

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

Dalal Securities (Private) Limited

TREC Holder of the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

On Behalf of the Board of Director of M/s Dalal Securities (Private) Limited, I am pleased to present herewith the financial performance and Audited Accounts of the company for the year ended June 30, 2025.

FINANCIAL RESULTS	2025 (Rupees)	2024 (Rupees)
Operating Revenue	31,162,797	23,004,101
Profit/(Loss) before Taxation	69,605,307	71,103,884
Taxation	(5,729,514)	(1,399,819)
Profit/(Loss) after Taxation	63,875,793	69,704,065
Earnings per share (Rs.)	6.39	6.97

MARKET DYNAMIC & OUTLOOK

The Year under review witnessed a significant improvement in the macro-economic environment with the major indicators such as inflation, current account, foreign exchange reserves, tax collection all depicting positive progress.

COMPANY PERFORMANCE

In view of the positive outlook as above the capital market shown a rise by 60% in the last financial year and this put the psx into the top 10 best performing market in the world. Due to all positive factors the performance of our company was excellent and earning per shares comes to Rs. 6.39. The Net Profit for the year is Rs. 63.86 million as compared to profit of Rs. 69.70 million in the last financial year.

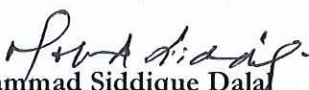
AUDITORS:

The Auditors M/s UHY Hassan Naeem & Co. retire at the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting being eligible, they have offered themselves for re-appointment.

CONCLUSION:

The Board of Directors the co-operation extended by our banks and financial institutions and efforts, dedication and commitment demonstrated by our valued customers. The board appreciates and acknowledges the contribution and dedication of all the employees in performing their task diligently and with commitment.

For and on behalf of the Board
Dalal Securities (Private) Limited


Muhammad Siddique Dalal
Chief Executive
Karachi:
Date: 12-09-2025


Director

Room # 103, 1st Floor, Business & Finance Centre, I.I. Chundrigar Road, Karachi.
Ph: 021-2467051-54 email.dalalsec@hotmail.com

Dalal Securities (Private) Limited

TREC Holder of the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited.

UNDERTAKING

I, **Muhammad Siddique Dalal** Chief Executive Officer of **Dalal Securities (Private) Limited**, a TRE Certificate Holder of Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited having our registered office at 103, 1st floor, Business Finance Centre, I.I. Chundrigar Road, Karachi, Karachi herein after called the "company" do hereby undertake that:

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

Date:

12 SEP 2025



Muhammad Siddique Dalal
Muhammad Siddique Dalal
Chief Executive Officer

Room # 103, 1st Floor, Business & Finance Centre, I.I. Chundrigar Road, Karachi.
Ph: 021-2467051-54 Fax: 9221-2467062 email: dalalsec@hotmail.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of DALAL SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of DALAL 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 then ended, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the period then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information:

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

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

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

However, we have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

Uly Hana Naam & Co.

KARACHI


DATE: 12 September, 2025

UDIN: AR202510311bxFPIv4M1

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

	Note	2025 (Rupees)	2024 (Rupees)
<u>ASSETS</u>			
<u>NON CURRENT ASSETS</u>			
Property and equipment	4	13,515,423	15,919,672
Intangible assets	5	2,750,000	2,750,000
Investment - at Fair value through other comprehensive income	6	30,240,996	13,850,095
Long term deposits	7	8,770,000	8,770,000
		55,276,419	41,289,767
<u>CURRENT ASSETS</u>			
Trade debts	8	9,189,206	5,805,927
Investment at fair value through profit and loss	9	144,165,263	157,965,636
Advances, deposits, prepayments and other receivables	10	26,308,601	15,935,360
Cash and bank balances	11	148,047,538	89,139,433
		327,710,608	268,846,356
		<u>382,987,027</u>	<u>310,136,123</u>
<u>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</u>			
<u>CAPITAL RESERVES</u>			
Authorized capital	12.1	150,000,000	150,000,000
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	12.2	100,000,000	100,000,000
Accumulated Profit		192,862,001	128,986,206
Surplus - Investment at Fair value through other comprehensive income		26,193,987	9,803,086
		319,055,988	238,789,292
<u>NON CURRENT LIABILITIES</u>			
Gratuity Payable		13,710,000	13,798,000
<u>CURRENT LIABILITIES</u>			
Trade and other payable	13	50,221,039	57,548,831
		50,221,039	57,548,831
Contingencies and commitments	14	-	-
		<u>382,987,027</u>	<u>310,136,123</u>

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


Chief Executive


Director

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

	Note	2025 (Rupees)	2024 (Rupees)
Revenue With Contract With Customers	15	31,162,797	23,004,101
Administrative and general expenses	16	(40,444,230)	(32,602,687)
Other charges		(1,392,106)	(1,384,878)
Expected credit loss/(reversal of expected credit loss)		-	(2,079)
Other income	17	80,278,848	82,089,427
Profit/(loss) before income tax, minimum tax differential and final tax		69,605,309	71,103,884
Minimum tax - levy	18	(1,096,449)	(425,723)
Final taxes - levy	19	(4,633,065)	(779,079)
		(5,729,514)	(1,204,802)
Profit/(loss) before income tax		63,875,795	69,899,082
Inome Tax Expense	20	-	(195,017)
Profit/(loss) after income tax		63,875,795	69,704,065
Earning/(loss) per share- basic and diluted		6.39	6.97

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


Chief Executive



Director

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

	2025 (Rupees)	2024 (Rupees)
Profit/(loss) before income tax	63,875,795	69,704,065
Other comprehensive income:		
Unrealised (loss) on revaluation of investments at fair value thorough other comprehensive income	16,390,901	5,849,259
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	<u><u>80,266,696</u></u>	<u><u>75,553,324</u></u>

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


Chief Executive


Director

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

	Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	Accumulated Profit/(Loss)	Surplus - Investment- (FVTOCI)	Total
	-----Rupees-----			
Balance as at June 30, 2023	100,000,000	59,282,141	3,953,827	163,235,968
Bonus shares issued				
Unrealised (loss) on revaluation of investments at fair value thorough other comprehensive income	-	-	5,849,259	5,849,259
Profit/(loss) before income tax	-	69,704,065	-	69,704,065
Balance as at June 30, 2024	100,000,000	128,986,206	9,803,086	238,789,292
Unrealised (loss) on revaluation of investments at fair value thorough other comprehensive income	-	-	16,390,901	16,390,901
Profit/(loss) before income tax	-	63,875,795	-	63,875,795
Balance as at June 30, 2025	100,000,000	192,862,001	26,193,987	319,055,988

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


Chief Executive


Director

DALAL SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	2025 (Rupees)	2024 (Rupees)
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit/(loss) before income tax	63,875,795	69,899,082
<u>Adjustment for non-cash items:</u>		
Depreciation	2,495,634	1,393,793
Gratuity Expense	-	-
Gain/(Loss) on sales of Fixed Assests	-	12,446
Unrealized capital Gain on investment FVTPL	(20,374,816)	(26,098,268)
Realized capital loss on investment at FVTPL	(46,351,483)	(46,184,674)
Income from dividend	(7,231,224)	(5,809,272)
Minimum tax - levy	1,096,449	425,723
Final taxes - levy	4,633,065	779,079
	(65,732,375)	(75,481,173)
<u>Changes in working capital</u>		
Decrease / (increase) in trade debts	(3,383,279)	(3,353,831)
Decrease / (increase) in advances, deposits and prepayments	(9,721,000)	(395,000)
(Decrease) / increase in trade and other payable	(7,327,792)	47,812,749
Net changes in working capital	(20,432,071)	44,063,918
Gratuity paid	(88,000)	-
Taxes paid	(5,360,821)	(1,142,683)
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities	(27,737,472)	37,339,144
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of property and equipment	(91,385)	(7,694,246)
Disposal of property and equipment	-	150,002
(Acquisition)/Proceeds from sale of investments	80,526,672	29,243,539
Dividend received	6,210,290	5,030,193
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities	86,645,577	26,729,488
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	-	-
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities		
Net increase in cash and cash equivalent	58,908,105	64,068,632
Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of the year	89,139,433	25,070,801
Cash and cash equivalent at end of the year	148,047,538	89,139,433

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


Chief Executive


Director

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

1 Legal Status and Nature of Business

Dalal Securities (Private) limited was incorporated under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 on June 04, 2001 as a private limited company. The Company is a corporate member of Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited. The geographical location of business and registered office of the company is located at room no. 103, 1st floor, Business Finance Centre, 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.

2 Basis of Preparation

2.1 Statement of Compliance

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

2.2 Basis of Measurement

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

2.3 Functional and Presentation Currency

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

2.4 Use of Estimates and Judgments

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

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

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

- Property and equipment (note 4)
- Income Tax Expense (note 20)

2.5 Changes in accounting standards, interpretations and pronouncements

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

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

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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.

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3.1.2 Deferred Tax

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

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

3.2 Minimum Taxes levy

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

3.3 Final Taxes levy

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

3.4 Property and Equipment

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

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

3.5 Intangible Assets

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

3.5.1 Trading Right Entitlement Certificate (TREC)

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

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

3.7 Provisions

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

3.8 Trade and Other Payable

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

3.9 Revenue recognition

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

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

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

3.10 Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

3.11 Contingent Liabilities

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

3.12 Financial Instruments

3.12.1 Financial Assets

3.12.2 Initial recognition, classification and measurement

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

Financial assets measured at "Amortized cost"

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

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

Financial assets at "Fair value through other comprehensive income"

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

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

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

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

Financial assets at "Fair value through profit or loss"

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

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

3.12.3 Subsequent measurement

Debt investments at "Fair value through other comprehensive income"

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

Equity Investments at "Fair value through other comprehensive income"

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

Financial asset at "Fair value through profit or loss"

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

Financial assets measured at Amortized cost

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

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3.12.4 Non Derivative financial assets

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

3.12.5 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

3.12.6 Financial Liabilities

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

3.12.7 Impairment

Financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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3.13 Non- financial assets

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

3.14 Staff retirement benefits - Defined benefit plan

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

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

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

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

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

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4. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	2025					
	Office premises	Furniture and fixture	Computer equipment	Office equipment	Vehicles	Total
	------(Rupees)-----					
As at July 01, 2024						
Cost	10,381,000	3,498,185	2,228,208	1,547,124	14,348,975	32,003,492
Accumulated depreciation	(4,165,511)	(2,968,743)	(2,031,696)	(1,087,622)	(5,830,248)	(16,083,820)
Net book value at the beginning of the year	6,215,489	529,442	196,512	459,502	8,518,727	15,919,672
Changes during the year						
Additions during the year	-	-	49,385	42,000	-	91,385
Disposals - cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(621,548)	(52,944)	(67,596)	(49,800)	(1,703,746)	(2,495,634)
Disposals - Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net book value at the end of the year	5,593,941	476,498	178,301	451,702	6,814,981	13,515,423
Analysis of net book value						
As at June 30, 2025						
Cost	10,381,000	3,498,185	2,277,593	1,589,124	14,348,975	32,094,877
Accumulated depreciation	(4,787,059)	(3,021,687)	(2,099,292)	(1,137,422)	(7,533,994)	(18,579,454)
Net book value at the end of the year	5,593,941	476,498	178,301	451,702	6,814,981	13,515,423
Depreciation rate (% per annum)	10%	10%	30%	10%	20%	

	2024					
	Office premises	Furniture and fixture	Computer equipment	Office equipment	Vehicles	Total
	------(Rupees)-----					
As at July 01, 2023						
Cost	10,381,000	3,498,185	2,033,962	2,336,124	6,848,975	25,098,246
Accumulated depreciation	(3,838,380)	(2,909,916)	(1,978,665)	(1,639,052)	(4,950,566)	(15,316,579)
Net book value at the beginning of the year	6,542,620	588,269	55,297	697,072	1,898,409	9,781,667
Changes during the year						
Additions	-	-	194,246	-	7,500,000	7,694,246
Disposals - cost	-	-	-	(789,000)	-	(789,000)
Depreciation charge for the year	(327,131)	(58,827)	(53,031)	(75,122)	(879,682)	(1,393,793)
Disposals - Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	626,552	-	626,552
Net book value at the end of the year	6,215,489	529,442	196,512	459,502	8,518,727	15,919,672
Analysis of net book value						
As at June 30, 2024						
Cost	10,381,000	3,498,185	2,228,208	1,547,124	14,348,975	32,003,492
Accumulated depreciation	(4,165,511)	(2,968,743)	(2,031,696)	(1,087,622)	(5,830,248)	(16,083,820)
Net book value at the end of the year	6,215,489	529,442	196,512	459,502	8,518,727	15,919,672
Depreciation rate (% per annum)	10%	10%	30%	10%	20%	

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5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	2025		
	PMEX	TREC (Note 5.1)	Total
	(Rupees)		
As at July 01, 2024			
Cost	250,000	5,000,000	5,250,000
Accumulated ammortization	-	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)
Net book value at the beginning of the year	250,000	2,500,000	2,750,000
Addition during the year	-	-	-
Disposals - cost	-	-	-
Ammortization for the year	-	-	-
Disposals - Accumulated ammortization	-	-	-
Net book value at the end of the year	250,000	2,500,000	2,750,000
Analysis of Net Book Value			
Cost	250,000	5,000,000	5,250,000
Accumulated ammortization	-	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)
Net book value as at June 30, 2025	250,000	2,500,000	2,750,000
Rate of ammortization per annum (%)	-	-	
	2024		
	PMEX	TREC (Note 5.1)	Total
	(Rupees)		
As at July 01, 2023			
Cost	250,000	5,000,000	5,250,000
Accumulated ammortization	-	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)
Net book value at the beginning of the year	250,000	2,500,000	2,750,000
Addition during the year	-	-	-
Disposals - cost	-	-	-
Ammortization for the year	-	-	-
Disposals - Accumulated ammortization	-	-	-
Net book value at the end of the year	250,000	2,500,000	2,750,000
Analysis of Net Book Value			
Cost	250,000	5,000,000	5,250,000
Accumulated ammortization	-	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)
Net book value as at June 30, 2024	250,000	2,500,000	2,750,000
Rate of ammortization per annum (%)	-	-	

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

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		2025 (Rupees)	2024 (Rupees)
6. INVESTMENT AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OCI			
Investment in quoted Securities	6.1	<u>30,240,996</u>	<u>13,850,095</u>
6.1 This Represents 1,081,194 shares of Pakistan Stock Exchange.(2024: 1,081,194), these shares are pledge with PSX against Base minimum capital requirement.			
7. LONG TERM DEPOSITS			
Deposits with:			
- Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited (PSX)	7.1	10,000	10,000
- Central Depository company (CDC)		100,000	100,000
- National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited (NCCPL)		400,000	400,000
- National Commodity Building (NCEL)		7,500,000	7,500,000
- PMEX		750,000	750,000
- Pakistan Mobile Communication		10,000	10,000
		<u>8,770,000</u>	<u>8,770,000</u>
8. TRADE DEBTS			
Trade receivables		9,211,380	5,828,101
Less: Expected credit loss	8.1	(22,174)	(22,174)
		<u>9,189,206</u>	<u>5,805,927</u>
8.1 Provision for expected credit loss			
Opening		22,174	20,095
Provision recorded during the year		-	2,079
Reversal of expected credit loss		-	-
		<u>22,174</u>	<u>22,174</u>
8.2 The aging analysis of trade debts are as follows:			
Past due 1 - 30 days		9,104,214	5,765,364
Past due 31 - 180 days		79,143	31,799
Past due 181 days - one year		16,606	27,588
More than one year		11,417	3,350
		<u>9,211,380</u>	<u>5,828,101</u>
9. SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS			
Investment in quoted securities	9.1	<u>144,165,263</u>	<u>157,965,636</u>
9.1 Investments in quoted securities are stated at fair value at the year-end, using the year-end market prices. This investment pledge with Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited amounting to Rs 9,761,530 against Base Minimum Capital. National Clearing Company Pakistan Limited amounting to Rs 31,657,150 against Ready RMS.			

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10. ADVANCES, DEPOSITS, PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Advance tax		652,238	521,943
Income tax refund		7,316,363	6,794,417
NCCPL Exposure		10,000,000	25,000
Advances to employees		690,000	944,000
Advance against plot	10.1	7,650,000	7,650,000
		<u>26,308,601</u>	<u>15,935,360</u>

10.1 This asset is acquired in the name of Chief Executive Officer.

11. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

Cash at bank			
Current accounts		43,263,766	51,234,624
Saving accounts		104,684,194	37,869,841
		<u>147,947,960</u>	<u>89,104,465</u>
Cash in hand		99,578	34,968
		<u>148,047,538</u>	<u>89,139,433</u>

11.1 Bank balances include customers' bank balances held in designated bank accounts amounting to Rs. 42.944 million (2024: 50.763).

12. SHARE CAPITAL

12.1 Authorized share capital

Authorized share capital comprises of 15,000,000 (2024: 15,000,000) Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each.

12.2 Issued, subscribed and paid up capital

	2025 (Rupees)	2024 (Rupees)
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital comprises of:		
Ordinary share capital	100,000,000	100,000,000
	<u>100,000,000</u>	<u>100,000,000</u>

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

2025 (Numbers)	2024 (Numbers)		2025 (Rupees)	2024 (Rupees)
		Ordinary shares		
10,000,000	10,000,000	Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each	100,000,000	100,000,000
		paid in cash	<u>100,000,000</u>	<u>100,000,000</u>

12.2.2 Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding

	2025 (Numbers)	2024 (Numbers)
Ordinary shares		
Number of shares at the beginning of the year	10,000,000	10,000,000
Bonus shares issued	-	-
	<u>10,000,000</u>	<u>10,000,000</u>

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		2025 (Rupees)	2024 (Rupees)
13	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
	Credit balances of clients	42,740,346	50,763,184
	Accrued expenses	4,428,709	6,530,647
	Other payables	2,776,984	-
	Auditor remuneration	275,000	255,000
		<u>50,221,039</u>	<u>57,548,831</u>

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

14. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

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

15. REVENUE WITH CONTRACT WITH CUSTOMERS

Commission income	35,837,217	25,994,634
Less: Sales Tax	(4,674,420)	(2,990,533)
	<u>31,162,797</u>	<u>23,004,101</u>

16. ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL EXPENSES

Salaries Allowances, and other benefit	17,497,139	13,577,580
Directors Remuneration	6,000,000	5,200,000
Travelling and conveyance expense	1,248,092	1,335,900
Rent, rates and taxes	81,905	64,155
Utility expense	646,664	499,690
Printing and stationary expense	306,399	274,819
Computer software expense	704,299	583,432
Communication expense	403,910	344,284
Repair and Mainainance	2,416,394	1,374,941
Audit fee	275,000	255,000
Legal professional charges	170,400	120,000
Insurance expense	477,466	361,153
Entertainment expense	1,274,367	469,734
Depreciation expense	2,495,634	1,393,793
Bank charges	4,816	97,916
System audit fees	-	100,000
General expenses	221,419	188,010
Charity donation	3,775,000	4,800,000
Transaction Charges	2,127,526	1,317,455
Fees and subscription	317,800	244,825
	<u>40,444,230</u>	<u>32,602,687</u>

16.1 Auditor's Remuneration

Audit services		
Annual audit fee	275,000	255,000
	<u>275,000</u>	<u>255,000</u>

17. OTHER INCOME

Realized capital loss on investment at FVTPL	46,351,483	46,184,674
Unrealized capital Gain on investment FVTPL	20,374,816	26,098,268
Income from dividend	7,231,224	5,809,272
Profit on bank deposit	5,981,869	4,000,733
Profit for cash exposure margin	339,456	8,926
Gain/(Loss) on sales of Fixed Assests	-	(12,446)
	<u>80,278,848</u>	<u>82,089,427</u>

18. 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/IAS 37.

19. 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/IAS 37.

20. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

Income Tax Expense	-	195,017
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20.1 Major components of income tax expense are a under:

- Current year	-	195,017
- Prior year	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>195,017</u>

20.2 The company has tax losses in the previous years, on which deferred tax asset will arise. However, as there is continuous losses on account of operating income therefore deferred tax asset amounting to Rs. million (2024: Rs. 6.066 million) has not been recorded.

20.3 Relationship between tax expense and accounting profit

	2025 (Rupees)	2024 (Rupees)
Accounting profit/(loss) before income tax, minimum tax differential and final tax	69,605,309	71,103,884
less: Accounting Profit/(loss) subject to minimum tax levy	-	-
less: Accounting Profit/(loss) subject to final tax levy	(51,927,539)	(71,974,078)
Accounting profit/(loss) before taxation	17,677,770	(870,194)
Tax at the applicable rate 29% (2024:29%)	5,126,553	(252,356)
Deferred tax asset not recognized	(5,126,553)	447,374
	<u>-</u>	<u>195,017</u>

20.4 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	5,729,514	1,399,819
Portion of current tax liability as per tax laws, representing income tax under IAS 12	-	(195,017)
Portion of current tax computed as per tax laws, representing levy in terms of requirements of IFRIC 21/IAS 37	(5,729,514)	(1,204,802)
Difference	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

21.1 Financial instrument by category

21.1.1 Financial assets

	2025			
	At fair value through profit or loss	At fair value through OCI	Amortized cost	Total
Long-term deposits	-	-	8,770,000	8,770,000
Investment at fair value thorough OCI		30,240,996		30,240,996
Investment at fair value through P&L	144,165,263	-	-	144,165,263
Trade debts	-	-	9,189,206	9,189,206
Advances, deposits and prepayments	-	-	26,308,601	26,308,601
Bank balances	-	-	148,047,538	148,047,538
	<u>144,165,263</u>	<u>30,240,996</u>	<u>192,315,345</u>	<u>366,721,604</u>
	2024			
	At fair value through profit or loss account	At fair value through OCI	At Amortized Cost	Total
Long-term deposits	-	-	8,770,000	8,770,000
Investment at fair value thorough OCI		13,850,095		13,850,095
Investment at fair value through P&L	157,965,636	-	-	157,965,636
Trade debts	-	-	5,805,927	5,805,927
Advances, deposits and prepayments	-	-	15,935,360	15,935,360
Bank balances	-	-	89,139,433	89,139,433
	<u>157,965,636</u>	<u>13,850,095</u>	<u>119,650,720</u>	<u>291,466,451</u>

21.1.2 Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost

2025	
Amount	Total
Trade and other Payables	50,221,039
<u>50,221,039</u>	<u>50,221,039</u>
2024	
Amount	Total
Trade and other Payables	57,548,831
<u>57,548,831</u>	<u>57,548,831</u>

21.2 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:

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Credit risk
Liquidity risk
Market risk
Operational risk

21.2.1 Credit risk

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

Exposure to Credit risk

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

Credit risk is minimized 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)
Investment - at Fair value through other comprehensive income	30,240,996	13,850,095
Long term deposits	8,770,000	8,770,000
Investment at fair value through profit and loss	144,165,263	157,965,636
Trade debts	9,189,206	5,805,927
Advances, deposits, prepayments and other receivables	18,340,000	8,619,000
Bank Balances	147,947,960	89,104,465
	<u>328,412,429</u>	<u>270,265,028</u>

21.2.2 Bank Balances

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

	2025 (Rupees)	2024 (Rupees)
AAA	147,686,736	88,800,274
AA+	96,772	106,067
AA	83,787	106,137
Other	80,665	91,987
	<u>147,947,960</u>	<u>89,104,465</u>

The credit rating agency are PACRA and JCR-VIS.

21.2.3 Liquidity risk

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

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2025					
	carrying amount	contractual cash flows	up to one year	one to two years	Two to five years
Financial Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	50,221,039	50,221,039	50,221,039	-	-
	50,221,039	50,221,039	50,221,039	-	-
2024					
	carrying amount	contractual cash flows	up to one year	one to two years	Two to five years
Financial Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	57,548,831	57,548,831	57,548,831	-	-
	57,548,831	57,548,831	57,548,831	-	-

On the balance sheet date, the company has cash and bank balances of Rs. million (2025: 147.948 million) and Investments of Rs. million (2024: 89.104 million) for repayment of liabilities.

21.3 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.

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

Currency risk

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

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market risk. The interest rate risk is insignificant as all interest based assets are linked with market interest rate.

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 investment are exposed to market price risk arising from uncertainties about the future value of investment securities. The company manages the equity price through diversification and all instruments are made through surplus funds.

The 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	14,416,526	(14,416,526)
as at 30th June 2024	15,796,564	(15,796,564)

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21.4 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	174,406,259	-	-
	<u>174,406,259</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	2024		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	(Rupees)		
Investment in quoted securities	171,815,731	-	-
	<u>171,815,731</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

21.5 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.

22. REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

	2025			2024		
	Chief Executive	Directors	Executives	Chief Executive	Directors	Executives
 Rupees					
Managerial remuneration	6,000,000	-	14,913,000	5,200,000	-	10,390,500
Bonus				-		-
	<u>6,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,913,000</u>	<u>5,200,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,390,500</u>
Number of persons (including those who worked part of the year)	1	-	6	1	-	6

23. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

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Name of the related party	Relationship with the related party	Transactions during the year and year end balances	2025 (Rupees)	2024 (Rupees)
Muhammad Siddique Dalal	Shareholder/CEO	Remuneration	6,000,000	5,200,000
Muhammad Siddique Dalal	Shareholder/CEO	Receivable / (Payable)	-	(2,403,214)

24. LIQUID CAPITAL BALANCE

S.No.	Head of Account	Value in Pak Rupees	Hair Cut / Adjustments	Net Adjusted Value
Assets				
1.1	Property and equipment	13,515,423	13,515,423	-
1.2	Intangible Assets	2,750,000	2,750,000	-
1.3	Investment in Govt. Securities	-	-	-
1.4	Investment in Debt. Securities	-	-	-
1.5	Investment in Equity Securities (listed)	174,406,259	62,574,378	111,831,881
1.6	Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	-
1.7	Investment in associated companies/undertaking	-	-	-
1.8	Statutory or regulatory deposits	1,260,000	1,260,000	-
1.9	Margin deposits with exchange and clearing house.	10,000,000	-	10,000,000
1.10	Deposit with authorized intermediary against borrowed securities under SLB.	-	-	-
1.11	Other deposits and prepayments	7,510,000	7,510,000	-
1.12	Accrued interest, profit or mark-up	-	-	-
1.13	Dividends receivables.	-	-	-
1.14	Amounts receivable against Repo financing.	-	-	-
1.15	Advances and receivables other than trade			
	(i) Loan to staff	690,000	690,000	-
	(ii) Advance tax	7,968,601	7,968,601	-
	(iii) Other cases	7,650,000	7,650,000	-
1.16	Receivables from clearing house or securities exchange(s)	-	-	-
1.17	Receivables from customers			
	i. Trade receivables not more than 5 days overdue	8,556,911	-	8,556,911
	ii. Trade receivables are overdue, or 5 days or more	654,469	296,620	357,849
	iii. Trade receivables from related parties.	-	-	-
1.18	Cash and Bank balances			
	i. Bank Balance-proprietary accounts	105,003,260	-	105,003,260
	ii. Bank balance-customer accounts	42,944,700	-	42,944,700
	iii. Cash in hand	99,578	-	99,578
1.19	Subscription money against investment in IPO/ offer for sale (asset)	-	-	-
Total Assets		383,009,200		278,794,178

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Liabilities			
2.1	Trade Payables		
	i. Payable to exchanges and clearing house	-	-
	ii. Payable to customers	42,740,346	42,740,346
2.2	Current Liabilities		
	i. Accruals and other payables	7,480,693	7,480,693
	ii. Short-term borrowings	-	-
	iii. Other liabilities as per accounting principles and included in the financial statements	-	-
2.3	Non-Current Liabilities		
	i. Staff retirement benefits	13,710,000	13,710,000
2.4	Subordinated Loans	-	-
2.5	Advance against shares for Increase in Capital.	-	-
Total Liabilites		63,931,039	63,931,039
Ranking Liabilities Relating to :			
3.1	Concentration in Margin Financing	-	-
3.2	Concentration in securites lending and borrowing	-	-
3.3	Net underwriting Commitments	-	-
3.4	Negative equity of subsidiary	-	-
3.5	Foreign exchange agreements and foreign currency	-	-
3.6	Amount Payable under REPO	-	-
3.7	Repo adjustment	-	-
3.8	Concentrated proprietary positions	-	-
3.9	Opening Positions in futures and options	-	-
3.10	Short selll positions	-	-
Total Ranking Liabilites		-	-
Grand Total		319,078,161	214,863,139

25. CAPITAL ADEQUACY LEVEL

Total Assets	382,987,027	310,136,123
Less: Total Liabilities	(63,931,039)	(71,346,831)
Less: Revaluation Reserves	-	-
Capital Adequacy Level.	319,055,988	238,789,292

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

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

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

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26.1 Person holding more than 5% of shares

	2025	2024	2025	2024
	% of Holding		Number of Shares	
Muhammad Siddique Dalal	79.70%	59.79%	7,970,000	5,970,000
Muhammad Shoaib Dalal	20.00%	40.06%	2,000,000	4,000,000

26.2 During the year there was movement in shareholding of more than 5% of the shares. Muhammad Siddique Dalal acquired 2,000,000 million shares from Muhammad Shoaib Dalal.

26.3 As at June 30, 2025, customer pledged securities with the financial institutions amounting to Rs. 203.124 (2024: 65.275) and no company's securities pledged with the financial institutions

26.4 As at June 30, 2025, the value of customer shares maintained with the company sub-Accounts held in the Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited is Rs. 2,823.679 million (June 30, 2024: Rs. 2,039.861 million).

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

	2025 (Numbers)	2024 (Numbers)
27. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES		
Total employees of the Company at the year end	11	11
Average employees of the Company during the year	11	11

28. 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.

29 DATE OF AUTHORISATION

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

12 SEP 2025

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Chief Executive


Director