

Muhammad Salim Kasmani Securities
(Private) Limited
Financial Statements
For the year ended
June 30, 2025



DIRECTOR'S REPORT

On behalf of the Board of Directors I am pleased to present the Annual report together with the company's Audited Financial Statement and Auditors Report for the Financial year ended 30th June 2025. The Summarized results for the year ended 30th June 2025 are as under:

Financial results	2025
Operating Revenue	20,977,102
Profit before Taxation	90,924,743
Taxation	(499,320)
Profit after Tax	90,425,423

AUDITORS:

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

CONCLUSION:

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

For and on behalf of the Board



Chief Executive



Director

Date: October 07, 2025

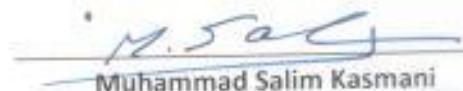
Karachi

UNDERTAKING

I, Muhammad Salim Kasmani Chief Executive Officer of **Muhammad Salim Kasmani Securities (Private) Limited**, a TRE Certificate Holder of Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited having our registered office at Room no. 35, 1st floor, Pakistan Stock Exchange Building, I.I chundrigar Road, Karachi, herein after called the "company" do hereby undertake that:

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

Date: October 07, 2025


Muhammad Salim Kasmani
Chief Executive Officer

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of MUHAMMAD SALIM KASMANI SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of MUHAMMAD SALIM KASMANI SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2025 and the statement of profit or loss, the statement of changes in equity, and the statement of cash flow for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a material accounting policy information, and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of the audit.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the statement of financial position, statement of profit or loss, the statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flow together with the notes forming part thereof conform with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and give the information required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017), in the manner so required and respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at June 30, 2025 and of the profit for the year ended, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the period then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Information Other than Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

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

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

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

However, we have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

- proper books of account have been kept by the Company as required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017);
- the statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and are in agreement with the books of account and returns;
- investments made, expenditure incurred and guarantees extended during the period were for the purpose of the Company's business; and
- no zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980).
- the company was in compliance with the requirement of section 78 of the Securities Act 2015, and the relevant requirements of Securities Brokers (Licensing and Operations) Regulations, 2016 as at the date on which the financial statements were prepared

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

Arslan Ahmed

KARACHI

DATE: October 07, 2025

UDIN: AR202510311VJygx2TYH

MUHAMMAD SALIM KASMANI SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT JUNE 30, 2025

	Note	2025 (Rupees)	2024 (Rupees)
ASSETS			
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Property and equipment	4	12,322,960	33,077
Intangible assets	5	2,500,000	2,500,000
Long term deposits	6	226,000	110,000
		15,048,960	2,643,077
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade debts	7	-	-
Investment at fair value through profit and loss	8	173,513,838	119,552,060
Advances, deposits, prepayments and other receivables	9	32,542,783	27,818,404
Cash and bank balances	10	41,533,415	17,291,765
		247,590,036	164,662,229
		262,638,996	167,305,306
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
CAPITAL RESERVES			
Authorized capital	11.1	150,000,000	150,000,000
Issued, subscribed and paid-up	11.2	55,000,000	55,000,000
Accumulated Profit/(Loss)		199,736,535	109,311,112
		254,736,535	164,311,112
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	12	7,902,461	2,994,194
Contingencies and commitments	13		
		262,638,996	167,305,306

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

u/s

M. Salim
Chairman

Zulfiqar
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MUHAMMAD SALIM KASMANI SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
 STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

		2025 Note (Rupees)	2024 (Rupees)
Revenue from contract with customers	14	20,977,102	14,249,026
Operating and administrative expenses	15	(21,311,198)	(14,510,207)
Other charges		(2,066,202)	(1,302,017)
Operating Profit/ (Loss)		(2,400,298)	(1,563,198)
Other income	16	105,710,397	67,914,705
Profit/(loss) before income tax, minimum tax differential and final tax		103,310,099	66,351,507
Minimum tax - levy	17	-	-
Final taxes - levy	18	(12,385,356)	(4,180,787)
		(12,385,356)	(4,180,787)
Profit/(loss) before income tax		90,924,743	62,170,720
Income Tax Expense	19	(499,320)	(445,787)
NET PROFIT/(LOSS) AFTER TAXATION		90,425,423	61,724,933

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

MS

M. Salim
 Chief Executive

Z. M. L.
 Director

MUHAMMAD SALIM KASMANI SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
 STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	2025 (Rupees)	2024 (Rupees)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	90,425,423	61,724,933
Other comprehensive income:		
Realised gain/(loss) on revaluation of investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	90,425,423	61,724,933

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

W.S.


 Chief Executive


 Director

MUHAMMAD SALIM KASMANI SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
 AS AT JUNE 30, 2025

	Issued, subscribed and paid-up	Accumulated Profit/(Loss)	Surplus/ (Deficit) - Investment at FVTOCI	Total
<i>Rupees</i>				
Balance as at June 30, 2023	55,000,000	47,586,179	-	102,586,179
Net Profit for the year	-	61,724,933	-	61,724,933
Balance as at June 30, 2024	55,000,000	109,311,112	-	164,311,112
Net profit for the year	-	90,425,423	-	90,425,423
Balance as at June 30, 2025	<u>55,000,000</u>	<u>199,736,535</u>	-	<u>254,736,535</u>

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

M.S

M.Sal
Chief Executive

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Director

MUHAMMAD SALIM KASMANI SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	Note	2025 (Rupees)	2024 (Rupees)
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before taxation		90,924,743	62,170,720
Adjustment for non-cash items:			
Depreciation		1,928,917	78,098
Gain on Disposal		(1,000,000)	-
Capital (gain) on investment at fair value through P&L		(94,830,096)	(56,320,460)
Dividend income		(6,527,028)	(8,323,198)
Minimum tax - levy		-	-
Final taxes - levy		12,385,356	4,180,787
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes		(88,042,851)	(60,384,773)
Changes in working capital			
Decrease / (increase) in advances, deposits and prepayments		(4,815,584)	(9,766,637)
(Decrease)/Increase in Trade and other payables		4,908,267	2,655,656
Net changes in working capital		92,683	(7,110,981)
Taxes paid		(524,115)	(497,151)
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities		2,450,460	(5,822,185)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Investment at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	-
Investment at fair value through profit and loss		29,462,016	12,236,508
Acquisition of property and equipment		(14,218,800)	-
Disposal of property and equipment		1,000,000	-
Dividend received		5,547,974	7,074,716
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities		21,791,190	19,311,224
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities		-	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalent		24,241,650	13,489,039
Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of the year		17,291,765	3,802,726
Cash and cash equivalent at end of the year		<u>41,533,415</u>	<u>17,291,765</u>

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

MS

M. Salim

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MUHAMMAD SALIM KASMANI SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

1 Legal Status and Nature of Business

Muhammad Salim Kasmani Securities (Private) limited was incorporated under the Companies Ordinance, 1984 on June 07, 2006 as a private limited company. The Company is a corporate member of Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited. The registered office of the company is located at room no. 35 1st floor Pakistan Stock Exchange Building, I.I chundrigar Road, Karachi and the company does not have any branch office. The principal activities of the Company are investment and share brokerage, etc.

2 Basis of Preparation

2.1 Statement of Compliance

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

2.2 Basis of Measurement

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

2.3 Functional and Presentation Currency

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

2.4 Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of financial statements is in conformity with approved accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan, requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized 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 in the revision affects both current and future periods.

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

- Property and equipment (note 4)
- Income Tax Expense (note 19)

2.5 Changes in accounting standards, interpretations and pronouncements

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

The following amendments to published standards are mandatory for the financial year beginning on July 1, 2024 and are relevant to the company. However these do not have any significant impact on Company's

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

Following are the amendments and interpretations to the accounting and reporting standards that will be mandatory for the Company's annual accounting periods beginning on or after July 1, 2025.

Description effective for periods		Effective for periods
IAS 21	The Effects of changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (Amendments)	January 01, 2025
IFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Amendments)	January 01, 2026
IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts	January 01, 2026
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments)	January 01, 2026

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

Other than the aforesaid standards, interpretations and amendments, IASB has also issued the following standards and interpretation, which have not been notified locally or declared exempt by the SECP as at June 30, 2025:

- IFRS 1 First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards)
- IFRIC 12 Service Concession Arrangement
- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements
- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

3 Material Accounting Policy Information

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

3.1 Taxation

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

3.1.1 Current Tax

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

3.1.2 Deferred Tax

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

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

3.2 Minimum Taxes levy

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

3.3 Final Taxes levy

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

3.4 Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. Cost incurred to replace a component of an item of property and equipment is capitalized, the asset so replaced is retired from use and its carrying amount is derecognized. Normal repairs and maintenance are charged to the profit and loss account in the period in which they are incurred.

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

3.5 Intangible Assets

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

3.5.1 Trading Right Entitlement Certificate (TREC)

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

3.5.2 Software

Costs directly associated with identifiable software that will have probable economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year, are recognized as an intangible asset. Direct costs include the purchase costs of software and other directly attributable costs of preparing the software for its intended use.

Computer software is measured initially at cost and subsequently stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

3.5.3 Amortization

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

3.6 Trade debts and other receivables

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

3.7 Provisions

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

3.8 Trade and Other Payable

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

3.9 Revenue recognition

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

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

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

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

3.10 Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

3.11 Contingent Liabilities

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

3.12 Financial Instruments

3.12.1 Financial Assets

3.12.2 Initial recognition, classification and measurement

The Company recognizes a financial asset when and only when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument evidencing investment. The Company classifies its financial assets into either of following three categories:

Financial assets measured at "Amortized cost"

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

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

Financial assets at "Fair value through other comprehensive income"

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

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

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

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

Financial assets at "Fair value through profit or loss"

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

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

3.12.3 Subsequent measurement

Debt investments at "Fair value through other comprehensive income"

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

Equity Investments at "Fair value through other comprehensive income"

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

Financial asset at "Fair value through profit or loss"

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

Financial assets measured at Amortized cost

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

3.12.4 Non Derivative financial assets

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

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3.12.5 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

3.12.6 Financial Liabilities

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

3.12.7 Impairment

Financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.13 Non-financial assets

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

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4. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	2025			
	Office Building	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Motor vehicles
	(Rupees)			
As at July 01, 2024				
Cost	10,000,000	1,448,186	1,232,636	2,899,000
Accumulated depreciation	(9,999,999)	(1,425,183)	(1,222,563)	(2,899,000)
Net book value at the beginning of the year	1	23,003	10,073	-
Changes during the year				
Additions during the year	-	-	-	14,218,800
Disposals - cost	-	-	-	(1,999,000)
Depreciation charge for the year	(1)	(23,003)	(10,073)	(1,895,840)
Disposals - Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	1,999,000
Net book value at the end of the year	-	-	-	12,322,960
Analysis of net book value				
As at June 30, 2025				
Cost	10,000,000	1,448,186	1,232,636	15,118,800
Accumulated depreciation	(10,000,000)	(1,448,186)	(1,232,636)	(2,795,840)
Net book value at the end of the year	-	-	-	12,322,960
Depreciation rate (% per annum)	10%	10%	30%	20%
	2024			
	Office Building	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Motor vehicles
	(Rupees)			
As at July 01, 2023				
Cost	10,000,000	1,448,186	1,232,636	2,899,000
Accumulated depreciation	(9,999,999)	(1,402,855)	(1,166,793)	(2,899,000)
Net book value at the beginning of the year	1	45,331	65,843	-
Changes during the year				
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals - cost	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	-	(27,328)	(55,770)	-
Disposals - Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	-
Net book value at the end of the year	1	23,003	10,073	-
Analysis of net book value				
As at June 30, 2024				
Cost	10,000,000	1,448,186	1,232,636	2,899,000
Accumulated depreciation	(9,999,999)	(1,425,183)	(1,222,563)	(2,899,000)
Net book value at the end of the year	1	23,003	10,073	-
Depreciation rate (% per annum)	10%	10%	30%	20%

5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	2025	
	TREC - PSX	Total
	(Rupees)	
As at July 01, 2024		
Cost	2,500,000	2,500,000
Accumulated amortization	-	-
Net book value at the beginning of the year	2,500,000	2,500,000
Addition during the year	-	-
Disposals - cost	-	-
Amortization for the year	-	-
Disposals - Accumulated amortization	-	-

Analysis of Net Book Value		
	2025	2024
	TREC - PSX	Total
	(Rupees)	
As at July 01, 2023		
Cost	2,500,000	2,500,000
Accumulated ammortization		
Net book value as at June 30, 2025	2,500,000	2,500,000
Rate of ammortization per annum (%)		
As at July 01, 2023		
Cost	2,500,000	2,500,000
Accumulated ammortization		
Net book value at the beginning of the year	2,500,000	2,500,000
Addition during the year		
Disposals - cost		
Ammortization for the year		
Disposals - Accumulated ammortization		
Net book value at the end of the year	2,500,000	2,500,000
Analysis of Net Book Value		
Cost	2,500,000	2,500,000
Accumulated ammortization		
Net book value as at June 30, 2024	2,500,000	2,500,000
Rate of ammortization per annum (%)		

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

6. LONG-TERM DEPOSITS

Central Depository Company	100,000	100,000
NCCPL Deposit	116,000	-
Railway Land Deposit	10,000	10,000
	226,000	110,000

7. TRADE DEBTS

	2025	2024
	(Rupees)	(Rupees)
Trade debts	80,236	80,236
Less: expected credit loss	(80,236)	(80,236)

7.1 Provision for expected credit loss

Opening	80,236	80,236
Provision recorded during the year	-	-
Less: Write off during the year	-	-
	80,236	80,236

7.2 The aging analysis of trade debts are as follows:

Past due 1 - 30 days	-	-
Past due 31 - 180 days	-	-
Past due 181 days - 1 year	-	-
More than one year	80,236	80,236
	<u>80,236</u>	<u>80,236</u>

8. SHORT TERM INVESTMENT - FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Investment in quoted securities	8.1 & 8.2	173,513,838	119,552,060
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8.1 Investment in various equity shares carried at market value.

8.2 Investment includes shares pledge with Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited amounting to Rs. 50,252,300 against Minimum Capital requirement and Exposure.

9. ADVANCES, DEPOSITS, PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Tax refundable	9.1 & 9.2	1,310,365	1,259,001
Advance income tax - net		24,795	51,364
Eclear Services Ltd		14,619,209	20,134,023
Loan to director		16,000,000	4,500,000
Eclear Commission receivable		-	1,345,168
Advance to staff		175,000	230,000
Other Receivable		413,414	298,848
		<u>32,542,783</u>	<u>27,818,404</u>

9.1 The reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period is as under:

Balance at the beginning of the year	4,500,000	5,500,000
Disbursements	12,000,000	-
Repayments	(500,000)	(1,000,000)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>16,000,000</u>	<u>4,500,000</u>

9.2 Details of loan to director

Name of related party	Terms of loans and advances	Collateral Security	Maximum amount outstanding at any time during the year (9.2.1)	Provisions for doubtful loans and advances	Loan or advances written off	Purpose of Loan
Usman salim kasmari	Loan is interest free and repayable on demand (10.2.2)	No collateral security is provided against the loan	4,000,000	-	-	For repair of house
Muhammad salim kasmari	Loan is interest free and repayable on demand (10.2.2)	No collateral security is provided against the loan	12,000,000	-	-	
			<u>16,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	

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

9.2.2 The company does not have any interest based liabilities therefore no interest was charged on loan.

9.2.3 Aging analysis of loan due from director

Name of related party	Not past due	Past due				Total gross amount due
		Past due 0-30 days	Past due 31-180 days	Past due 181-365 days	Past due 365 days	
Usman Salim Kasmani	4,000,000	-	-	-	-	4,000,000
Muhammad Salim Kasmani	12,000,000	-	-	-	-	12,000,000
	16,000,000	-	-	-	-	16,000,000

10. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

Cash in hand	81,000	81,000
Cash at bank - Current	106,689	106,689
Saving	41,345,726	17,104,076
	41,533,415	17,291,765

10.1 Bank balances include customers' bank balances held in designated bank accounts amounting to Rs. 81,689 (2024: 46,688).

11. SHARE CAPITAL

11.1 Authorized share capital

Authorized share capital comprises of 1,500,000 (2024: 1,500,000) Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each.

11.2 Issued, subscribed and paid up capital

	2025 (Rupees)	2024 (Rupees)
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital comprises of:		
Ordinary share capital	55,000,000	55,000,000
	55,000,000	55,000,000

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

2025 (Numbers)	2024 (Numbers)	2025 (Rupees)	2024 (Rupees)
Ordinary shares			
550,000	550,000	Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each paid in cash	55,000,000
			55,000,000
		55,000,000	55,000,000

11.2.2 Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding

	2025 (Numbers)	2024 (Numbers)
Ordinary shares		
Number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	550,000	550,000
Issued for cash	-	-
	550,000	550,000

12. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLE

Credit balances of clients	12.1	46,688	46,688
Audit fee payable		189,000	178,000
Accrued expenses		7,666,773	2,769,506
		7,902,461	2,994,194

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

13. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

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

		2025 (Rupees)	2024 (Rupees)
14. REVENUE FROM CONTRACT WITH CUSTOMERS			
Brokerage income	14.1	20,977,102	14,249,026
14.1 Brokerage Income- gross		24,678,944	16,378,191
Sales tax		(3,701,842)	(2,129,165)
		<u>20,977,102</u>	<u>14,249,026</u>
15. OPERATING AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES			
Salaries and allowances and other benefits		10,504,000	9,074,500
Car parking fee		50,150	38,500
Travelling charges		2,248,713	97,500
Printing, stationary and periodicals		8,630	6,225
Utilities and Communication Expense		507,292	395,124
Rent, rates and taxes		106,484	121,871
Eclear service charges		1,027,753	577,971
Transaction Charges		37,512	30,800
Software Expenses		211,260	187,159
Fee and Subscription		315,347	297,752
Entertainment		130,000	120,000
Legal and professional		75,000	136,700
Depreciation		1,928,917	78,098
Auditor's remuneration	15.1	189,000	178,000
Donation		2,250,000	1,950,000
Bank Charges		24,920	2,269
Miscellaneous		1,696,220	1,217,738
		<u>21,311,198</u>	<u>14,510,207</u>
15.1 AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION			
Annual Audit fee		189,000	178,000
		<u>189,000</u>	<u>178,000</u>
16. OTHER INCOME			
Capital Gain - Investment at fair value through profit and loss		94,830,096	56,320,460
Profit on bank deposits		1,917,791	2,160,213
Profit on Deposit		1,384,246	1,052,046
others		1,051,236	58,788
Income from dividends		6,527,028	8,323,198
		<u>105,710,397</u>	<u>67,914,705</u>
17. MINIMUM TAX - LEVY			
This represents portion of minimum tax paid as per Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (ITO, 2001), representing levy in terms of requirements of IFRIC 21/LAS 37.			
18. FINAL TAX - LEVY			
This represents portion of final taxes paid as per Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (ITO, 2011), representing levy in terms of requirements of IFRIC 21/LAS 37.			

19. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

Income Tax Expense	499,320	445,787
19.1 Major components of income tax expense are as under:		
- Current year	499,320	445,787
- Prior year	-	-
- Deferred	-	-
Net tax charge	499,320	445,787

19.2. The company has tax losses in the previous years, on which deferred tax asset amounting to Rs. 0.762 million (2024: 4.436 million) will arise. However, as there is continuous losses on account of operating income therefore deferred tax asset has not been recorded.

19.3. Relationship between tax expense and accounting profit	2025 (Rupees)	2024 (Rupees)
Accounting profit/(loss) before income tax, minimum tax differential and final tax	103,310,099	66,351,507
less: Accounting Profit/(loss) subject to minimum tax levy	-	-
less: Accounting Profit/(loss) subject to final tax levy	(100,188,254)	(52,203,132)
Accounting profit/(loss) before taxation	3,121,845	14,148,375
Tax at the applicable rate 29% (2023:29%)	905,335	4,103,029
Deferred tax asset not recognized	(281,185)	(1,307,551)
Difference due to Tax expense allocation	-	(2,690,643)
Permanent difference	(124,830)	340,953
	499,320	445,787

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

Current tax liability for the year as per applicable tax laws	12,884,676	4,626,574
Portion of current tax liability as per tax laws, representing income tax under IAS 12	(499,320)	(445,787)
Portion of current tax computed as per tax laws, representing levy in terms of requirements of IFRIC 21/LAS 37	(12,385,356)	(4,180,787)
Difference	-	-

20. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT AND RELATED DISCLOSURES

20.1 Financial instrument by category

20.1.1 Financial assets

	2025			
	At fair value through profit or loss	At fair value through OCI	At Amortized Cost	Total
Long term deposits	-	-	226,000	226,000
Investment at fair value through P&L	173,513,838	-	-	173,513,838
Advances, deposits and prepayments	-	-	32,542,783	32,542,783
Bank balances	-	-	41,452,415	41,452,415
	173,513,838	-	74,221,198	247,735,036

	2024			
	At fair value through profit or loss	At fair value through OCI	At Amortized Cost	Total
Long term deposits	-	-	110,000	110,000
Investment at fair value through P&L	119,552,060	-	-	119,552,060
Advances, deposits and prepayments	-	-	27,818,404	27,818,404
Bank balances	-	-	17,210,765	17,210,765
	119,552,060	-	45,139,169	164,691,229

20.1.2 Financial Liabilities at amortized cost

	2025	
	Amount	Total
Trade and other Payables	7,902,461	7,902,461
	7,902,461	7,902,461
	2024	
	Amount	Total
Trade and other Payables	2,994,194	2,994,194
	2,994,194	2,994,194

20.2 Financial risk management

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

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

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk
- Operational risk

20.2.1 Credit risk

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

Exposure to Credit risk

Credit risk of the company arises principally from the trade debts, short term investments, loans and advances, deposits and other receivables. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The company did not allow credits to its customers and trade are executed on 100% margin.

Credit risk is minimised due to the fact that the company invest only in high quality financial assets, all transactions are settled/paid for upon delivery. The company does not expect to incur material credit losses on its financial assets. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is as follows:

	2025 (Rupees)	2024 (Rupees)
Long Term deposit	226,000	110,000
Investment at Fair Value through Profit and Loss	173,513,838	119,552,060
Advances, deposits and prepayments	31,232,418	26,508,039
Bank Balances	<u>41,452,415</u>	<u>17,210,765</u>
	<u>246,424,671</u>	<u>163,380,864</u>

Bank Balances

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

	2025 (Rupees)	2024 (Rupees)
AAA	558,569	525,813
AA	<u>40,893,846</u>	<u>16,684,952</u>
	<u>41,452,415</u>	<u>17,210,765</u>

The credit rating agency are PACRA and JCR-VIS.

20.2.2 Liquidity risk

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

2025					
	carrying amount	contractual cash flows	up to one year	one to two years	Two to five years
Financial Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	7,902,461	7,902,461	7,902,461	-	-
	<u>7,902,461</u>	<u>7,902,461</u>	<u>7,902,461</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
2024					
	carrying amount	contractual cash flows	up to one year	one to two years	Two to five years
Financial Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	2,994,194	2,994,194	2,994,194	-	-
	<u>2,994,194</u>	<u>2,994,194</u>	<u>2,994,194</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

On the balance sheet date, the company has cash and bank balances of Rs. 41,533 million (2024: 17,292 million) and investments of Rs. 173,514 million (2024: 119,552 million) for repayment of liabilities.

20.2.3 Market risk

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

Currency risk

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

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market risk. The company is not exposed to interest rate risk as there is no interest based liability or asset.

Other price risk

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

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

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

	Before Tax	
	10% Increase	10% Decrease
as at 30th June 2025	17,351,384	(17,351,384)
as at 30th June 2024	11,955,206	(11,955,206)

20.3 Fair value of Financial instruments

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

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

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

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

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

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

	2025		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
		(Rupees)	
Investment in quoted securities	173,513,838	-	-
	173,513,838	-	-

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	2024		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	(Rupees)		
Investment in quoted securities	119,552,060	-	-
	119,552,060	-	-

20.4 Capital risk management

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

21. CAPITAL ADEQUACY LEVEL

Total Assets	262,638,996	167,305,306
Less: Total Liabilities	(7,902,461)	(2,994,194)
Less: Revaluation Reserves	-	-
Capital Adequacy Level.	254,736,535	164,311,112

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

22. REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

	2025			2024		
	Chief Executive	Directors	Executives	Chief Executive	Directors	Executives
	Rupees					
Managerial remuneration	1,800,000	3,360,000	-	2,400,000	3,680,000	-
Bonus	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	-
	2,800,000	4,360,000	-	2,400,000	3,680,000	-
Number of persons (including those who worked part of the year)	1	2	-	1	2	-

23. TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES

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

Name of the related party	Relationship with the related party	Transactions during the year and year end balances	2025 (Rupees)	2024 (Rupees)
Muhammad salim kasmani	Shareholder/CEO	Salary	2,800,000	2,400,000
Muhammad salim kasmani	Shareholder/CEO	Loan to director	12,000,000	-
Usman salim kasmani	Shareholder/Director	Salary	2,300,000	2,400,000
Usman salim kasmani	Shareholder/Director	Loan to director	4,000,000	4,500,000
Fareeda salim	Shareholder/Director	Salary	2,060,000	1,280,000

24. OTHER DISCLOSURES UNDER REGULATION OF THE SECURITIES BROKER (LICENSING AND OPERATIONS) REGULATION 2016:

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

24.1 Pattern of Shareholding

	2025	2024	2025	2024
	% of Holding		Number of Shares	
Muhammad Salim Kasmani (CEO)	60%	60%	329,998	329,997
Usman Salim Kasmani (Director)	40%	40%	220,001	220,001
Ahmed Salim Kasmani	0%	0.00018%	-	1
Fareeda Salim Kasmani (Director)	0.00018%	0.00018%	1	1
	100%	100%	550,000	550,000

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

24.3 As at June 30, 2025, neither company's shares pledged with financial institutions, nor customer shares maintained with the company pledged with financial institutions.

24.4 As at June 30, 2025, no customer shares maintained with the company's sub-accounts held in the Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited.

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

	2025 (Numbers)	2024 (Numbers)
25 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES		
Total employees of the Company at the year end	8	8
Average employees of the Company during the year	8	8

26. CORRESPONDING FIGURES

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

27. DATE OF AUTHORISATION

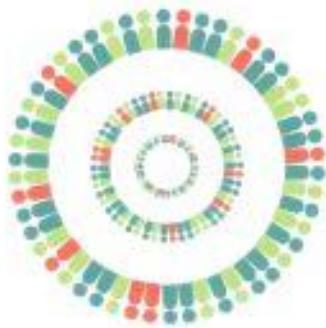
These financial statements have been authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company on

07 OCT 2025

W.S.

M. Salim
Chief Executive

J.S.
Director



OFFICES IN PAKISTAN

Karachi Office:

402 Progressive Centre,
30-A, Block-6, P.E.C.H.S.,
Shahrah-e-Faisal, Karachi
Phone +92 (21) 34322551-3

Lahore Office:

193-A, Shah Jarnal,
Lahore - 54000.
Phone: +92 (42) 35403550-1, 35403588
Fax: 92 (42) 35403599
E-mail: info@uhy-hnco.com
Web: <http://www.uhy-hnco.com>

Islamabad Office:

West Lower Ground, Pak Plaza (19-A)
Fazl-e-Haq Road, Blue Area, Islamabad
Phone: +92 (51) 2873431-3
Fax: +92 (51) 2261791

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