.

	<i>Fair Value</i>	<i>Hypothetical price change</i>	<i>Estimated fair value after hypothetical change in prices</i>	<i>Hypothetical increase (decrease) in Shareholders' Equity</i>
	<i>Rupees</i>		<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
<b>June 30, 2024</b>	<b>18,828,148</b>	<b>10% increase</b>	<b>20,710,963</b>	<b>1,882,815</b>
		<b>10% decrease</b>	<b>16,945,333</b>	<b>(1,882,815)</b>
<b>June 30, 2023</b>	<b>60,934,595</b>	<b>10% increase</b>	<b>67,028,055</b>	<b>6,093,460</b>
		<b>10% decrease</b>	<b>54,841,136</b>	<b>(6,093,459)</b>

#### 22.4 Fair value of financial instruments

The carrying values of the financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their fair values. Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in arm's length transaction.

#### 22.5 Fair value hierarchy

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows: -

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: 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: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable).

	<i>Level 1</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>Level 3</i>
	<i>----- Rupees -----</i>		
<b>June 30, 2024</b>			
Investments at fair value through profit and loss account	<b>18,828,148</b>	-	-
<b>June 30, 2023</b>			
Investments at fair value through profit and loss account	<b>60,934,595</b>	-	-

### 23. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains healthy capital ratios in order to support its business sustain future development of the business and maximize shareholders value. The Company closely monitors the return on capital along with the level of distributions to ordinary shareholders. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the year ended June 30, 2024.

The Company monitors capital by effective control over expenses and investment. Therefore no debt is taken by the company.



## 24. REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND DIRECTOR

	<i>Chief Executives Officer</i>		<i>Director</i>	
	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
	<i>----- Rupees -----</i>			
Managerial remuneration	<b>200,000</b>	1,200,705	-	2,950,000
Number of persons	<b>1</b>	1	<b>1</b>	1

24.1 No other benefit has been provided to Chief Executive Officer, Directors and other Executives of the Company

## 25. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The related parties comprise associated undertakings, directors of the Company, key management employees. The Company continues to have a policy whereby all transactions with related parties undertakings are entered into at commercial terms and conditions. Year end balances with related parties are shown in the relevant notes to the financial statements except below:

Transaction with associated undertakings and key management personnel under the term of their employment, are as follows: -

<i>Transactions with</i>	<i>Relationship with party</i>	<i>Nature of Transactions</i>	<i>2024 Rupees</i>	<i>2023 Rupees</i>
Sadaf Asad	Close Family Member	Purchase of T.Bill	-	5,222,830
Asad	Director	Loan obtained during the year	101,555,811	23,021,000
		Loan repaid during the year	44,884,100	22,292,386

## 26. OPERATING SEGMENT

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

The internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker relating to the Company's assets, liabilities and performance is prepared on a consistent basis with the measurement and recognition principles of approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan. There were no change in the reportable segments during the year.

The Company is domiciled in Pakistan. The Company's revenue is generated from shares brokerage and portfolio management.

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

## 27. CAPITAL ADEQUACY LEVEL

The capital adequacy level of the company is as follows:

	<i>Note</i>	<i>2024 Rupees</i>	<i>2023 Rupees</i>
Total assets	27.1	<b>96,213,726</b>	78,820,392
Less: Total liabilities		<b>(4,100,267)</b>	(395,959)
Less: Revaluation reserves (created upon revaluation of fixed assets)		-	-
<b>Capital Adequacy Level</b>		<b>92,113,459</b>	78,424,433

27.1 While determining the value of total assets of TREC holder, notional value of TRE certificate held by Venus Securities (Private) Limited as at June 30, 2024 as determined by the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited - PSX has been considered.

## 28. LIQUID CAPITAL

S/No.	Head of Account	Value in Pak Rupees	Hair Cut / Adjustments	Net Adjusted Value
<b>1. Assets</b>				
1.1	Property & Equipment	424,733	424,733	-
1.2	Intangible Assets & Deferred Tax	5,000,000	5,000,000	-
1.3	Investment in Govt. Securities	-	-	-
1.4	<b>Investment in Debt. Securities</b>			
	<b>If listed than:</b>			
	i. 5% of the balance sheet value in the case of tenure upto 1 year.	-	-	-
	ii. 7.5% of the balance sheet value, in the case of tenure from 1-3 years.	-	-	-
	iii. 10% of the balance sheet value, in the case of tenure of more than 3 years.	-	-	-
	<b>If unlisted than:</b>			
	i. 10% of the balance sheet value in the case of tenure upto 1 year.	-	-	-
	ii. 12.5% of the balance sheet value, in the case of tenure from 1-3 years.	-	-	-
	iii. 15% of the balance sheet value, in the case of tenure of more than 3 years.	-	-	-
1.5	<b>Investment in Equity Securities</b>			
	i. If listed 15% or VaR of each securities on the cutoff date as computed by the Securities Exchange for respective securities whichever is higher. (Provided that if any of these securities are pledged with the securities exchange for base minimum capital requirement, 100% haircut on the value of eligible securities to the extent of minimum required value of Base minimum capital.	18,828,148	14,228,137	4,600,011
	ii. If unlisted, 100% of carrying value.	-	-	-
1.6	Investment in subsidiaries 100% of net value	-	-	-
1.7	<b>Investment in associated companies/undertaking</b>			
	i. If listed 20% or VaR of each securities as computed by the Securities Exchange for respective securities whichever is higher.	-	-	-
	ii. If unlisted, 100% of net value.	-	-	-
1.8	<b>Statutory or regulatory deposits/basic deposits with the exchanges, clearing house or central depository or any other entity.</b>			
	(i) 100% of net value, however any excess amount of cash deposited with securities exchange to comply with requirements of base minimum capital may be taken in the calculation of LC	3,300,000	3,300,000	-
1.9	Margin deposits with exchange and clearing house.	6,144,185	-	6,144,185
1.10	Deposit with authorized intermediary against borrowed securities under SLB.	-	-	-
1.11	Other deposits and prepayments 100% of carrying value	150,000	150,000	-
1.12	Accrued interest, profit or mark-up on amounts placed with financial institutions or debt securities etc.(Nil)	1,196,215	-	1,196,215
	100% in respect of markup accrued on loans to directors, subsidiaries and other related parties.	-	-	-
1.13	Dividends receivables.	-	-	-



S/No.	Head of Account	Value in Pak Rupees	Hair Cut / Adjustments	Net Adjusted Value
1.14	Amounts receivable against Repo financing. Amount paid as purchaser under the REPO agreement. <i>(Securities purchased under repo arrangement shall not be included in the investments.)</i>	-	-	-
1.15	<b>Advances and receivables other than trade Receivables;</b>			-
	(i) No haircut may be applied on the short term loan to employees provided these loans are secured and due for repayments within 12 months.		-	-
	(ii) No haircut may be applied to the advance tax to the extent it is netted with provision of taxation.	1,117,241	-	1,117,241
	(iii) In all other cases 100% of net value	57,083,585	57,083,585	-
1.16	<b>Receivables from clearing house or securities exchange(s)</b>			
	100% value of claims other than those on account of entitlements against trading of securities in all markets including MtM gains.		-	-
1.17	<b>Receivables from customers</b>			
	i. In case receivables are against margin financing, the aggregate if (i) value of securities held in the blocked account after applying VAR based Haircut, (ii) cash deposited as collateral by the finance (iii) market value of any securities deposited as collateral after applying VaR based haircut. <i>i. Lower of net balance sheet value or value determined through adjustments.</i>			-
	ii. In case receivables are against margin trading, 5% of the net balance sheet value. <i>ii. Net amount after deducting haircut</i>	-	-	-
	iii. In case receivables are against securities borrowings under SLB, the amount paid to NCCPL as collateral upon entering into contract, <i>iii. Net amount after deducting haircut</i>	-	-	-
	iv. In case of other trade receivables not more than 5 days overdue, 0% of the net balance sheet value. <i>iv. Balance sheet value</i>	134,310	-	134,310
	v. In case of other trade receivables are overdue, or 5 days or more, the aggregate of (i) the market value of securities purchased for customers and held in sub-accounts after applying VAR based haircuts, (ii) cash deposited as collateral by the respective customer and (iii) the market value of securities held as collateral after applying VaR based haircuts. <i>v. Lower of net balance sheet value or value determined through adjustments.</i>	456,797	189,569	189,569
	vi. In the case of amount of receivables from related parties, values determined after applying applicable haircuts on underlying securities readily available in respective CDS account of the related party in the following manner;			-

<i>S/No.</i>	<i>Head of Account</i>	<i>Value in Pak Rupees</i>	<i>Hair Cut / Adjustments</i>	<i>Net Adjusted Value</i>
	(a) Up to 30 days, values determined after applying var based haircuts. (b) Above 30 days but upto 90 days, values determined after applying 50% or var based haircuts whichever is higher. (c) above 90 days 100% haircut shall be applicable. vi. Lower of net balance sheet value or value determined through adjustments			
1.18	<b>Cash and Bank balances</b>			
	i. Bank Balance-proprietary accounts	13,796	-	13,796
	ii. Bank balance-customer accounts	2,358,022	-	2,358,022
	iii. Cash in hand	6,695	-	6,695
1.19	<b>Subscription money against investment in IPO/ offer for sale (asset)</b>			
	(i) No haircut may be applied in respect of amount paid as subscription money provided that shares have not been allotted or are not included in the investments of securities broker.	-	-	
	(ii) In case of Investment in IPO where shares have been allotted but not yet credited in CDS Account, 25% haircuts will be applicable on the value of such securities.	-	-	
	(iii) In case of subscription in right shares where the shares have not yet been credited in CDS account, 15% or VAR based haircut whichever is higher, will be applied on Right Shares.	-	-	
1.20	<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>96,213,726</b>	<b>80,376,024</b>	<b>15,760,044</b>

## 2. Liabilities

2.1	<b>Trade Payables</b>			
	i. Payable to exchanges and clearing house		-	-
	ii. Payable against leveraged market products		-	-
	iii. Payable to customers	2,271,754	-	2,271,754
2.2	<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
	i. Statutory and regulatory dues		-	-
	ii. Accruals and other payables	1,828,513	-	1,828,513
	iii. Short-term borrowings	46,002	-	46,002
	iv. Current portion of subordinated loans		-	-
	v. Current portion of long term liabilities			
	vi. Deferred Liabilities		-	-
	vii. Provision for taxation	-	-	-
	viii. Other liabilities as per accounting principles and included in the financial statements	-	-	-



S/No.	Head of Account	Value in Pak Rupees	Hair Cut / Adjustments	Net Adjusted Value
2.3	<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
	i. Long-Term financing	-	-	-
	ii. Other liabilities as per accounting principles and included in the financial statements	-	-	-
	iii. Staff retirement benefits	-	-	-
	Note: (a) 100% haircut may be allowed against long term portion of financing obtained from a financial institution including amount due against finance leases. (b) Nil in all other cases	-	-	-
2.4	<b>Subordinated Loans</b>			
	i. 100% of Subordinated loans which fulfill the conditions specified by SECP are allowed to be deducted.	-	-	-
2.5	<b>iii. Advance against shares for Increase in Capital of Securities broker:</b> 100% haircut may be allowed in respect of advance against shares if: a. The existing authorized share capital allows the proposed enhanced share capital b. Board of Directors of the company has approved the increase in capital c. Relevant Regulatory approvals have been obtained d. There is no unreasonable delay in issue of shares against advance and all regulatory requirements relating to the increase in paid up capital have been completed. e. Auditor is satisfied that such advance is against the increase of capital.	-	-	-
2.6	<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>4,146,269</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,146,269</b>

### 3. Ranking Liabilities Relating to :

3.1	<b>Concentration in Margin Financing</b>			
	The amount calculated client-to- client basis by which any amount receivable from any of the financees exceed 10% of the aggregate of amounts receivable from total financees. (Provided that above prescribed adjustments shall not be applicable where the aggregate amount of receivable against margin financing does not exceed Rs 5 million). Note: Only amount exceeding by 10% of each financee from aggregate amount shall be include in the ranking liabilities	-	-	-
3.2	<b>Concentration in securities lending and borrowing</b>			
	The amount by which the aggregate of:	-	-	-
3.3	<b>Net underwriting Commitments</b>			
	(a) in the case of right issues : if the market value of securities is less than or equal to the subscription price; the aggregate of:	-	-	-

S/No.	Head of Account	Value in Pak Rupees	Hair Cut / Adjustments	Net Adjusted Value
	(b) in any other case : 12.5% of the net underwriting commitments	-	-	-
3.4	<b>Negative equity of subsidiary</b>			
	The amount by which the total assets of the subsidiary (excluding any amount due from the subsidiary) exceed the total liabilities of the subsidiary.	-	-	-
3.5	<b>Foreign exchange agreements and foreign currency positions</b>			
	5% of the net position in foreign currency. Net position in foreign currency means the difference of total assets denominated in foreign currency less total liabilities denominated in foreign currency.	-	-	-
3.6	Amount payable under REPO	-	-	-
3.7	<b>Repo adjustment</b>			
	<b>In the case of financier / purchaser</b> the total amount receivable under Repo less the 110% of the market value of underlying securities.	-	-	-
	<b>In the case of financee/seller</b> the market value of underlying securities after applying haircut less the total amount received, less value of any securities deposited as collateral by the purchaser after applying haircut less any cash deposited by the purchaser.	-	-	-
3.8	<b>Concentrated proprietary positions</b>			
	If the market value of any security is between 25% and 51% of the total proprietary positions then 5% of the value of such security. If the market of a security exceeds 51% of the proprietary position, then 10% of the value of such security.	-	367,815	367,815
3.9	<b>Opening Positions in futures and options</b>			
	i. In case of customer positions, the total margin requirements in respect of open positions less the amount of cash deposited by the customer and the value of securities held as collateral/ pledged with securities exchange after applying VaR haircuts.	-	414,979	414,979
	ii. In case of proprietary positions, the total margin requirements in respect of open positions to the extent not already met.	-	-	-
3.10	<b>Short sell positions</b>			
	i. Incase of customer positions, the market value of shares sold short in ready market on behalf of customers after increasing the same with the VaR based haircuts less the cash deposited by the customer as collateral and the value of securities held as collateral after applying VAR based Haircuts.	-	-	-



S/No.	Head of Account	Value in Pak Rupees	Hair Cut / Adjustments	Net Adjusted Value
	ii. In case of proprietary positions, the market value of shares sold short in ready market and not yet settled increased by the amount of VAR based haircut less the value of securities pledged as collateral after applying haircuts.	-	-	-
3.11	Total Ranking Liabilities	-	782,794	782,794

#### Calculations Summary of Liquid Capital

(i) Adjusted value of Assets (serial number 1.20)	15,760,044
(ii) Less: Adjusted value of liabilities (serial number 2.6)	(4,146,269)
(iii) Less: Total ranking liabilities (series number 3.11)	(782,794)
	<u>10,830,981</u>

2024

2023

#### 29. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Number of employees as at

4

5

Average number of employees

5

6

#### 30. DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and were authorized for issue on

07. OCT 2024

  
Chief Executive Officer

  
Director