Mayari Securities (Private) Limited
Financial Statements
For the year ended
June 30, 2023

Mayari Securities (Pvt.) Ltd.

TREC HOLDER PAKISTAN STOCK EXCHANGE LIMITED.

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 2023. The Summarized results for the year ended 30th June 2023 are as under:

Financial results	2023
Operating Revenue	13,166,608
Profitbefore Taxation	5,512,068
Taxation	(460,350)
Profit after Tax	5,051,718

AUDITORS:

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

CONCLUSION:

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

For and on behalf of the Board

Chief Executive

Date: 02 OCT 2023

Karachi

Director

Date: 02 OCT 2023

Karachi

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Stock Exchange Road, Karachi-74000, Pakistan.
Tel: 32416865 - 32420481 - 32415131,
E-mail: zms.mayari@gmail.com Website www.mayari.com.pk

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FIFTY RUPEES

Rupees 50

پچاس روپیہ

۵۰ روپیہ

PAKISTAN Rs 50

...ED ALI FARAZ STAMP VENDOR

19 MAY 2023

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT
Stamp Office, City Court
Karachi

16 MAY 2023

M. PERWAIZ ALAM DAWOODI
ADVOCATE NOTARY PUBLIC
Karachi-Pakistan

UNDERTAKING

I, **Muhammad Riaz Mayari** Chief Executive Officer of Mayari Securities (Private) Limited, a TRE Certificate Holder of Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited having our registered office at Room No 73-74 Karachi Stock Building, Stock Exchange 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;

ATTESTED

M.M. PERWAIZ ALAM DAWOODI
B.Com., M.A., LL.B.
ADVOCATE & NOTARY PUBLIC
KARACHI - PAKISTAN

Date: October 02, 2023

Muhammad Riaz Mayari
Chief Executive Officer

UHY Hassan Naeem & Co.
Chartered Accountants

402 Progressive Center
Sharah-e-Faisal,
Karachi, Pakistan.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of MAYARI SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of **MAYARI SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at **June 30, 2023** 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 summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of the audit.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the statement of financial position, 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, 2023 and of the loss for the year then ended, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the period then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

e) the company was in compliance with the requirement of section 78 of the Securities Act 2015, and the relevant requirements of Securities Brokers (Licensing and Operations) Regulations, 2016 as at the date on which the financial statements were prepared

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

UHY Hassan Naeem & Co

KARACHI
DATE: October 2, 2023
UDIN: AR202310215LAM1OHg2l

MAYARI SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT JUNE 30, 2023

	Note	2023 (Rupees)	2022 (Rupees)
ASSETS			
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Property and equipment	4	**8,764,434**	9,716,800
Intangible assets	5	**2,500,000**	2,500,000
Investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	6	**8,000,836**	11,060,615
Long term deposits	7	**4,020,000**	4,020,000
		23,285,270	27,297,415
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade debts	8	**3,608,698**	2,669,671
Investment at fair value through profit and loss	9	**140,303,070**	103,441,829
Advances, deposits, prepayments and other receivables	10	**18,490,030**	14,218,824
Cash and bank balances	11	**34,157,947**	103,520,095
		196,559,745	223,850,419
		219,845,015	251,147,834
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
CAPITAL RESERVES			
Authorized capital	12.1	**150,000,000**	150,000,000
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	12.2	**120,000,000**	120,000,000
Unappropriated profit		**78,885,233**	73,833,515
Surplus/(Deficit) - Investment at Fair value through other comprehensive income		**(6,887,206)**	(3,835,749)
		191,998,027	189,997,766
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payable	13	**27,846,988**	61,150,068
		27,846,988	61,150,068
Contingencies and commitments	14		
		219,845,015	251,147,834

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

Chief Executive

Director

MAYARI SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Note	2023 *(Rupees)*	2022 *(Rupees)*
Revenue from contract with customers	15	13,166,608	18,154,770
Operating and administrative expenses	16	(19,906,070)	(20,707,258)
Operating Income/ (Loss)		(6,739,462)	(2,552,488)
Other income	17	12,251,530	(5,819,619)
NET PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION		5,512,068	(8,372,107)
Taxation	18	(460,350)	(1,371,024)
NET PROFIT/(LOSS) AFTER TAXATION		5,051,718	(9,743,131)

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

~~Chief~~ Executive

Director

MAYARI SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	2023 *(Rupees)*	2022 *(Rupees)*
Profit/(Loss) for the year	**5,051,718**	(9,743,131)
Other comprehensive income:		
Unrealised gain/(loss) on revaluation of investments at fair vlaue thorugh other comprehensive income	**(3,051,457)**	(13,060,823)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**2,000,261**	(22,803,954)

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

Chief Executive

Director

MAYARI SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	Accumulated Profit/(Loss)	Surplus/ (Deficit) - Investment- (FVTOCI)	Total
	------------------	----- *Rupees* -----	------------------	------------------
Balance as at June 30, 2021	120,000,000	83,576,646	9,225,074	212,801,720
Net profit for the year	-	(9,743,131)	-	(9,743,131)
Surplus/(Deficit) - Investment at Fair value through OCI	-	-	(13,060,823)	(13,060,823)
Balance as at June 30, 2022	**120,000,000**	**73,833,515**	**(3,835,749)**	**189,997,766**
Net loss for the year	-	5,051,718	-	5,051,718
Surplus/(Deficit) - Investment at Fair value through OCI	-	-	(3,051,457)	(3,051,457)
Balance as at June 30, 2023	**120,000,000**	**78,885,233**	**(6,887,206)**	**191,998,027**

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

Chief Executive

Director

MAYARI SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Note	2023 (Rupees)	2022 (Rupees)
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit/(Loss) before taxation		5,512,068	(8,372,107)
Adjustment for non-cash items:			
Depreciation		1,083,213	1,234,032
Capital loss/(gain) on investment at fair value through P&L		(7,669,032)	11,501,896
Dividend Income		(1,907,050)	(4,394,560)
Gain on disposal of fixed asset		(38,762)	-
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes		(8,531,631)	8,341,368
Changes in working capital			
(Increase)/Decrease in trade debts		(939,027)	2,887,482
(Increase)/ Decrease in advances, deposits and prepayments		(4,068,248)	1,783,096
(Decrease)/ Increase in trade and other payable		(33,303,080)	(38,061,031)
Net changes in working capital		(38,310,355)	(33,390,452)
Taxes paid		(663,308)	(1,371,024)
Net cash generated from operating activities		(41,993,226)	(34,792,215)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of property and equipment		(616,084)	(273,988)
Proceeds from property and equipment		523,999	-
Proceeds from investment		(29,183,887)	(11,840,323)
Dividend received		1,907,050	4,394,560
Net cash generated from investing activities		(27,368,922)	(7,719,751)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		-	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalent		(69,362,148)	(42,511,966)
Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of the year		103,520,095	146,032,061
Cash and cash equivalent at end of the year		34,157,947	103,520,095

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

Chief Executive

Director

MAYARI SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

1 Legal Status and Nature of Business

Mayari Securities (Private) limited was incorporated under the Companies Ordinance, 1984 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 73-74, 2nd 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.

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 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)
- Taxation (note 18)

2.5 New Accounting pronouncements

The following revised standards, amendments and interpretations with respect to approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan would be effective from the dates mentioned below against the respective standards or interpretation:

Description effective for periods		Effective for periods beginning on or after
IAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements (Amendments)	January 01, 2023
IAS 8	Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors (Amendments)	January 01, 2023
IAS 12	Income Taxes (Amendments)	January 01, 2023
IAS 7	Statement of Cash Flows (Amendments)	January 01, 2023
IFRS 4	Insurance Contracts (Amendments)	January 01, 2023
IFRS 3	Financial Instruments: Disclosures	January 01, 2023
IFRS 16	Leases (Amendments)	January 01, 2024

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, 2023:

- IFRS 1 (First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards)
- IFRS 17 (Insurance Contracts)
- IFRIC 12 (Service concession arrangements)

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

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

Current Tax

Provision for current tax is based on taxable income at the enacted or substantially enacted rates of taxation after taking in to 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.

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.

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The company recognizes deferred tax asset 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 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 Reducing Balance 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.

3.3 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.

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.

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.

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).

3.4 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.

3.5 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.

3.6 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.

3.7 Revenue recognition

Brokerage Commission, advisory 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.

3.8 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.

3.9 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.

3.10 Financial Instruments

3.10.1 *Initial recognition, classification and measurement*

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

(a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

(b) fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI);

(c) fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

(a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost:

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

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

(b) Financial assets at FVOCI

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

(i) 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.

(ii) 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.

(c) Financial assets at FVTPL

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.

Subsequent measurement

Debt investments at FVOCI	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 FVOCI	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 FVTPL	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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Non- financial assets

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

4. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	2023					
	Office Building	Office Equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Motor vehicles	Total
	(Rupees)					
As at July 01, 2022						
Cost	20,000,000	589,497	178,810	1,632,851	2,070,240	24,471,398
Accumulated depreciation	(11,366,741)	(356,336)	(145,151)	(1,301,367)	(1,585,003)	(14,754,598)
Net book value at the beginning of the year	8,633,259	233,161	33,659	331,484	485,237	9,716,800
Changes during the year						
Additions during the year				365,640	250,444	616,084
Disposals - cost					(2,070,240)	(2,070,240)
Depreciation charge for the year	(863,326)	(34,974)	(5,049)	(157,950)	(21,914)	(1,083,213)
Disposals - Accumulated depreciation					1,585,003	1,585,003
Net book value at the end of the year	7,769,933	198,187	28,610	539,174	228,530	8,764,434
Analysis of net book value						
As at June 30, 2023						
Cost	20,000,000	589,497	178,810	1,998,491	250,444	23,017,242
Accumulated depreciation	(12,230,067)	(391,310)	(150,200)	(1,459,317)	(21,914)	(14,252,808)
Net book value at the end of the year	7,769,933	198,187	28,610	539,174	228,530	8,764,434
Depreciation rate (% per annum)	10%	10%	10%	30%	20%	

	2022					
	Office Building	Office Equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Motor vehicles	Total
	(Rupees)					
As at July 01, 2021						
Cost	20,000,000	481,929	178,810	1,466,431	2,070,240	24,197,410
Accumulated depreciation	(10,407,490)	(315,190)	(139,211)	(1,159,302)	(1,499,372)	(13,520,565)
Net book value at the beginning of the year	9,592,510	166,739	39,599	307,129	570,868	10,676,845
Changes during the year						
Additions	-	107,568	-	166,420	-	273,988
Disposals - cost						-
Depreciation charge for the year	(959,251)	(41,146)	(5,940)	(142,065)	(85,630)	(1,234,032)
Disposals - Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net book value at the end of the year	8,633,259	233,161	33,659	331,484	485,238	9,716,801
Analysis of net book value						
As at June 30, 2022						
Cost	20,000,000	589,497	178,810	1,632,851	2,070,240	24,471,398
Accumulated depreciation	(11,366,741)	(356,336)	(145,151)	(1,301,367)	(1,585,002)	(14,754,597)
Net book value at the end of the year	8,633,259	233,161	33,659	331,484	485,238	9,716,801
Depreciation rate (% per annum)	10%	15%	15%	30%	15%	

5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	2023	
	TREC - PSX (Note 5.1)	Total
	---(Rupees)---	
As at July 01, 2022		
Cost	5,000,000	5,000,000
Accumulated ammortization	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)
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	5,000,000	5,000,000
Accumulated ammortization	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)
Net book value as at June 30, 2023	2,500,000	2,500,000
Rate of ammortization per annum (%)	-	

	2022	
	TREC - PSX (Note 5.1)	Total
	---(Rupees)---	
As at July 01, 2021		
Cost	5,000,000	5,000,000
Accumulated ammortization	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)
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	5,000,000	5,000,000
Accumulated ammortization	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)
Net book value as at June 30, 2022	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 the company intending to carry out shares brokerage business in the manner to be prescribed.

		2023 (Rupees)	2022 (Rupees)

6. INVESTMENT AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Investment in shares of Pakistan Stock Exchange	6.1	8,000,836	11,060,615

6.1 This Represents 1,081,194 shares of Pakistan Stock Exchange.(2022: 1,081,194), these shares are pledge with PSX against Base minimum capital requirement.

7 LONG TERM DEPOSITS

	2023	2022
National Clearing Company of Pakistan	1,400,000	1,400,000
Central Depository Company of Pakistan	100,000	100,000
NCEL	2,500,000	2,500,000
Other Deposits	20,000	20,000
	4,020,000	4,020,000

8. TRADE DEBTS

		2023	2022
Trade debts	8.1	3,608,698	2,669,671
less: Loss expected credit loss	8.2	-	-
		3,608,698	2,669,671

8.1 Aging Analysis

	2023	2022
Past due 1 - 30 days	3,120,049	2,215,590
Past due 31 - 180 days	445,953	389,844
Past due 181 - 365 days	42,696	64,237
Past due more than 365 days	-	-
	3,608,698	2,669,671

8.2 The company is expected to receive all the amount due within a year and the amount is secured against securities held by the company. Therefore no loss allowance is recognized as per IFRS - 09.

9. SHORT TERM INVESTMENT

		2023	2022
Investment in quoted securities	9.1	140,303,070	103,441,829

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 13,089,864 against Base Minimum Capital. National Clearing Company Pakistan Limited amounting to Rs 18,336,850 against Ready RMS and Future Contract.

9.2 This includes investment of Rs. 87,097,610 with National Clearing Company Pakistan Limited for dealing future contracts.

10. ADVANCES, DEPOSITS, PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2023	2022
Advance tax - net	202,958	-
Nccpl's future exposure deposit	9,000,000	8,500,000
Nccpl's future profit and loss deposit	9,279,871	5,718,824
Other receivables	7,201	-
	18,490,030	14,218,824

11. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

Cash in hand	**37,486**	50,193
Cash at bank- current	**34,120,461**	103,469,902
	34,157,947	103,520,095

11.1 Bank balances include customers' bank balances held in designated bank accounts amounting to Rs. 27.564 million (2022: 58.868 million).

12. SHARE CAPITAL

12.1 Authorized share capital

Authorized share capital comprises of 15,000,000 (2022: 1,000,000) Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each.

12.2 Issued, subscribed and paid up capital

	2023 (Rupees)	2022 (Rupees)
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital comprises of:		
Ordinary share capital	**120,000,000**	120,000,000
	120,000,000	120,000,000

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

2023 (Numbers)	2023 (Numbers)		2023 (Rupees)	2022 (Rupees)
		Ordinary shares		
12,000,000	12,000,000	Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each paid in cash	**120,000,000**	120,000,000
			120,000,000	120,000,000

12.2.2 Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding

	2023 (Numbers)	2022 (Numbers)
Ordinary shares		
Number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	**12,000,000**	12,000,000
Issued for cash	-	-
	12,000,000	12,000,000

13. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLE

		2023 *(Rupees)*	2022 *(Rupees)*
Credit balances of clients	13.1	**27,564,223**	58,867,540
Tax payable		-	67,742
Client's future profit withheld		**42,765**	1,953,360
Auditor's remuneration payable		**240,000**	220,000
Accrued Expenses		-	41,426
		27,846,988	61,150,068

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

14. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

14.1. The Additional Commissioner of Inland Revenue amended the self assessment order of the company for tax year 2017 under section 122(5A) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 and raised tax demand of Rs. 5,147,933. The company has filed an appeal before the commissioner (Appeals-III) against the above order and the proceedings thereof are pending till date. The management is confident that the eventual outcome of the matter will be decided in favour of the company, therefore, no provision has been made in this regard.

There are no other contingencies and commitments as at 30th June 2023.

	Note	2023 (Rupees)	2022 (Rupees)

15. REVENUE FROM CONTRACT WITH CUSTOMERS

	Note	2023 (Rupees)	2022 (Rupees)
Brokerage income	15.1	13,166,608	18,154,770
		13,166,608	18,154,770

15.1 Gross Operating Income

	2023 (Rupees)	2022 (Rupees)
Gross Operating Income	15,134,032	20,867,552
less Sales Tax	(1,967,424)	(2,712,782)
	13,166,608	18,154,770

16. OPERATING AND OTHER EXPENSES

	Note	2023 (Rupees)	2022 (Rupees)
Salaries, allowances and other benefits		12,480,000	13,080,000
Printing, stationary and periodicals		76,410	54,880
Utilities and communication Expense		482,116	414,753
Conveyance Expense		642,790	705,570
Rent, rates and taxes		43,644	101,000
Transaction charges		1,264,626	1,266,466
Fee and subscription		522,115	474,725
Entertainment		438,785	435,890
Repair and Maintenance		108,185	116,460
Legal and Professional		340,100	473,100
Software		913,596	904,362
Depreciation	4	1,083,213	1,234,032
Auditor's remuneration	16.1	240,000	220,000
Donations		1,000,000	1,000,000
Bank Charges		48,800	425
Miscellaneous		221,690	225,595
		19,906,070	20,707,258

16.1 Auditor's remuneration

	2023 (Rupees)	2022 (Rupees)
Annual Audit fee	240,000	220,000
	240,000	220,000

17. OTHER INCOME

	2023 (Rupees)	2022 (Rupees)
Gain /(loss) on investment at fair value through profit and loss	7,669,032	(11,501,896)
Income from dividend	1,907,050	4,394,560
Profit on margin deposit	2,636,686	1,227,744
Gain on disposal of fixed asset	38,762	-
Other	-	59,973
	12,251,530	(5,819,619)

18. TAXATION

The Company has filed return for the tax year 2022. According to Income Tax Ordinance 2001, the return filed is deemed to be an assessment order unless modified by Commissioner of Income Tax.

	2023 (Rupees)	2022 (Rupees)
Provision for taxation		
- Current year	460,350	873,446
- Prior year	-	497,578
	460,350	1,371,024
- Deferred	-	-
Net tax charge	460,350	1,371,024

18.1 Relationship between tax expense and accounting profit

Profit/(loss) before taxation	**5,512,068**	(8,372,107)
Tax at the applicable rate 29% (2022:29%)	**1,598,500**	(2,427,911)
Tax effect of income taxed under FTR	**(1,964,236)**	2,915,172
Prior year taxation	**-**	497,578
Deferred tax asset not recognized	**826,086**	386,185
	460,350	1,371,024

19. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

19.1. Financial Instrument by Category

19.1.1 Financial Assets

	2023			
	At fair value through profit or loss account	At fair value through OCI	At Amortized Cost	Total
Long term			4,020,000	4,020,000
Investment at fair value thorugh OCI		8,000,836		8,000,836
Investment at fair value through P&L	140,303,070			140,303,070
Trade debts			3,608,698	3,608,698
Advances, deposits and prepayments			18,490,030	18,490,030
Bank balances			34,157,947	34,157,947
	140,303,070	8,000,836	60,276,675	208,580,581

	2022			
	At fair value through profit or loss account	At fair value through OCI	At Amortized Cost	Total
Long term			4,020,000	4,020,000
Investment at fair value thorugh OCI		11,060,615		11,060,615
Investment at fair value through P&L	103,441,829			103,441,829
Trade debts			2,669,671	2,669,671
Advances, deposits and prepayments			14,218,824	14,218,824
Bank balances			103,520,095	103,520,095
	103,441,829	11,060,615	124,428,590	238,931,034

19.1.2 Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost

	2023	
	Amount	Total
Trade and other Payables	27,846,988	27,846,988
	27,846,988	27,846,988

	2022	
	Amount	Total
Trade and other Payables	61,150,068	61,150,068
	61,150,068	61,150,068

19.2 Financial risk management

The company primarily invests in marketable securities and are subject to varying degress 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
Liquidty risk
Market risk
Operational risk

19.2.1 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.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:

	2023 *Rupees*	2022 *Rupees*
Long term deposits	**4,020,000**	4,020,000
Investment at Fair Value through other comprehensive income	**8,000,836**	11,060,615
Investment at Fair Value through Profit and Loss Account	**140,303,070**	103,441,829
Advances, deposits, prepayments and other receivables	**18,287,072**	14,218,824
Trade debts	**3,608,698**	2,669,671
Bank Balances	**34,157,947**	103,520,095
	208,377,623	238,931,034

19.2.2 Bank Balances

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

	2023 *(Rupees)*	2022 *(Rupees)*
AAA	**30,405,326**	89,776,924
AA+	**2,142,533**	10,042,654
AA-	**1,572,602**	3,650,324
	34,120,461	103,469,902

19.2.3 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 sufficent cash and marketable securities, the availablity of funding to an adequate amount of committed credit facililities and the ability to close out market positions due to dynamic nature of business.

	2023				
	carrying amount	contractual cash flows	up to one year	one to two years	Two to five years
Financial Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	27,846,988	27,846,988	27,846,988	-	-
	27,846,988	27,846,988	27,846,988		

	2022				
	carrying amount	contractual cash flows	up to one year	one to two years	Two to five years
Financial Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	61,150,068	61,150,068	61,150,068	-	-
	61,150,068	61,150,068	61,150,068		

On the balance sheet date, the company has cash and bank balances of Rs. 34.158 million (2022: 103.52 million) and investments of Rs.148.304 million (2022: 114.50 million) for repayment of liabilities.

19.2.4 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of the financial instrument may fluctuate as a result of changes in market intrest 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

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 instuarnent 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 uncertainities about the future value of investment securities. The company manages the equity price through diversification and all instruments are made thorugh surplus funds.

The company is exposed to other price risk on investment in listed shares. The company manages the risk through portfolio diversification, as per recommendation of Investment committee of the company. The committee regularly monitors the performance of investees and assess the financial performance on on-going basis.

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

	Before Tax	
	10% Increase	10% Decrease
as at 30th June 2023	**5,320,546**	**(5,320,546)**
as at 30th June 2022	10,344,183	(10,344,183)

19.3 Fair value of Financial instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset are 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:

	2023		
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
	(Rupees)		
Investment in quoted securities	**148,303,906**	-	-
	148,303,906	-	-

	2022		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	(Rupees)		
Investment in quoted securities	114,502,444	-	-
	114,502,444	-	-

19.4 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.

20. CAPITAL ADEQUACY LEVEL

Total Assets	219,845,015	251,147,834
Less: Total Liabilities	(27,846,988)	(61,150,068)
Less: Revaluation Reserves	-	-
Capital Adequacy Level.	**191,998,027**	**189,997,766**

While determinging the value of total assets of TREC holder, the Notional value of the TREC held by Mayari Securities (Private) Limited as at year ended 30th June 2023 determined by Pakistan Stock Exchange has been considered.

21. LIQUID CAPITAL BALANCE

S. No.	Head of Account	Value in Pak Rupees	Hair Cut / Adjustments	Net Adjusted Value
	Assets			
1.1	Property & Equipment	8,764,434	8,764,434	-
1.2	Intangible Assets	2,500,000	2,500,000	-
1.3	Investment in Govt. Securities	-	-	-
1.4	Investment in Debt. Securities	-	-	-
1.5	Investment in Equity Securities (listed)	148,303,906	40,273,375	108,030,531
1.6	Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	-
1.7	Investment in associated companies/undertaking	-	-	-
1.8	Statutory or regulatory deposits.	1,500,000	1,500,000	-
1.9	Margin deposits with exchange and clearing house.	9,000,000	-	9,000,000
1.10	Deposit with authorized intermediary against borrowed	-	-	-
1.11	Other deposits and prepayments	2,520,000	2,520,000	-
1.12	Accrued interest, profit or mark-up	-	-	-
1.13	Dividends receivables.	-	-	-
1.14	Amounts receivable against Repo financing.	-	-	-
1.15	**Advances and receivables other than trade**			
	(i) Advance tax	202,958	202,958	-
1.16	Receivables from clearing house or securities exchange(s)	9,279,871	-	9,279,871
1.17	**Receivables from customers**			
	i. Trade receivables not more than 5 days overdue	2,872,772	-	2,872,772
	ii. Trade receivables are overdue, or 5 days or more	735,926	-	735,926
1.18	**Cash and Bank balances**			
	i. Bank Balance-proprietory accounts	6,556,238	-	6,556,238
	ii. Bank balance-customer accounts	27,564,223	-	27,564,223
	iii. Cash in hand	37,486	-	37,486
1.19	Subscription money against investment in IPO/ offer for sale (asset)			
	Total Assets	**219,837,814**		**164,077,047**

	Liabilities			
2.1	**Trade Payables**			
	i. Payable to customers	27,564,223	-	27,564,223
2.2	**Current Liabilities**			
	i. Accruals and other payables	240,000	-	240,000
	ii. Other liabilities as per accounting principles and included in the financial statements	42,765	-	42,765
2.3	Non-Current Liabilities	-	-	-
2.4	Subordinated Loans	-	-	-
2.5	Advance against shares for Increase in Capital.	-	-	-
	Total Liabilites	**27,846,988**		**27,846,988**

	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	**247,684,802**	-	**136,230,059**

22. REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

	2023			2022		
	Chief Executive	Directors	Executives	Chief Executive	Directors	Executives
	.... Rupees					
Managerial remuneration	1,200,000	1,800,000	2,400,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	3,600,000
	1,200,000	1,800,000	2,400,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	3,600,000
Number of persons (including those who worked part of the year)	1	2	2	1	1	3

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:

Name of the related party	Relationship with the related party	Transactions during the year and year end balances	2023 (Rupees)	2022 (Rupees)
Muhammad Riaz	CEO/Shareholder	Receivable / (Payable)	**(913,660)**	(4,407,247)
Muhammad Riaz	CEO/Shareholder	Remuneration	**1,200,000**	1,200,000
Faran	Director/Shareholder	Receivable / (Payable)	**(1,028,152)**	(5,624,744)
Faran	Director/Shareholder	Remuneration	**600,000**	1,200,000
Huzaifa	Director/Shareholder	Receivable / (Payable)	**(83,428)**	824,140
Huzaifa	Director/Shareholder	Remuneration	**1,200,000**	1,200,000
Erum Riaz	Spouse of CEO/Shareholder	Receivable / (Payable)	**(1,378,745)**	(408,445)
Erum Asif	Sister of CEO/Shareholder	Receivable / (Payable)	**(2,445,584)**	(3,168,094)
Rahila	Sister of CEO/Shareholder	Receivable / (Payable)	**(1,917,867)**	-
Nahid Ibrais	Sister of CEO/Shareholder	Receivable / (Payable)	**(1,273,465)**	(6,444,889)
Anoshia	Daughter of CEO/Shareholder	Receivable / (Payable)	**(50,958)**	(105,776)
M.Amin Rehmatullah	Father of Director/Shareholder	Receivable / (Payable)	**(15,057)**	17,439

24. OTHER DISCLOSURES UNDER REGULATION 34(2) OF THE SECURITIES BROKER (LICENSING AND OPERATIONS) REGULATION 2016:

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

24.1 Pattern of Shareholding

	2023	2022	2023	2022
	% of Holding		Number of Shares	
Muhammad Riaz Mayari - CEO	**83.33%**	83.33%	**10,000,000**	10,000,000
Huzaifa - Director	**16.60%**	16.60%	**1,992,500**	1,992,500
Faran - Director	**0.06%**	0.06%	**7,500**	7,500
	100.00%	**100.00%**	**12,000,000**	12,000,000

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

24.3 As at June 30, 2023, neither company's securities pledged with financial institutions, nor customer securities maintained with the company pledged with financial institutions.

24.4 As at June 30, 2023, the value of customer shares maintained with the company sub-Accounts held in the Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited is Rs. 1,121.768 (June 30, 2022: Rs. 1,168.966 million).

25. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

	2023	2022
	(Number of employees)	
Total number of employees at 30th June.	**13**	**12**
Average Number of employees	13	12

25. CORREPONDING 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.

25. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements were approved by the Company's board of directors and authorised for issue on 02 OCT 2023.

Chief Executive

Director