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Rahman Sarfaraz Rahim Iqbal Rafiq
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the members of AKY Securities (Private) Limited

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of **M/s. AKY Securities (Private) Limited** (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at **June 30, 2024**, and the statement of profit or loss, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information ('the financial statements'), and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of the audit.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the statement of financial position, statement of profit or loss, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes forming part thereof conform with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and give the information required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017), in the manner so required and, respectively, give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at June 30, 2024 and of the loss, total comprehensive loss, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and the requirements of Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Based on our audit, we further report that in our opinion:

a) proper books of account have been kept by the Company as required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017);

b) the statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and are in agreement with the books of account and returns;

c) investments made, expenditure incurred and guarantees extended during the year were for the purpose of the Company's business;

d) no zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980); and

e) the Company was in compliance with the requirement of section 78 of the Securities Act 2015, and the relevant requirements of Securities Brokers (Licencing and Operations) Regulations, 2016 as at the date on which the statement of financial position was prepared.

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

Rahman

RAHMAN SARFARAZ RAHIM IQBAL RAFIQ
Chartered Accountants

Karachi

Date: October 07, 2024
UDIN: AR202410213sfdz32IqL

AKY Securities (Private) Limited

Statement of Financial Position

As at June 30, 2024

	Note	2024	2023
ASSETS		Rupees	
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	4	**2,298,778**	2,469,798
Intangible assets	5	**2,559,806**	2,574,758
Long term deposits	6	**1,500,000**	1,500,000
		6,358,584	6,544,556
Current assets			
Short term investments	7	**112,843,069**	65,207,508
Trade debts	8	**16,574,369**	29,190,403
Other receivables	9	**10,885,106**	1,275,295
Taxation - net		**38,440**	1,018,017
Bank balances	10	**36,107,034**	14,155,073
		176,448,018	110,846,296
Total assets		**182,806,602**	117,390,852
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital and reserves			
Authorized capital		**150,000,000**	150,000,000
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital 800,000 (2023: 800,000) ordinary shares of Rs. 100/- each	11	**80,000,000**	80,000,000
Revenue reserve			
Unappropriated profit / (accumulated losses)		**49,196,960**	(4,569,994)
Total equity		**129,196,960**	75,430,006
Current liabilities			
Payable to shareholder		**38,900,000**	38,900,000
Trade and other payables	12	**14,709,642**	3,060,846
		53,609,642	41,960,846
Contingencies and commitments	13	-	-
Total equity and liabilities		**182,806,602**	117,390,852

The annexed notes from 1 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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Chief Executive | **Director**

AKY Securities (Private) Limited

Statement of Profit or Loss

For the year ended June 30, 2024

	Note	2024	2023
		Rupees	
Operating revenue	*14*	**12,585,614**	9,248,921
Realized gain / (loss) on disposal of investments - net		**3,909,602**	(497,319)
Unrealised gain / (loss) on remeasurement of investments at fair value through profit or loss		**47,037,633**	(13,842,003)
		63,532,849	(5,090,401)
Administrative expenses	*15*	**(8,895,204)**	(7,157,091)
Operating profit / (loss)		**54,637,645**	(12,247,492)
Other income	*16*	**1,471,378**	983,266
Profit / (loss) before taxation		**56,109,023**	(11,264,226)
Taxation	*17*	**(2,342,069)**	(1,083,771)
Profit / (loss) after taxation		**53,766,954**	(12,347,997)

The annexed notes from 1 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive **Director**

AKY Securities (Private) Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended June 30, 2024

	2024	2023
	Rupees	
Profit / (loss) after taxation	**53,766,954**	(12,347,997)
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will not subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year	**53,766,954**	(12,347,997)

The annexed notes from 1 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive

Director

AKY Securities (Private) Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended June 30, 2024

	Issued, subscribed and paid up capital	Unappropriated profit	Total
	Rupees		
Balance as at June 30, 2022	60,000,000	7,778,003	67,778,003
Total comprehensive loss for the year ended June 30, 2023			
- Loss after taxation	-	(12,347,997)	(12,347,997)
- Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
	-	(12,347,997)	(12,347,997)
Transactions with owners			
Issuance of shares (200,000 shares @ 100 per share)	20,000,000	-	20,000,000
Balance as at June 30, 2023	80,000,000	(4,569,994)	75,430,006
Total comprehensive income for the year ended June 30, 2024			
- Profit after taxation	-	**53,766,954**	**53,766,954**
- Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
	-	**53,766,954**	**53,766,954**
Balance as at June 30, 2024	**80,000,000**	**49,196,960**	**129,196,960**

The annexed notes from 1 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive

Director

AKY Securities (Private) Limited

Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended June 30, 2024

	Note	2024	2023
		Rupees	
Profit / (loss) before taxation		**56,109,023**	(11,264,226)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Adjustment for non cash items:			
Depreciation		**245,520**	264,830
Amortization		**14,952**	18,689
Capital (gain) / loss on sale of investments - net		**(3,909,602)**	497,319
Unrealised (gain) / loss on remeasurement of investments at fair value through profit or loss		**(47,037,633)**	13,842,003
		(50,686,763)	14,622,841
Operating cash flows before working capital changes		**5,422,260**	3,358,615
(Increase)/decrease in current assets			
Sale of investment in quoted securities - net		**3,311,674**	8,952,069
Trade receivables		**12,616,034**	(9,609,604)
Other receivables		**(9,609,811)**	(1,096,996)
Increase/(decrease) in current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		**11,648,796**	(260,051)
		17,966,693	(2,014,582)
		23,388,953	1,344,033
Taxes paid-net		**(1,362,492)**	(1,157,437)
Net cash generated from operating activities		**22,026,461**	186,596
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of property & equipment		**(74,500)**	(135,138)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(74,500)**	(135,138)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the year		**21,951,961**	51,458
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**14,155,073**	14,103,615
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	*10*	**36,107,034**	14,155,073

The annexed notes from 1 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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Chief Executive

Salim Yusuf

Director

AKY Securities (Private) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2024

1. STATUS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

AKY Securities (Private) Limited (the Company) is a private limited company incorporated in Pakistan on November 01, 2005 under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 ('the Ordinance') which has now been replaced by Companies Act, 2017 ('the Act'). The registered office of the Company is situated at office no 48, First Floor, Pakistan Stock Exchange Building, Karachi. The Company is a Trading Right Entitlement Certificate Holder of the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited and is engaged in the business of stock brokerage and investment.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

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

- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as are notified under the Companies Act, 2017; and

- Provisions of, and directives issued under, the Companies Act, 2017.

Where the provisions of, and directives issued under, the Companies Act, 2017 differ from the IFRS, 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 short term investments which are measured at fair value.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in these financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. These financial statements are presented in Pak Rupees which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

2.4 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting and reporting standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is 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. Areas where various assumptions and estimates are significant to the Company's financial statements or where judgments were exercised in application of accounting policy are as follows:

	Note
- Useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods of property and equipment	3.1
- Useful lives, residual values and amortization method of intangible	3.2
- Provision for taxation	3.8

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2.5 Changes in Accounting Standards, Interpretations and Amendments to Published Approved Accounting Standards

2.5.1 *Amendments to existing standards that became effective during the year*

The following new or amended standards and interpretations became effective during the period which are considered to be relevant to the Company's financial statements :

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

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

The Company adopted the 'Disclosure of Accounting Policies' (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS practice statements 2 'Making Materiality Judgments') from July 01, 2023. Although the amendment did not result in any changes to the accounting policies themselves, it has affected the accounting policy information disclosed in the financial statements. The amendments require disclosure of 'material', rather than 'significant' accounting policies. The amendments also provide the guidance on the application of materiality to disclosure of accounting policies, assisting entities to provide useful entity specific accounting policy information that user need to understand other information in the financial statements.

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

The following International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as notified under the Companies Act, 2017 and the amendments and interpretations thereto will be effective for accounting periods beginning on or after July 01, 2024:

- Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (amendment to IAS 1 in October 2022) aims to improve the information an entity provides when its right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months is subject to compliance with conditions. The amendment is also intended to address concerns about classifying such a liability as current or non-current. Only covenants with which a company must comply on or before the reporting date affect the classification of a liability as current or non-current. Covenants with which the company must comply after the reporting date (i.e. future covenants) do not affect a liability's classification at that date. However, when non-current liabilities are subject to future covenants, companies will now need to disclose information to help users understand the risk that those liabilities could become repayable within 12 months after the reporting date. The amendments apply retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024, with earlier application permitted. These amendments also specify the transition requirements for companies that may have early-adopted the previously issued but not yet effective 2020 amendments to IAS 1 (as referred above).

- Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (amendment to IFRS 16 in September 2022) adds subsequent measurement requirements for sale and leaseback transactions that satisfy the requirements to be accounted for as a sale. The amendment confirms that on initial recognition, the seller-lessee includes variable lease payments when it measures a lease liability arising from a sale-and-leaseback transaction. After initial recognition, the seller-lessee applies the general requirements for subsequent accounting of the lease liability such that it recognizes no gain or loss relating to the right of use it retains. A seller-lessee may adopt different approaches that satisfy the new requirements on subsequent measurement. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 with earlier application permitted. Under IAS 8, a seller-lessee will need to apply the amendments retrospectively to sale-and-leaseback transactions entered into or after the date of initial application of IFRS 16 and will need to identify and re-examine sale-and-leaseback transactions entered into since implementation of IFRS 16 in 2019, and potentially restate those that included variable lease payments. If an entity (a seller-lessee) applies the amendments arising from Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback for an earlier period, the entity shall disclose that fact.

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- Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10and IAS 28) – The amendment amends accounting treatment on loss of control of business or assets. The amendments also introduce new accounting for less frequent transaction that involves neither cost nor full step-up of certain retained interests in assets that are not businesses. The effective date for these changes has been deferred indefinitely until the completion of a broader review.

- Supplier Finance Arrangements (amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7) introduce two new disclosure objectives for accompany to provide information about its supplier finance arrangements that would enable users (investors) to assess the effects of these arrangements on the company's liabilities and cash flows, and the company's exposure to liquidity risk. Under the amendments, companies also need to disclose the type and effect of non-cash changes in the carrying amounts of the financial liabilities that are part of a supplier finance arrangement. The amendments also add supplier finance arrangements as an example to the existing disclosure requirements in IFRS 7 on factors a company might consider when providing specific quantitative liquidity risk disclosures about its financial liabilities. The amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024, with early application permitted. However, some relief from providing certain information in the year of initial application is available.

- Amendment in IAS 21 'The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates', - lack of exchangeability (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025) a currency is exchangeable when an entity is able to exchange that currency for the other currency through markets or exchange mechanisms that create enforceable rights and obligations without undue delay at the measurement date and for a specified purpose; a currency is not exchangeable into the other currency if an entity can only obtain an insignificant amount of the other currency.

- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of Insurance contracts within the scope of the Standard. The objective of IFRS 17 is to ensure that an entity provides relevant information that faithfully represents those contracts. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that insurance contracts have on the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. SECP vide its SRO 1715(I)/2023 dated November 21, 2023 has directed that IFRS 17 shall be followed for the period commencing January 1, 2026 by companies engaged in insurance / takaful and re-insurance / re-takaful business

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

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

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

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

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

- Annual Improvements - Volume Eleven:

  - Hedge Accounting by a First-time Adopter (Amendments to IFRS 1) - Paragraphs B5 and B6 of IFRS 1 have been amended to include cross references to the qualifying criteria for hedge accounting in paragraph 6.4.1(a), (b) and (c) of IFRS 9. The amendments are intended to address potential confusion arising from an inconsistency between the wording in IFRS 1 and the requirements for hedge accounting in IFRS 9.

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- Gain or Loss on Derecognition (Amendments to IFRS 7) - Paragraph B38 of IFRS 7 has been amended to update the language on unobservable inputs and to include a cross reference to paragraphs 72 and 73 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

- Introduction (Amendments to Guidance on implementing IFRS 7) - Paragraph IG1 of the Guidance on implementing IFRS 7 has been amended to clarify that the guidance does not necessarily illustrate all the requirements in the referenced paragraphs of IFRS 7, nor does it create additional requirements.

- Disclosure of Deferred Difference between Fair Value and Transaction Price (Amendments to Guidance on implementing IFRS 7) - Paragraph IG14 of the Guidance on implementing IFRS 7 has been amended mainly to make the wording consistent with the requirements in paragraph 28 of IFRS 7 and with the concepts and terminology used in IFRS 9 and IFRS 13.

- Credit Risk Disclosures (Amendments to Guidance on implementing IFRS 7) - Paragraph IG20B of the Guidance on implementing IFRS 7 has been amended to simplify the explanation of which aspects of the IFRS requirements are not illustrated in the example.

- Lessee Derecognition of Lease Liabilities (Amendments to IFRS 9) - Paragraph 2.1 of IFRS 9 has been amended to clarify that, when a lessee has determined that a lease liability has been extinguished in accordance with IFRS 9, the lessee is required to apply paragraph 3.3.3 and recognise any resulting gain or loss in profit or loss. However, the amendment does not address how a lessee distinguishes between a lease modification as defined in IFRS 16 Leases and an extinguishment of a lease liability in accordance with IFRS 9.

- Transaction Price (Amendments to IFRS 9) - Paragraph 5.1.3 of IFRS 9 has been amended to replace the reference to 'transaction price as defined by IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers' with 'the amount determined by applying IFRS 15'. The use of the term "transaction price' in relation to IFRS 15 was potentially confusing and so it has been removed. The term was also deleted from Appendix A of IFRS 9.

- Determination of a 'De Facto Agent' (Amendments to IFRS 10) - Paragraph B74 of IFRS 10 has been amended to clarify that the relationship described in 874 is just one example of various relationships that might exist between the investor and other parties acting as de facto agents of the investor. The amendment is intended to remove the inconsistency with the requirement in paragraph B73 for an entity to use judgement to determine whether other parties are acting as de facto agents.

- Cost Method (Amendments to IAS 7) - Paragraph 37 of IAS 7 has been amended to replace the term 'cost method' with 'at cost', following the prior deletion of the definition of 'cost method".

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

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

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

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

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3.1 Property and equipment

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

Subsequent costs are included in the carrying amount as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit or loss during the year in which they are incurred.

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

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

The assets' residual values, depreciation methods and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end. The Company's estimate of residual value of property and equipment did not require any adjustment at the reporting date.

3.2 Intangible assets

Trading Rights Entitlement (TRE) Certificate

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

Computer software

These are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any. Amortization is computed using the reducing balance method over assets estimated useful life at the rates stated in note 5, after taking into accounts residual value, if any. The residual values, useful life and amortization methods are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Amortization is charged from the date the assets are put to use while no amortization is charged after the date when the assets are disposed off.

Gain and losses on disposal of such assets, if any, are included in the statement of profit or loss account.

3.3 Financial instruments

3.3.1 *Initial recognition, classification and measurement*

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

Regular way purchase of investments are recognized using settlement date accounting.

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

(a) financial assets measured at amortized cost.
(b) fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI);
(c) fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); and

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(a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it is held within business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows, and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding.

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

(b) Financial assets at FVOCI

A financial asset is classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income when it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

(c) Financial assets at FVTPL

A financial asset shall be measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, as aforesaid. However, for an investment in equity instrument which is not held for trading, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of the investment.

Such financial assets are initially measured at fair value.

3.3.2 *Subsequent measurement*

(a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost (determined using the effective interest method) less accumulated impairment losses.

Interest / markup income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment losses arising from such financial assets are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

(b) Financial assets at FVOCI

These are subsequently measured at fair value less accumulated impairment losses.

A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance is recognised in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, until the financial asset is derecognised or reclassified. When the financial asset is derecognised , the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. Interest is calculated using the effective interest method and is recognised in profit or loss.

(c) Financial assets at FVTPL

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

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

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3.3.3 *Impairment*

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

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

For other financial assets, the Company applies the IFRS 9 'General Approach' to measuring expected credit losses whereby the Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. However, if, at the reporting date, the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

The Company measures expected credit losses on financial assets in a way that reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount, time value of money and reasonable and supportable information at the reporting date about the past events, current conditions and forecast of future economic conditions. The Company recognises in profit or loss, as an impairment loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date.

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

3.3.4 *De-recognition*

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

The Company directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event.

3.4 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or 'at fair value through profit or loss' (FVTPL). A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

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

Financial liabilities are derecognized when the contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or have expired or when the financial liability's cash flows have been substantially modified.

3.5 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset when the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends to settle either on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle liability simultaneously.

3.6 Trade debts

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

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3.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at amortized cost. for the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise of bank balances.

3.8 Taxation

Income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

Current tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax

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

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

Judgment and estimates

Significant judgment is required in determining the income tax expenses and corresponding provision for tax. The Company recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax assets and liabilities in the period in which such determination is made.

Further, 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.

Offsetting

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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3.9 Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions

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

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

As the actual outflows can differ from estimates made for provisions due to changes in laws, regulations, public expectations, technology, prices and conditions, and can take place many years in the future, the carrying amounts of provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to take account of such changes. Any adjustments to the amount of previously recognised provision is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of cost of an asset.

Contingent liabilities

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

3.10 Operating revenue

Revenue from trading activities - brokerage commission

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

The Company does not expect to have contracts where the period between the services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

Dividend income

Dividends received from investments measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the statement of profit or loss when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the resources carrying economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

Interest income

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis on the principal amount outstanding and at the rate applicable.

4. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment	Computer	Offices at PSX	Total
As at June 30, 2022					
Cost	865,200	401,855	2,481,245	4,200,000	7,948,300
Accumulated depreciation	(706,087)	(210,221)	(2,107,354)	(2,325,148)	(5,348,810)
Net book value	159,113	191,634	373,891	1,874,852	2,599,490
Movement during the year ended June 30, 2023					
Opening net book value	159,113	191,634	373,891	1,874,852	2,599,490
Additions	-	-	135,138	-	135,138
Depreciation for the year	(15,911)	(19,163)	(136,013)	(93,743)	(264,830)
Closing Net Book Value	143,202	172,471	373,016	1,781,109	2,469,798
As at June 30, 2023					
Cost	865,200	401,855	2,616,383	4,200,000	8,083,438
Accumulated depreciation	(721,998)	(229,384)	(2,243,367)	(2,418,891)	(5,613,640)
Net book value	143,202	172,471	373,016	1,781,109	2,469,798
Movement during the year ended June 30, 2024					
Opening net book value	**143,202**	**172,471**	**373,016**	**1,781,109**	**2,469,798**
Additions	-	-	**74,500**	-	**74,500**
Depreciation for the year	**(14,320)**	**(17,247)**	**(124,898)**	**(89,055)**	**(245,520)**
Closing Net Book Value	**128,882**	**155,224**	**322,618**	**1,692,054**	**2,298,778**
As at June 30, 2024					
Cost	**865,200**	**401,855**	**2,690,883**	**4,200,000**	**8,157,938**
Accumulated depreciation	**(736,318)**	**(246,631)**	**(2,368,265)**	**(2,507,946)**	**(5,859,160)**
Net book value	**128,882**	**155,224**	**322,618**	**1,692,054**	**2,298,778**
Annual rate of depreciation	10%	10%	30%	5%	

5. INTANGIBLE ASSET

	Note	2024	2023
		Rupees	
Trading Right Entitlement Certificate - PSX	5.1	**2,500,000**	2,500,000
Computer software	5.2	**59,806**	74,758
		2,559,806	2,574,758

5.1 Trading Right Entitlement Certificate - PSX

	Note	2024	2023
- Cost	5.1.1	**22,386,240**	22,386,240
- Accumulated impairment		**(19,886,240)**	(19,886,240)
	5.1.2	**2,500,000**	2,500,000

5.1.1 This represents TREC received by the Company in accordance with the Stock Exchanges (Corporatization, Demutualization and Integration) Act, 2012 as amended by the Stock Exchanges (Corporatization, Demutualization and Integration) (Amendment) Act, 2015. These have been carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

5.1.2 PSX vide notice no. PSX/N - 225 dated February 16, 2021 have notified the notional fees of a Trading Right Entitlement Certificate amounting to Rs. 2.5 million.

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5.2	Computer software	Note	2024	2023
			Rupees	
	Net carrying amount			
	Opening net book value		74,758	93,447
	Amortisation charge		(14,952)	(18,689)
	Closing net book value		59,806	74,758
	Gross carrying amount			
	Cost		398,709	398,709
	Accumulated amortisation		(338,903)	(323,951)
	Net book value		59,806	74,758
	Amortisation rate		20%	20%

6. LONG TERM DEPOSITS

	2024	2023
National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited	1,400,000	1,400,000
Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited	100,000	100,000
	1,500,000	1,500,000

7. SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS

	Note	2024	2023
Fair value through profit or loss			
Investment in quoted equity securities	7.1	112,842,791	65,207,353
Investment in mutual funds	7.2	278	155
		112,843,069	65,207,508

7.1 *Investment in quoted equity securities*

Number of shares 2024	Number of shares 2023	Scrip name	Market value in rupees 2024	Market value in rupees 2023
105,000	105,000	ADAMJEE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	3,770,550	2,376,150
154,344	154,344	ASKARI BANK LIMITED	3,477,370	2,000,298
2,327	2,327	ATTOCK REFINERY LIMITED	818,150	399,383
17,965	17,965	BANK AL HABIB LIMITED	2,015,314	776,447
11,832	11,832	THE BANK OF PUNJAB	57,622	41,057
8,809	8,809	ENGRO FERTILIZERS LIMITED	1,464,232	727,007
47,404	47,404	ENGRO CORPORATION LIMITED	15,771,785	12,319,826
1,327	1,327	FAYSAL BANK LIMITED	69,588	26,779
5,000	5,000	FRIESLAND CAMPINS ENGRO PAKISTAN LIMITED	350,100	295,150
95,381	95,381	FAUJI FERTILIZER BIN QASIM LIMITED	3,383,164	1,123,588
86,500	86,500	FAUJI FERTILIZER COMPANY LIMITED	14,132,370	8,515,060
39,328	39,328	GLAXO SMITHKLINE PAKISTAN LIMITED	5,656,940	2,964,151
11,796	11,796	HALEON PAKISTAN LIMITED	3,507,777	1,653,091
45,000	45,000	HABIB BANK LIMITED	5,581,350	3,295,350
183,816	183,816	HABIB METROPOLITAN BANK LIMITED	12,622,645	5,554,920
5,604	5,604	THE HUB POWER COMPANY LIMITED	913,900	389,926
32,000	32,000	KOT ADDU POWER COMPANY LIMITED	1,059,520	665,600
6,164	6,164	KOHAT CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED	1,543,651	1,069,269
12,969	12,969	MCB BANK LIMITED	2,944,222	1,484,561
9,369	9,369	OIL & GAS DEVELOPMENT LIMITED	1,268,282	730,782
63,525	63,525	ORIX LEASING PAKISTAN LIMITED	1,758,372	1,158,696
228	228	PICIC INSURANCE LIMITED	381	132
5,000	5,000	PAKISTAN PETROLEUM LIMITED	585,550	295,700
8,000	8,000	PAKISTAN STATE OIL COMPANY LIMITED	1,329,680	888,080
1,902,953	1,902,953	PAKISTAN STOCK EXCHANGE LIMITED	24,376,828	14,081,852
75,015	75,015	SONERI BANK LIMITED	893,429	95,800
13,278	2,500	THE SEARLE COMPANY LIMITED	758,439	682,637
23,437	23,437	TARIQ GLASS INDUSTRIES LIMITED	2,731,582	1,596,060
2,973,371	2,962,593		112,842,791	65,207,353

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5.2	Computer software	Note	2024	2023
			Rupees	
	Net carrying amount			
	Opening net book value		**74,758**	93,447
	Amortisation charge		**(14,952)**	(18,689)
	Closing net book value		**59,806**	74,758
	Gross carrying amount			
	Cost		**398,709**	398,709
	Accumulated amortisation		**(338,903)**	(323,951)
	Net book value		**59,806**	74,758
	Amortisation rate		**20%**	20%

6. LONG TERM DEPOSITS

	2024	2023
National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited	**1,400,000**	1,400,000
Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited	**100,000**	100,000
	1,500,000	1,500,000

7. SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS

	Note	2024	2023
Fair value through profit or loss			
Investment in quoted equity securities	*7.1*	**112,842,791**	65,207,353
Investment in mutual funds	*7.2*	**278**	155
		112,843,069	65,207,508

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95,381	95,381	FAUJI FERTILIZER BIN QASIM LIMITED	**3,383,164**	1,123,588
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11,796	11,796	HALEON PAKISTAN LIMITED	**3,507,777**	1,653,091
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12,969	12,969	MCB BANK LIMITED	**2,944,222**	1,484,561
9,369	9,369	OIL & GAS DEVELOPMENT LIMITED	**1,268,282**	730,782
63,525	63,525	ORIX LEASING PAKISTAN LIMITED	**1,758,372**	1,158,696
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5,000	5,000	PAKISTAN PETROLEUM LIMITED	**585,550**	295,700
8,000	8,000	PAKISTAN STATE OIL COMPANY LIMITED	**1,329,680**	888,080
1,902,953	1,902,953	PAKISTAN STOCK EXCHANGE LIMITED	**24,376,828**	14,081,852
75,015	75,015	SONERI BANK LIMITED	**893,429**	95,800
13,278	2,500	THE SEARLE COMPANY LIMITED	**758,439**	682,637
23,437	23,437	TARIQ GLASS INDUSTRIES LIMITED	**2,731,582**	1,596,060
2,973,371	2,962,593		**112,842,791**	65,207,353

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7.2 *Investment in mutual funds*

Units 2024	Units 2023	Fund name	Market value 2024	Market value 2023
100	100	HBL INVESTMENT FUND - CLASS A	278	155
100	100	HBL INVESTMENT FUND - CLASS B SEGMENT	-	-
200	200		278	155

8. TRADE DEBTS

	2024	2023
	Rupees	
Considered good	16,574,369	29,190,403

8.1 This includes receivable from related parties amounting to Rs.15.232 million (2023: Rs 24.364 million). The maximum aggregate amount outstanding at any time during the year with reference to month-end balances is Rs. 15.232 million (2023: Rs 24.364 million).

8.2 ***Aging analysis***

	2024	2023
	Rupees	
Upto 90 days	15,490,326	5,072,794
More than 90 but upto 180 days	500	10,090,301
More than 180 but upto 360 days	75	13,046,333
More than 360 days	1,083,468	980,976
	16,574,369	29,190,403

8.3 **Details of securities pledged**

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

	June 30 , 2024		June 30, 2023	
	Number of securities	Fair value	Number of securities	Fair value
	Rupees			
Brokerage House	2,148,643	58,460,214	1,639,953	32,220,989

8.3.2 The number and fair value of securities pledged with Financial Institutions are as follows:

	June 30 , 2024		June 30, 2023	
	Number of securities	Fair value	Number of securities	Fair value
	Rupees			
Brokerage House	344,645	34,659,649	-	-

9. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Note	2024	2023
		Rupees	
Receivable from NCCPL		10,885,106	1,275,295

10. BANK BALANCES

	Note	2024	2023
Cash at bank			
- in current accounts		11,413,245	2,520,380
- in savings accounts	10.1	24,693,789	11,634,693
		36,107,034	14,155,073

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10.1 The return on these balances ranges from 21% to 22.5% (2023: 18% to 20.5%) per annum on daily product basis.

10.2 Bank balances include customers bank balances held in designated bank accounts amounting to Rs. 11.41 million (2023: Rs. 2.52 million)

11. ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP CAPITAL

2024	2023		2024	2023
---- Number of shares ----			---- Rupees ----	
523,000	523,000	Ordinary shares of Rs. 100/- each fully paid other than cash	52,300,000	52,300,000
277,000	277,000	Ordinary shares of Rs. 100/- each fully paid in cash	27,700,000	27,700,000
800,000	800,000		80,000,000	80,000,000

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

11.2 **Categories of shareholder**

	2024		2023	
Individual	Number of shares held	% of Shares held	Number of shares held	% of Shares held
Abdul Kadir Yousuf	797,500	99.69%	797,500	99.69%
Amin Yusuf	1,000	0.13%	1,000	0.13%
Yousuf	1,000	0.13%	1,000	0.13%
Muhammad Salim Yousuf	500	0.06%	500	0.06%
Total	800,000	100%	800,000	100%

12. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2024	2023
	Rupees	
Creditors	11,413,245	2,522,279
Future profit withheld	2,748,291	-
Sales tax payable	73,777	63,895
Withholding tax payable	14,041	5,622
Accrued expenses	460,288	469,050
	14,709,642	3,060,846

13. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

13.1 Contingencies

There has been no change in the status of contingencies as disclosed in annual financial statements of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2023.

13.2 Commitments

There were no outstanding commitments as at June 30, 2024 (2023: None).

14. OPERATING REVENUE

	2024	2023
	Rupees	
Brokerage commission income	4,853,282	2,512,940
Less: Sales tax on services	(558,342)	(289,168)
	4,294,940	2,223,772
Dividend income	8,290,674	7,025,149
	12,585,614	9,248,921

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15. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	Note	2024	2023
		Rupees	
Directors' remuneration		**1,300,000**	1,300,000
Salaries and benefits	18	**3,164,741**	2,622,175
Staff bonus		**244,862**	229,025
Commission expenses		**861,044**	482,580
PSX service charges		**178,488**	53,298
NCCPL charges		**96,129**	63,806
CDC charges		**137,034**	69,359
Utilities		**371,421**	257,255
Printing, postage and stationery		**31,260**	18,000
Communication charges		**-**	47,849
Travelling & conveyance		**-**	5,100
Legal and professional		**17,500**	10,000
Fees and subscription		**1,158,061**	919,146
Auditors' remuneration		**440,000**	400,000
Repairs and maintenance		**95,400**	28,300
Depreciation	4	**245,520**	264,830
Amortization	5.2	**14,952**	18,689
General expenses		**273,699**	153,030
Rent expense		**214,944**	189,600
Bank charges		**50,149**	25,049
		8,895,204	7,157,091

16. OTHER INCOME

	Note	2024	2023
Interest on savings accounts		**841,698**	758,363
Others		**629,680**	224,903
		1,471,378	983,266

17. TAXATION

	Note	2024	2023
Current		**1,315,307**	1,083,771
Written off	17.1	**1,026,762**	-
		2,342,069	1,083,771

17.1 Refundable tax written off

This represents income refundable tax written off relating to the tax year 2008 . During the year, the company approached the tax consultant to process the refund. However, based on the consultant's opinion and inspection of the source documents amount was identified as non-refundable. As a result, the amount is written off accordingly.

17.2 Relationship between tax expense and accounting profit

The numerical reconciliation between tax expense and accounting profit has not been presented for the current year and comparative year in these financial statements as the total income of the Company for the current and previous year attracted the provisions of minimum tax and final tax of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

17.3 Income tax assessments of the Company are deemed to be finalized as per tax returns file up to tax year 2023. Tax returns are subject to further assessment under provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 ("the Ordinance") unless selected for an audit by the taxation authorities. The Commissioner of Income Tax may, at any time during a period of five years from date of filing of return, select a deemed assessment order for audit.

18. REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE

The aggregate amounts charged in these financial statements for remuneration, including certain benefits to Chief Executive and Directors of the Company, are as follows:

	Chief Executive	
	2024	2023
Managerial remuneration	**1,200,000**	1,200,000
Bonus	**100,000**	100,000
	1,300,000	1,300,000
Number of persons	**1**	1

19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Related parties comprise of key management personnel including directors and their close family members and major shareholders of the Company. Remuneration and benefits to executives of the Company are in accordance with the terms of the employment. Remuneration of the Chief Executive and Directors is disclosed in note 18 to the financial statements. Transactions entered into, and balances held with, related parties during the year, are as follows:

Name of the related party, relationship with the Company and the nature of transaction / balance	**2024**	2023
	Rupees	
KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL		
Chief Executive Officer		
Purchase of Securities	**186,964,978**	**49,247,433**
Sales of Securities	**195,020,622**	**44,416,990**
Trade receivable at year end	**15,232,113**	**23,287,757**
Director		
Amount Paid During the year	-	**105,200**
Trade receivable at year end	**1,077,274**	**1,076,974**
Payable against issuance of shares	**38,900,000**	**38,900,000**

20. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

20.1 Financial risk analysis

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

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

20.1.1 *Market risk*

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

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i) **Foreign currency risk**

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. As of the reporting date, the Company was not exposed to currency risk since there were no foreign currency transactions and balances at the reporting date.

ii) **Price risk**

Price risk represents the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market prices (other than those arising from interest/ mark up rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all or similar financial instruments traded in the market. The Company manages price risk by monitoring the exposure in quoted securities and implementing the strict discipline in internal risk management and investment policies, which includes disposing of its own quoted investment and collateral held before it led the Company to incur significant mark-to-market and credit losses. As of the reporting date, the Company was exposed to price risk since it had investments in quoted securities amounting to Rs. 112.843 million (2023: Rs. 65.207 million) and also because the Company held collaterals in the form of equity securities against their debtor balances.

The carrying value of investments subject to price risk is based on quoted market prices as of the reporting date. Market prices are subject to fluctuation and consequently the amount realized 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, the amount realized in the sale of a particular security may be affected by the relative quantity of the security being sold.

Sensitivity analysis:

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

	Fair value	Hypothetical price change	Estimated fair value after hypothetical change in prices	Hypothetical increase / (decrease) in shareholders' equity	Hypothetical increase / (decrease) in profit / (loss) after tax
			Rupees		
June 30, 2024	**112,843,069**	10% increase	**124,127,376**	**11,284,307**	**11,284,307**
		10% decrease	**101,558,762**	**(11,284,307)**	**(11,284,307)**
June 30, 2023	65,207,508	10% increase	71,728,259	**6,520,751**	**6,520,751**
		10% decrease	58,686,757	**(6,520,751)**	**(6,520,751)**

iii) **Interest rate risk**

Interest 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 rates. Sensitivity to interest 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.

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

	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Effective interest rate (%)		Carrying amounts (Rs.)	
Financial assets				
Bank deposits - *pls account*	21% to 22.5%	18% to 20.5%	**24,693,789**	11,634,693

Sensitivity analysis

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

20.1.2 ***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. Concentration of credit risk arises when a number of counter parties are engaged in similar business activities or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economics, political or other conditions. Concentrations of credit risk indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry.

Exposure to credit risk

Credit risk of the Company mainly arises from deposits with banks, trade debts, short term loans, deposits and other receivables. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. To reduce the exposure to credit risk, the Company has developed its own risk management policies and guidelines whereby clients are provided trading limits according to their net worth and proper margins are collected and maintained from the clients. The management continuously monitors the credit exposure towards the clients and makes provision against those balances considered doubtful of recovery.

The Company's management, as part of risk management policies and guidelines, reviews clients' financial position, considers past experience, obtain authorized approvals and arrange for necessary collaterals in the form of equity securities to reduce credit risks and other factors. These collaterals are subject to market risk which ultimately affects the recoverability of debts. Further, credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counter parties are banks with reasonably high credit ratings.

The Company's policy is to enter into financial contracts in accordance with the internal risk management policies, investment and operational guidelines approved by the Board of Directors.

The carrying amount of financial assets represent the maximum credit exposure at the reporting date, which are detailed as follows:

	2024	2023
	Rupees	
Long term deposits	**1,500,000**	1,500,000
Trade debts	**16,574,369**	29,190,403
Short term loans, deposits and other receivables	**10,885,106**	1,275,295
Bank balances	**36,107,034**	14,155,073
	65,066,509	46,120,771

No impairment has been recognized except as disclosed in respect of these debts as the security against the same is adequate or counter parties have sound financial standing.

The credit quality of Company's liquid funds can be assessed with reference to external credit ratings as follows:

Banks	**Short term rating**	**Credit rating agency**	**2024**	2023
			Rupees	
Bank Al-Habib Limited	AAA	PACRA	**36,107,034**	14,155,073

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Due to the Company's long standing business relationships with these counter parties and after giving due consideration to their strong financial standing, management does not expect non-performance by these counter parties on their obligations to the Company. Accordingly, the credit risk is minimal.

The Company writes off a defaulted financial asset when there remains no reasonable probability of recovering the carrying amount of the asset through available means.

20.1.3 *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.

On the reporting date, the Company had bank balance amounting to Rs. 36.036 million (2023: Rs. 14.155 million) and liquid assets in the form of short term securities amounting to Rs. 112.843 million (2023: Rs. 65.207 million).

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

	June 30, 2024					
	Carrying amount	**Contractual cashflows**	**Six months or less**	**Six to twelve months**	**One to five years**	**More than five years**
	(Rupees)					
Financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables	**11,873,533**	**11,873,533**	**11,873,533**	-	-	-

	June 30, 2023					
	Carrying amount	Contractual cashflows	Six months or less	Six to twelve months	One to five years	More than five years
	(Rupees)					
Financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables	2,989,904	2,989,904	2,989,904	-	-	-

20.2 Financial instruments by categories

	June 30, 2024		
As at June 30, 2024 **Financial assets**	**At fair value through profit or loss**	**At Amortized cost**	**Total**
		Rupees	
Long term deposits	-	**1,500,000**	**1,500,000**
Short term investments	**112,843,069**	-	**112,843,069**
Trade debts	-	**16,574,369**	**16,574,369**
Short term loans, deposit and other receivables	-	**10,885,106**	**10,885,106**
Bank balances	-	**36,107,034**	**36,107,034**
	112,843,069	**65,066,509**	**177,909,578**

As at June 30, 2024	**Financial liabilities at amortized cost**
Financial liabilities	**Rupees**
Trade and other payables	**11,873,533**

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As at June 30, 2023 **Financial assets**	At fair value through profit or loss	Amortized cost	Total
		Rupees	
Long term deposits	-	1,500,000	1,500,000
Short term investments	65,207,508	-	65,207,508
Trade debts	-	29,190,403	29,190,403
Short term loans, deposit and other receivables	-	1,275,295	1,275,295
Bank balances	-	14,155,073	14,155,073
	65,207,508	46,120,771	111,328,279

June 30, 2023

As at June 30, 2023 **Financial liabilities**	Financial liabilities at amortized cost
	Rupees
Trade and other payables	2,989,904

21. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Consequently, differences can arise between carrying values and the fair value estimates.

The Company measures fair value of its assets and liabilities using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

Level 1 : Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market.

Level 2 : Valuation techniques based on observable inputs.

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

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

Valuation techniques used by the Company include discounted cash flow model. Assumptions and inputs used in the valuation technique mainly include risk-free rate, equity risk premium, long term growth rate and projected rates of increase in revenues, other income and expenses. The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value determination that reflects the price of the financial instrument at the reporting date that would have been determined by market participants acting at arm's length.

Valuation models for valuing securities for which there is no active market requires significant unobservable inputs and a higher degree of judgment and estimation in the determination of fair value. Judgment and estimation are usually required for selection of the appropriate valuation model to be used, determination of expected future cash flows on the financial instrument being valued and selection of appropriate discount rates, etc.

The table below analyses assets measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorized:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
June 30, 2024		Amount in	Rupees	
Financial assets mesured at fair value				
Short term investments	112,843,069	-	-	112,843,069
June 30, 2023				
Financial assets mesured at fair value				
Short term investments	65,207,508	-	-	65,207,508

22. CAPITAL

22.1 Management of capital

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

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22.2 The **Capital Adequacy Level** as defined by Central Depository Company (CDC) is calculated as follows;

	Note	2024	2023
		Rupees	
Total assets	22.2.1	**182,806,602**	117,390,852
Less: Total liabilities		**(53,609,642)**	(41,960,846)
Less: Revaluation reserves (on revaluation of fixed assets)		-	-
Capital Adequacy Level		**129,196,960**	75,430,006

22.2.1 While determining the value of the total assets, notional value of the TRE Certificate as at year end as determined by Pakistan Stock Exchange has been considered.

22.3 **Liquid Capital [as per the requirements of the Securities Brokers (Licencing and Operations) Regulations, 2016]**

S. No.	Head of Account	Value in Pak Rupees	Hair Cut / Adjustments	Net Adjusted Value
1. Assets				
1.1	Property & Equipment	2,298,778	2,298,778	-
1.2	Intangible Assets	2,559,806	2,559,806	-
1.3	Investment in Govt. Securities	-	-	-
1.4	**Investment in Debt. Securities**			
	If listed than:			
	i. 5% of the balance sheet value in the case of tenure upto 1 year.	-	-	-
	ii. 7.5% of the balance sheet value, in the case of tenure from 1-3 years.	-	-	-
	iii. 10% of the balance sheet value, in the case of tenure of more than 3 years.	-	-	-
	If unlisted than:			
	i. 10% of the balance sheet value in the case of tenure upto 1 year.	-	-	-
	ii. 12.5% of the balance sheet value, in the case of tenure from 1-3 years.	-	-	-
	iii. 15% of the balance sheet value, in the case of tenure of more than 3 years.	-	-	-
1.5	**Investment in Equity Securities**			
	i. If listed 15% or VaR of each securities on the cutoff date as computed by the Securities Exchange for respective securities whichever is higher. (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	112,843,069	38,167,019	74,676,050
	ii. If unlisted, 100% of carrying value.	-	-	-
1.6	Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	-
1.7	**Investment in associated companies/undertaking**			
	i. If listed 20% or VaR of each securities as computed by the Securities Exchange for respective securities whichever is higher.	-	-	-
	ii. If unlisted, 100% of net value.	-	-	-
1.8	**Statutory or regulatory deposits/basic deposits with the exchanges, clearing house or central depository or any other entity.**			
	(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	1,500,000	1,500,000	-
1.9	Margin deposits with exchange and clearing house.		-	-
1.10	Deposit with authorized intermediary against borrowed securities under SLB.	-	-	-
1.11	Other deposits and prepayments	-	-	-
1.12	Accrued interest, profit or mark-up on amounts placed with financial institutions or debt securities etc.(Nil)	-	-	-
	100% in respect of markup accrued on loans to directors, subsidiaries and other related parties	-	-	-
1.13	Dividends receivables.	-	-	-
1.14	Amounts receivable against Repo financing. Amount paid as purchaser under the REPO agreement. (***Securities purchased under repo arrangement shall not be included in the investments.)***	-	-	-
1.15	**Advances and receivables other than trade Receivables:**			
	(i) 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.	38,440	38,440	-
	(iii) In all other cases 100% of net value	-	-	-
1.16	**Receivables from clearing house or securities exchange(s)**			
	100% value of claims other than those on account of entitlements against trading of securities in all markets including MtM gains.	10,885,106	-	10,885,106

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S. No.	Head of Account	Value in Pak Rupees	Hair Cut / Adjustments	Net Adjusted Value
1. Assets				
1.17	**Receivables from customers**			
	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 financee (iii) market value of any securities deposited as collateral after applying VaR based haircut. *i. Lower of net balance sheet value or value determined through adjustments.*	-	-	-
	ii. Incase receivables are against margin trading, 5% of the net balance sheet value. *ii. Net amount after deducting haircut*	-	-	-
	iii. Incase receivables are against securities borrowings under SLB, the amount paid to NCCPL as collateral upon entering into contract, *iii. Net amount after deducting haricut*	-	-	-
	iv. Incase of other trade receivables not more than 5 days overdue, 0% of the net balance sheet value. *iv. Balance sheet value*	8,477	-	8,477
	v. Incase of other trade receivables are overdue, or 5 days or more, the aggregate of (i) the market value of securities purchased for customers and held in sub-accounts after applying VAR based haircuts, (ii) cash deposited as collateral by the respective customer and (iii) the market value of securities held as collateral after applying VaR based haircuts. *v. Lower of net balance sheet value or value determined through adjustments*	256,505	6,769	249,736
	vi. In the case of amount of receivables from related parties, values determined after applying applicable haircuts on underlying securities readily available in respective CDS account of the related party in the following manner; (a) Up to 30 days, values determined after applying var based haircuts. (b) Above 30 days but upto 90 days, values determined after applying 50% or var based haircuts whichever is higher. (c) above 90 days 100% haircut shall be applicable. *vi. Lower of net balance sheet value or value determined through adjustments*	16,309,387	1,077,274	15,232,113
1.18	**Cash and Bank balances**			
	I. Bank Balance-proprietary accounts	24,693,789	-	24,693,789
	ii. Bank balance-customer accounts	11,413,245	-	11,413,245
	iii. Cash in hand	-	-	-
1.19	**Subscription money against investment in IPO/ offer for sale (asset)**			
	(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	**Total Assets**	182,806,602	45,648,086	137,158,516
2. Liabilities				
2.1	**Trade Payables**			
	i. Payable to exchanges and clearing house	13,906	-	13,906
	ii. Payable against leveraged market products	-	-	-
	iii. Payable to customers	11,413,244	-	11,413,244

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S. No.	Head of Account	Value in Pak Rupees	Hair Cut / Adjustments	Net Adjusted Value
2. Liabilities				
2.2	**Current Liabilities**			
	i. Statutory and regulatory dues	87,818	-	87,818
	ii. Accruals and other payables	3,194,674	-	3,194,674
	iii. Short-term borrowings		-	-
	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	-	-	-
2.3	**Non-Current Liabilities**			
	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	**Subordinated Loans**			
	i. 100% of Subordinated loans which fulfill the conditions specified by SECP are allowed to be deducted:	-	-	-
2.5	**Advance against shares for Increase in Capital of Securities broker:**			
	100% haircut may be 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.	38,900,000	38,900,000	-
2.6	**Total Liabilities**	53,609,642	38,900,000	14,709,642
3. Ranking Liabilities Relating to :				
3.1	**Concentration in Margin Financing**			
	The amount calculated client-to- client basis by which any amount receivable from any of the financees exceed 10% of the aggregate of amounts receivable from total finances. (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	**Concentration in securities lending and borrowing**			
	The amount by which the aggregate of: (i) Amount deposited by the borrower with NCCPL (Ii) Cash margins paid and (iii) The market value of securities pledged as margins exceed the 110% of the market value of shares borrowed (Note only amount exceeding by 110% of each borrower from market value of shares borrowed shall be included in the ranking liabilities)	-	-	-

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S. No.	Head of Account	Value in Pak Rupees	Hair Cut / Adjustments	Net Adjusted Value
3. Ranking Liabilities Relating to :				
3.3	**Net underwriting Commitments**			
	(a) in the case of right issues : if the market value of securities is less than or equal to the subscription price; the aggregate of: (i) the 50% of Haircut multiplied by the underwriting commitments and (ii) the value by which the underwriting commitments exceeds the market price of the securities. In the case of rights issues where the market price of securities is greater than the subscription price, 5% of the Haircut multiplied by the net underwriting commitment	-	-	-
	(b) in any other case : 12.5% of the net underwriting commitments			
3.4	**Negative equity of subsidiary**			
	The amount by which the total assets of the subsidiary (excluding any amount due from the subsidiary) exceed the total liabilities of the subsidiary	-	-	-
3.5	**Foreign exchange agreements and foreign currency positions**			
	5% of the net position in foreign currency.Net position in foreign currency means the difference of total assets denominated in foreign currency less total liabilities denominated in foreign currency	-	-	-
3.6	Amount Payable under REPO			
3.7	**Repo adjustment**			
	In the case of financier/purchaser the total amount receivable under Repo less the 110% of the market value of underlying securities. **In the case of financee/seller** the market value of underlying securities after applying haircut less the total amount received ,less value of any securities deposited as collateral by the purchaser after applying haircut less any cash deposited by the purchaser.	-	-	-
3.8	**Concentrated proprietary positions**			
	If the market value of any security is between 25% and 51% of the total proprietary positions then 5% of the value of such security .If the market of a security exceeds 51% of the proprietary position, then 10% of the value of such security	-	-	-
3.9	**Opening Positions in futures and options**			
	i. In case of customer positions, the total margin requirements in respect of open positions less the amount of cash deposited by the customer and the value of securities held as collateral/ pledged with securities exchange after applying VaR haircuts	-	11,164,006	11,164,006
	ii. In case of proprietary positions , the total margin requirements in respect of open positions to the extent not already met			
3.10	**Short sell positions**			
	i. Incase of customer positions, the market value of shares sold short in ready market on behalf of customers after increasing the same with the VaR based haircuts less the cash deposited by the customer as collateral and the value of securities held as collateral after applying VAR based Haircuts	-	-	-
	ii. Incase of proprietary positions, the market value of shares sold short in ready market and not yet settled increased by the amount of VAR based haircut less the value of securities pledged as collateral after applying haircuts.	-	-	-
3.11	**Total Ranking Liabilities**	-	11,164,006	11,164,006

Calculations Summary of Liquid Capital

(i) Adjusted value of Assets (serial number 1.20)	137,158,516
(ii) Less: Adjusted value of liabilities (serial number 2.6)	(14,709,642)
(iii) Less: Total ranking liabilities (series number 3.11)	(11,164,006)
	111,284,867

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23. **NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES**

The total number of employees and average number of employees at year end and during the year respectively are as follows:

	2024	2023
	------------- Number ------------	
Total number of employees as at	5	5
Average number of employees during the year	5	5

24. **GENERAL**

24.1 Figures have been rounded off to the nearest rupee.

24.2 Certain corresponding figures have been rearranged and reclassified, wherever considered necessary for the purpose of comparison and better presentation.

24.3 These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on OCTOBER 4, 2024

Chief Executive

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Salim Yousuf

Director