

NASIR JAVAID MAQSOOD IMRAN Chartered Accountants

Gazipura Securities & Services (Pvt) Ltd **Financial Statements** For the year ended June 30, 2023





Gazipura Securities & Services (Pvt) Ltd.

Phones: (021) 32418903 : (021) 32433091-93

(021) 32422893

Rupees

MEMBER: PAKISTAN STOCK EXCHANGE (GUARANTEE) LTD.

736 - 737, 7th Floor, I. I. Chundrigar Road, Pakistan Stock Exchange (G) Ltd. Pakistan. E-mail: staff-gazipura@yahoo.com

gazipura125@yahoo.com

DIRECTORS' REPORT

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Company, I am pleased to present our report together with the audited financial statement of the Company for the year June 30, 2023.

Performance Overview

The following depicts the Company's performance in the current year.

		34,996,917
Operating revenue		(29,084,502)
Operating expenses		5,912,415
Operating Profit		11,876,653
Other income		17,789,068
Profit before taxation		(5,493,541)
Taxation	*	12,295,527
Profit after taxation		

Capital Market Review & Outlook

Pakistan's equities market performance remained extremely volatile during the year under review influenced by various domestic and exogenous factors which badly effected the profitability of the company and eventually PSX Index closed at 41,437 as at June 30, 2023. Moreover, higher inflation and interest rates are likely to keep the equities market under pressure during next year.

The Directors do not recommended any dividend during the year due to cash flow requirement during next financial year.

External Auditors

The retiring auditors, M/s. Nasir Javaid Maqsood Imran., Chartered Accountants, being eligible, have offered themselves for reappointment

11 SEP 2023 Dated:

- Payment to be made to member only.
- All transaction are subject to rules and regulations of Pakistan Stock Exchange (G) Ltd.



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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

An effective board established comprising of 4 directors, responsible for ensuring long-term success and for monitoring and evaluating the management's performance. The composition of board is as follows:

Mrs. Bilquis

Chief Executive Officer/Director

Mr. Muhammad Saleem

Director

BOARD RESPONSIBILITIES, POWERS AND FUNCTION

Each member of the Board is fully aware of the responsibilities as an individual member as well as the responsibilities of all members together as a board. The Board actively participates in all major decisions of the Company including but not limited to approval of capital expenditure budgets, investments, related party transactions and appointment of key personnel. The Board also monitors the Company's operations by approval of financial statements, review of internal and external audit observations, if any and recommendation of dividend. The Board has devised formal policies for conducting business and ensures their monitoring through an independent outsourced Internal Auditors which continuously monitors adherence to Company Policies.

The following policies has approved by the board.

- Internal Code of Conduct
- Whistleblower Policy
- Customer Complaint, Grievances & Conflict Resolution Policy
- Risk and Compliance Policy
- Segregation of Customer Assets from Securities Broker Assets.

BOARD MEETINGS

The meeting of the directorswere presided over by the Chairman and, in his absence, by a director elected by the board for this purpose. The board has complied with the

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For Gazipura Securities & Services (Pvt) Ltd.



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Requirements of Act and the Regulations with respect to frequency, recording and circulating minutes of board.

COMMITTEES OF BOARD

The board has formed following committees and their Term of References.

Audit Committee

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION

The Company has provided detailed information on related party transactions in its financial statements annexed to this Annual Report. This disclosure complies with the requirements of Companies Act, 2017 and the relevant International Financial Reporting Standards.

AUDITORS

The company is registered as Trading and Self Clearing category of Securities broker under Securities Brokers (Licensing and Operations) Regulations 2016 and appointed Nasir Javaid Maqsood Imran, Chartered Accountants as their external auditor which are enlisted within "B" category of Panel of Auditors issued by State Bank of Pakistan.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

To the best of my knowledge and belief, there are no transactions entered into by the Company during the year, which are fraudulent, illegal or in violation of any securities market laws.

COMPLIANCE WITH THE CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

We confirm that the company is in compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance required under Securities Broker Licensing and Operations 2016.

Dated:

11 SEP 2023

Karachi

Chief Executive Officer

NASIR ALI MIRZA

Company Secretary

Note:

- Payment to be made to member only.
- 2. All transaction are subject to rules and regulations of Pakistan Stock Exchange (G) Ltd.

For Gazipura Securities & Services (Pvt) Ltd.



NASIR JAVAID MAQSOOD IMRAN

Chartered Accountants

Address: 807, 8TH FLOOR, Q.M. HOUSE, PLOT No. 11/2,

ELLANDER ROAD, OPP. SHAHEEN COMPLEX,

Off. I.I. Chundrigar Road, Karachi - Pakistan. Telephone: +92(0)21-32211515, +92(0)21-32211516

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Gazipura Securities & Services (Private) Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of Gazipura Securities & Services (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 comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (the financial statements), and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanation which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the statement of financial position, statement of profit or loss, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes forming part thereof conform with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and give the information required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017), in the manner so required and respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at June 30, 2023 and of the profit, the total comprehensive income, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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



Offices also at:

Address: 3RD FLOOR, PACE TOWER, PLOT NO. 27, BLOCK-H, GULBERG 2, LAHORE.

Telephone: +92(0)42-35754821-22 E-mail: nasirgulzar@njmi.net

Address: Office # 17, 2ND FLOOR, HILL VIEW PLAZA, ABOVE FRESCO SWEETS, BLUE AREA JINNAH AVENUE, ISLAMABAD.

Telephone: +92 (51) 2228138 Fax: +92 (51) 2228139 E-mail: islamabadoffice@njmi.net

A member of the





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

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the directors' 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. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatements, 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 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 controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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



- c) investments made, expenditure incurred and guarantees extended during the year were for the purpose of the Company's business; and
- d) no zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980.
- the Company was in compliance with the requirements of section 78 of the Securities Act, 2015 and section 62 of the Futures Act, 2016, and the relevant requirements of Securities Brokers (Licensing and Operations) Regulations, 2016 as at the date on which the statement of financial position was prepared.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Mohammad Javaid Qasim.

NASIR JAVAID MAQSOOD IMRAN Chartered Accountants

Dated: Karachi

UDIN:

AR202310270mGs4aghJe

GAZIPURA SECURITIES & SERVICES (PRIVATE) LIMITED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT JUNE 30, 2023

	Note	Rupees 2023	Rupees 2022
			40
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	4	235,434	278,187
Property & equipment	5	2,750,000	2,750,000
Intangible assets	6	-	15,866,730
Long term investment - at fair value through other comprehensive income	7	13,534,704	13,534,704
Long term deposits and advances		16,520,138	32,429,621
CURRENT ASSETS	8	-	106,837
Trade receivables	9	366,325,567	343,425,314
Short term investments	10	26,318,388	15,455,607
Advances, deposits & other receivables	11	7,132,174	22,162,874
Bank balances	31	399,776,129	381,150,632
		416,296,267	413,580,253
TOTAL ASSETS			
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Authorized Capital		170,000,000	170,000,000
17,000,000 (2022: 17,000,000) ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each			
	12	50,000,000	50,000,000
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital		325,722,216	323,346,380
Revenue reserves		375,722,216	373,346,380
LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	13	174,051	-
Deferred tax liability		174,051	-
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
	14		
Accrued expenses & other liabilities		40,400,000	40,233,87.
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	15		
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	15	416,296,267	413,580,25
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	15		413,580,25.
	15		413,580,25.

Chief Executive

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

	Note	Rupees 2023	Rupees 2022
REVENUE	16	16,008,338	7,982,531
Operating revenue Capital gain on disposal of securities Unrealised gain / (loss) on remeasurement of investment at fair value - through profit or loss	17 -	17,855,589 1,132,991 34,996,917	464,337 (3,701,789) 4,745,078
Administrative expenses	18	(29,073,051) (11,451)	(59,758,797) (58,119)
Operating profit / (loss)		(29,084,502) 5,912,415	(59,816,916) (55,071,838)
Other income	20	11,876,653	5,499,033
Profit / (loss) before taxation	21	17,789,068 (5,493,541)	(49,572,805) (1,266,118)
Profit / (loss) after taxation		12,295,527	(50,838,923)

The annexed notes from 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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Chief Executive

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

	Note	Rupees 2023	Rupees 2022
Profit / (loss) after taxation		12,295,527	(50,838,923)
Other comprehensive loss for the year			
Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit or loss subsequently			
Unrealised loss on remeasurement of investment - At fair value - through other comprehensive income		(9,919,691)	(13,060,823)
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year	_	2,375,836	(63,899,747)

The annexed notes from 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive

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

	Notes	Rupees 2023	Rupees 2022
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	1		
Profit / (loss) before taxation		17,789,068	(49,572,805
Add/(less): Items not involved in movement of fund:			
Depreciation		42,752	50,813
Capital gain on disposal of securities		(17,855,589)	(464.337
Unrealised (gain) / loss on remeasurement of investment at fair value - through profit or loss		(1,132,991)	3,701,789
Finance costs		11,451	58,11
	-	(18,934,376)	3,346,38
Cash used in operating activities beforevorking capital changes		(1,145,308)	(46,226,42
Net change in working capital	(a)	(13,326,424)	64,853,469
× ×	_	(14,471,733)	18,627,049
Taxes paid		(2,582,882)	(2,028,40
Finance costs paid		(11,451)	(58,119
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities	-	(17,066,066)	16,540,529
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from disposal of equity securities of LSE Financial Services Limited		15,866,730	
(Investment in) / disposal of equity securities of listed companies		(13,831,365)	86,841,54
Long term deposit		-	(453,000
Net cash generated from investing activities		2,035,365	86,388,54
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Reduction of share capital		-	(120,000,000
Net cash used in financing activities	_		(120,000,000
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	_	(15,030,700)	(17,070,92-
Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of the year		22,162,874	39,233,79
Cash and cash equivalent at end of the year	22 -	7,132,174	22,162,87
(a) Statement of change in working capital	_		
(Increase) / decrease in current assets			
Trade receivables		106,837	(9.63)
Advances, deposits & other receivables		(13,599,389)	25,769,109
	_	(13,492,551)	25,759,477
Increase / (decrease) in current Liabilities		(10,172,001)	20,000,00
Accrued expenses & other liabilities		166,127	39,093,993

Pounts Chief Executive

The annexed notes from 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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

		Rev	enue Reserves		
	Issued, subscribed & paid up capital	Unappropriated profit	Unrealised gain on remeasurement of investment at fair value-through other comprehensive income	Sub Total	Total
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
Balance as at June 30, 2021	170,000,000	366,509,649	20,736,479	387,246,126	557,246,126
Reduction of share capital	(120,000,000)	*		•	(120,000,000)
Loss for the year		(50,838,923)		(50,838,923)	(50,838,923)
Loss on remeasurement of investment at fair value - through other comprehensive income - net		-	(13,060,823)	(13,060,823)	(13,060,823)
Balance as at June 30, 2022	50,000,000	315,670,727	7,675,656	323,346,380	373,346,380
Profit for the year	**	12,295,527		12,295,527	12,295,527
Loss on remeasurement of investment at fair value - through other comprehensive income - net			(9,919,691)	(9,919,691)	(9,919,691)
Balance as at June 30, 2023	50,000,000	327,966,254	(2,244,035)	325,722,216	375,722,216

The annexed notes from 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive

1 CORPORATE AND GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Legal status and operations

Gazipura Securities & Services (Private) Limited ('the Company') was incorporated in Pakistan as a private company on March 13, 2006 under the Companies Ordinance, 1984 (which has now been repealed by the enactment of the Companies Act, 2017 in May 2017). The Company is a Trading Right Entitlement Certificate Holder of the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited. The registered office of the Company is situated at 736-737, 7th Floor, Stock Exchange Building, Stock Exchange Road, Karachi, Pakistan. The principal activities of the Company are investments, share brokerage, inter-bank brokerage; Initial Public Offer (IPO) underwriting, advisory and consultancy services.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting and reporting standards comprise of International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs) issued by International Accounting Standards Board and provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act 2017. In case requirements differ, the provision or directives of the Companies Act, 2017 shall prevail. These financial statements also include disclosures required to be reported in accordance with the provisions of Securities Brokers (Licensing and Operations) Regulations, 2016.

2.2 Basis of measurement

Items in these financial statements have been measured at their historical cost except for short term investments in quoted equity securities which are carried at fair value.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

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

2.4 Use of estimates and judgments

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

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

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

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Property and equipment

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

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

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

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

Disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized when significant risks and rewards incidental to ownership have been transferred. Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized within 'Other operating expenses/income in the profit and loss account.

The assets' residual values, depreciation methods and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end.

3.2 Intangible assets

Intangible assets having definite useful life are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any however, Intangible assets having indefinite life are stated at cost less impairment losses, if any.

Subsequent cost is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific assets to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

Amortization is charged to the statement of profit or loss using reducing balance method over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets unless such lives are indefinite. Amortization on additions to intangible assets is charged from the month in which an asset is acquired or capitalized while no amortization is charged in the month in which the asset is disposed off.

All intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are systematically tested for impairment at each reporting date. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount. The carrying amount of other intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exist than the assets recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount is the greater of its value and fair value

3.2.1 Trading Right Entitlement Certificate

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 where the carrying value exceeds estimated recoverable amount, it is written down to its estimated recoverable amount.

3.2.2 Pakistan Mercantile Exchange - Membership card

Membership card represents corporate membership of Pakistan Mercantile Exchange with indefinite useful life. This is stated at cost less impairment, if any. The carrying amount is reviewed at each balance sheet date to assess whether this is in excess of its recoverable amount, and where the carrying value exceeds estimated recoverable amount, this is written down to its estimated recoverable amount.

3.2.3 Computer software

Expenditure incurred to acquire identifiable computer software and having probable economic benefits exceeding the cost beyond one year, is recognized as an intangible asset. Such expenditure includes the purchase cost of software (license fee) and related overhead cost.

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programs are recognized as an expense when incurred.

Computer software and license costs are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and any identified impairment loss and amortized through reducing balance method.

3.3 Investment property

Investment property is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset including transaction costs.

Depreciation on investment property is charged using reducing balance method in accordance with the rates specified in note 6 to these financial statements. The useful life and depreciation method are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each statement of financial position date.

3.4 Financial instruments

3.4.1 Financial assets - Initial recognition, classification and measurement

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

Regular way purchase of investments are recognized using settlement date accounting i.e. on the date on which settlement of the purchase transaction takes place.

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

- (a) financial assets measured at amortized cost;
- (b) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); and
- (c) financial assets measured at 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 it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

(c) Financial assets at FVTPL

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

Such financial assets are initially measured at fair value.

3.4.2 Financial assets - Subsequent measurement

(a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

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

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

(b) Financial assets at FVOCI

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

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

(c) Financial assets at FVTPL

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

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

3.4.3 Financial liabilities - Classification, subsequent measurement and gain and losses

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

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

3.5 Impairment

3.5.1 Financial assets

The Company recognises loss allowances for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) in respect of financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balance 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 allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

When determining whether the credit risk of a 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 quantitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial assets has increased significantly if it is more than past due for a reasonable period of time. Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. 12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months). The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

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

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering of a financial asset in its entirely or a portion thereof. The Company individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a 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 recovery of amounts due.

3.5.2 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amout of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that an assets or group of assets may be impaired. If any such evidence exists, the asset's or group of assets' recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of value in use and fair value less cost to sell. Impairment losses are recognized to the statement of profit or loss.

3.6 Derecognition

3.6.1 Financial assets

The Company derecognises financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire or when it transfer the financial assets and substantially all the associated risks and reward of ownership to another entity. On derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost, the difference between the assets carrying value and the sum of the consideration received and receivable recognised in statement of profit or loss. In addition, on derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument classified as at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve reclassified to statement of profit or loss. In contrast, on derecognition of an investment in equity instrument which the Company has elected on initial recognition to measure at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to statement of profit or loss, but is transferred to statement of changes in equity.

3.6.2 Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities only when its obligations under the financial liabilities are discharged. cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liabilities derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in statement of profit or loss.

3.7 Off-setting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the financial statements if, and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

3.8 Investments

Investment in shares of listed companies are classified as "At Fair Value - Through Profit or Loss" and is initially measured at cost and subsequently is measured at fair value determined using the market value at each reporting date. Dividends are recognized as income in the statement of profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Net gains and losses are recognized in statement profit or loss.

3.9 Settlement date accounting

All purchases and sales of securities that require delivery within the time frame established by regulation or market convention wuch as 'T+2' purchases and sales are recognized at the settlement date. Trade date is the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sale an asset.

3.10 Trade debts and other receivables

Trade debts and other receivables are recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost. A provision for impairment in trade debts and other receivables is made when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to original terms of receivables. Trade debts and other receivables considered irrecoverable are written off. Actual credit loss experience over past years is used to base the calculation of expected credit loss (ECL)Trade Receivables in respect of securities sold on behalf of client are recorded at settlement date of transaction.

3.11 Fiduciary assets

Assets held in trust or in a fiduciary capacity by the company are not treated as assets of the Company and accordingly are not included in these financial statements.

3.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows includes cash in hand, balance with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts / short term borrowings. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

3.13 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity and recognized at their face value. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

3.14 Proposed dividend and transfer between reserves

Dividends declared and transfers between reserves, except appropriations which are required by law, made subsequent to the reporting date are considered as non-adjusting events and are recognized in the financial statements in the period in which such dividends and transfers are approved.

3.15 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are recognized initially at fair value plus directly attributable cost, if any, and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Trade payables in respect of securities purchased are recorded at settlement date of transaction.

These are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

3.16 Taxation

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

i) Current

The current income tax charge is based on the taxable income for the year calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

ii) Deferred

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using the enacted or substantively enacted rates that are expected to apply to the period when the differences reverse based on tax rates that have been enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. A deferred tax asset is recognized for all deductible differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. Deferred tax asset is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefits will be realized.

3.17 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made of the amount of obligation. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect current best estimate.

3.18 Foreign currency transactions and translation

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Pakistan Rupees at the rates of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into functional currency using the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the profit and loss account.

3.19 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of any direct expenses. Revenue is recognized on the following basis:

- Brokerage, consultancy, advisory fee and commission etc. are recognized as and when such services are provided.
- Income from bank deposits, reverse repo and margin deposits is recognized at effective yield on time proportion
- Dividend income is recorded when the right to receive the dividend is established.
- Gains / (losses) arising on sale of investments are included in the profit and loss account in the period in which they arise.
- Unrealized capital gains / (losses) arising from mark to market of investments classified as 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - held for trading' are included in profit and loss account for the period in which they
- Rental income from investment properties is recognized on accrual basis.
- Other/miscellaneous income is recognized on receipt basis.
- Income on financial assets (including margin financing) is recognised on time proportionate basis taking into account effective / agreed rate of the instrument.
- Unrealised gains / (losses) arising from mark to market of investments classified as 'available for sale' are taken directly to other comprehensive income.
- Gains / (losses) arising on revaluation of derivatives to fair value are taken to profit and loss account under other income / other expenses.

3.20 Operating and administrative expenses

These expenses are recognized in statement of profit or loss upon utilization of the services or as incurred except for specifically stated in the financial statements.

3.21 Mark-up bearing borrowings and borrowing costs

Mark-up bearing borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, mark-up bearing borrowings are stated at amortized cost with any difference between cost and redemption value being recognised in the statement of profit or loss over the period of the borrowings on an effective interest basis.

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which these are incurred, except to the extent that they are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset (i.e. an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale) in which case these are capitalised as part of cost of that asset.

4	PROPERTY AND	EQUIPMENT
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Office equipments	Computer & allied	Furniture & fixtures	Vehicles	Total
CARL CARDON COLOR	(Rupees)	(Rupees)	(Rupees)	(Rupees)
100 495	6.829	15,523	147,349	278,186
100,402	-			8
		2		
(16,273)	(2,049)	(2,328)	A0000011-1-100	(42,752)
92,212	4,780	13,195	125,247	235,434
			1 147 720	3,659,576
464,228				(3,424,142)
(372,016)				235,434
92,212	4,780	13,195	125,271	
127 620	9.756	18,262	173,352	329,000
127,030	5,750	*		-
			9-1	
(19 145)	(2,927	(2,739)	(26,003)	(50,813)
200			147.349	278,187
108,486	6,825	15,525		
464 229	1 903 17	144,450	1,147,720	3,659,576
			(1,000,371)	(3,381,390)
(333,743	A Miles	*	147 349	278,187
108,485	6,82	9 15,523	147,349	270(10)
15		30 15	15	
	92,212 464,228 (372,016) 92,212 127,630 (19,145) 108,486	(Rupees) (Rupees) 108,485 6,829	(Rupees) (Rupees) (Rupees) 108,485 6,829 15,523	Office equipments Computer & ained (Rupees) (Rupees) (Rupees) 108,485 6,829 15,523 147,349 - - - - (16,273) (2,049) (2,328) (22,102) 92,212 4,780 13,195 125,247 464,228 1,903,178 144,450 1,147,720 (372,016) (1,898,398) (131,255) (1,022,473) 92,212 4,780 13,195 125,247 127,630 9,756 18,262 173,352 - - - - (19,145) (2,927) (2,739) (26,003) 108,486 6,829 15,523 147,349 464,228 1,903,178 144,450 1,147,720 (355,743) (1,896,349) (128,927) (1,000,371) 108,485 6,829 15,523 147,349

NT-4	Rupees	Rupees
Notes	2023	2022

5 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Trading Right Entitlement Certificate - Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited Pakistan Mercantile Exchange Limited - Membership card

 5.1
 2,500,000
 2,500,000

 250,000
 250,000

 2,750,000
 2,750,000

5.1 This represents Trading Right Entitlement Certificate (TREC) received from Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited (PSX) in accordance with the requirements of the Stock Exchanges (Corporatization, Demutualization and Integration) Act, 2012. TREC has been recognized at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

6 LONG TERM INVESTMENT

At fair value through other comprehensive income

Unquoted

6.1 - 15,866,730

6.1 This represents the investment in 843,975 unquoted ordinary shares of M/s. LSE Financial Services Limited at value of Rs. 18.80/- (2022: 18.80/-) per ordinary share.

7 LONG TERM DEPOSITS AND LOANS

LSE Financial Services Limited

National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited

Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited

Pakistan Mercantile Exchange Limited

Deposit against office at Pakistan Mercantile Exchange Limited

Loan to staff

480,000	480,000
1,600,000	1,600,000
100,000	100,000
650,000	650,000
5,000,000	5,000,000
5,704,704	5,704,704

13,534,704 13,534,704

	Notes	Rupees 2023	Rupees 2022
TRADE RECEIVABLES			
Receivable from National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited			106,837
	9-	•	106,837
SHORT TERM INVESTMENT			
Investment at fair value through profit & loss			
Listed equity securities		28,124,726	239,421,288
Unrealised gain on remeasurement of investment at fair value		1,132,991	(3,701,789
Market value as at June 30, 2022		29,257,716	235,719,499
Investment at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Listed equity securities		26,927,345	24,121,438
Unrealised gain / (loss) on remeasurement of investment at fair value		(9,919,691)	(13,060,823
Market value as at June 30, 2022	_	17,007,654	11,060,615
Investment at amortized cost			
Investment in treasury bills		320,060,197	96,645,200
GRAND TOTAL	,u -	366,325,567	343,425,314

^{9.1} of base minimum capital and exposure requirements.

ADVANCES, DEPOSITS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

		26,318,388	15,455,607
Profit on exposure deposit receivable		461,119	464,010
Profit on treasury bills receivable		7,105,625	
Capital gain tax receivable		1,080,744	
Exposure deposit	10.1	11,843,461	6,419,308
Income tax refundable		5,827,439	8.572.290

Notes	Rupees	Rupees
riotes	2023	2022

10.1 This represents deposit with National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited against the exposure margin in respect of trade in future and ready market.

11 BANK BALANCES

Cash at bank

- at current accounts
- at savings accounts

11.1	****	7,132,174	22,162,874
	11.1	2,642,724 4,489,450	8,974,384 13,188,490

11.1 Bank balance pertains to:

Clients

Brokerage House

7,132,174	22,162,874
7,132,174	22,162,874

11.2 The return on these balances is 5% to 7% (2022: 6% to 10%) per annum on daily product basis.

12 ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED & PAID-UP-CAPITAL

2023	2022	
Number o	f shares	
2,001,000	2,001,000	Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid in cash
2,999,000		Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each issued for consideration other than in cash
		Reduction of capital
5,000,000	5,000,000	•

50,000,000	50,000,000
	(120,000,000
29,990,000	149,990,000
20,010,000	20,010,000

12.1

12.1 The shareholders are entitled to receive all distributions to them including dividend and other entitlements in the form of bonus and right shares as and when declared by the company. All shares carry "one vote" per share without restriction.

12.1.1 PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING

Name of shareholders	2023	2022	2023	2022
Mar Dil 1	Number of	Shares	Percentage	of Holding
Mrs. Bilquis	4,999,065	4,999,065	99.981%	99.981%
Muhammad Saleem	935	935	0.019%	0.019%
	5,000,000	5,000,000	100%	100%

13 DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY

Taxable temporary difference

Unrealized gain on re-measurement of investment Accelerated depreciation

169,949 4,103	-
174,051	-

14				Notes	Rupees 2023	Rupees 2022
	ACCRUED EXPENSES &	OTHER LIABILITIES				
	Accrued expenses	DATE OF THE O		1	400,000	100,000
	Other liabilities				-	120
	Payable to director			14.1& 14.2	40,000,000	40,000,000
	Payable to clearing house			l	40 400 000	133,753
					40,400,000	40,233,873
4.1	Name of related party	Relation	Carrying amount at the beginning	Paid durin	ng the year	Balance as o June 30, 202
L	Mrs. Bilquis Adam	Chief Executive Officer	40,000,000			40,000,000
			40,000,000		0 = :	40,000,000
16 9	There were no outstanding concentrations of the open of the control of the contro	ontingencies and commitm	ents during the year. (2022	: Nil)		
I	Dividend income				16,008,338	7,982,531
				144	16,008,338	7,982,531
17	CAPITAL GAIN ON DISP	OSAL OF SECURITIES		=		7,,
F	Equity securities	SOLD OF SECORITIES			1,837,199	464 227
7	Freasury bills				16,018,390	464,337
				1	17,855,589	464,337
8 A	ADMINISTRATIVE EXPE	NOTE		-		
	Staff salaries & allowances					
S		INSES		_		
S		2N3E3		10.1	4,928,275	4,694,093
S	Director remuneration Rent, rates and taxes	ENGES		18.1	300,000	4,694,093 300,000
S E R	Director remuneration	ENGES		18.1	300,000 338,509	4,694,093 300,000 603,643
S E R U	Director remuneration Rent, rates and taxes Utilities and communication Entertainment			18.1	300,000 338,509 220,905	4,694,093 300,000 603,643 237,776
S C R U E S	Director remuneration Rent, rates and taxes Utilities and communication Entertainment Service & transaction charges			18.1	300,000 338,509 220,905 105,850	4,694,093 300,000 603,643 237,776 84,180
S C R U E S R	Director remuneration Rent, rates and taxes Utilities and communication Entertainment Service & transaction charges Repair & maintenance			18.1	300,000 338,509 220,905	4,694,093 300,000 603,643 237,776 84,180
S C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	Director remuneration Rent, rates and taxes Utilities and communication Entertainment Service & transaction charges Repair & maintenance Auditors' remuneration			18.1	300,000 338,509 220,905 105,850 1,442,802	4,694,093 300,000 603,643 237,776 84,180 1,313,138
S D R U E S R A L	Director remuneration Rent, rates and taxes Utilities and communication Entertainment Service & transaction charges Repair & maintenance Auditors' remuneration Regal & professional				300,000 338,509 220,905 105,850 1,442,802 208,210	4,694,093 300,000 603,643 237,776 84,180 1,313,138 103,520
S C R C S R A L In	Director remuneration Rent, rates and taxes Utilities and communication Entertainment Service & transaction charges Repair & maintenance Auditors' remuneration Regal & professional Insurance				300,000 338,509 220,905 105,850 1,442,802 208,210 250,000	4,694,093 300,000 603,643 237,776 84,180 1,313,138 103,520 290,000
S C R U E S R A L In	Director remuneration Rent, rates and taxes Utilities and communication Entertainment Service & transaction charges Repair & maintenance Auditors' remuneration Regal & professional				300,000 338,509 220,905 105,850 1,442,802 208,210 250,000 155,000 17,500 7,600	4,694,093 300,000 603,643 237,776 84,180 1,313,138 103,520 290,000 396,700 17,500
S C R C S R A L In Pri	Director remuneration Rent, rates and taxes Utilities and communication Entertainment Service & transaction charges Repair & maintenance Auditors' remuneration Regal & professional Resurance Regard of the stationery Results of			18.2	300,000 338,509 220,905 105,850 1,442,802 208,210 250,000 155,000 17,500 7,600 165,869	4,694,093 300,000 603,643 237,776 84,180 1,313,138 103,520 290,000 396,700 17,500 7,500 331, Î15
S C R U E S R A L In Pri Fe D	Director remuneration Rent, rates and taxes Utilities and communication Entertainment Service & transaction charges Repair & maintenance Auditors' remuneration Regal & professional Resurance Regal and stationery Resulting and stationery Resulting Rental Resulting Rental Resulting Rental Resulting Rental Renta	S			300,000 338,509 220,905 105,850 1,442,802 208,210 250,000 155,000 17,500 7,600 165,869 20,000,000	4,694,093 300,000 603,643 237,776 84,180 1,313,138 103,520 290,000 396,700 17,500 7,500 331,115 50,000,000
S C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	Director remuneration Rent, rates and taxes Utilities and communication Entertainment Service & transaction charges Repair & maintenance Auditors' remuneration Regal & professional Resurance Regal & professional Resurance Resulting and stationery Rees & subscription Reconstion Reconstruction Reconstructio	S		18.2	300,000 338,509 220,905 105,850 1,442,802 208,210 250,000 175,000 17,500 7,600 165,869 20,000,000 453,700	4,694,093 300,000 603,643 237,776 84,180 1,313,138 103,520 290,000 396,700 17,500 7,500 331,115 50,000,000 889,500
S C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	Director remuneration Rent, rates and taxes Utilities and communication Entertainment Service & transaction charges Repair & maintenance Auditors' remuneration Regal & professional Resurance Regal and stationery Resulting and stationery Resulting Rental Resulting Rental Resulting Rental Resulting Rental Renta	S		18.2	300,000 338,509 220,905 105,850 1,442,802 208,210 250,000 155,000 17,500 7,600 165,869 20,000,000	4,694,093 300,000 603,643 237,776 84,180 1,313,138 103,520 290,000 396,700 17,500 7,500 331,115 50,000,000

18.1 Remuneration of Chief Executive and Director

			2023			2022	
		Chief Executive	Directors	Executives	Chief Executive	Directors	Executives
	Managerial remuneration	300,000		-	300,000	7	-
	Company's contribution to the Provident Fund	-	-	-	•	4	-
	Bonus	<u>-</u>	-	-	-		-
	Housing and utilities	-		• •	•	9	-
		300,000	-	18.	300,000	2	
	Number of person (including those who						
	worked part of the year)	1	1	-	1	1	
2	Auditors' remuneration						
~	Audit services						
	Annual audit fee					120,000	150,00
	Certifications					80,000	70,00
	Certifications					200,000	220,00
	Non-audit services					50,000	70,00
	Other services					50,000	70,00
						250,000	290,00
	<u>Donations</u> Donations to following organizations and tru	ists exceed Rs.	1,000,000			-	25,000,00
	Dawat-e-Islami Foundation					20,000,000	25,000,00
	Saylani Welfare Trust					20,000,000	50,000,00
9	FINANCE COST					11,451	58,1
	Bank charges					11,451	58,1
0	OTHER INCOME From financial assets						
	Profit on exposure deposit				76	1.918.509	2.162.6
	Profit on deposit with banks					2,852,520	3.336.3
	Profit on investment in treasury bills					7,105,625	
	Front on investment in treasury only					11,876,653	5,499,0
1	TAXATION					5,388,228	1,266,1
	Current					(68,738)	The state of the s
	Prior					174,051	
	Deferred						

Rupees	Rupees
2023	2022

21.1 Relationship between income tax expense and accounting profit

Profit / (loss) before taxation	17,789,068	(49,572,805)
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 29% (2022: 29%)	5,158,830	(14,376,114)
Tax effect of income taxed at lower tax rates	(5,329,294)	(1,211,900)
Tax effect of exempt income	(480,580)	(134,658)
Tax effect of non deductible expenses	6,301,521	18,420,424
Tax effect of prior year	(68,738)	10,420,424
Tax effect of deferred tax	174,051	2
Tax effect of minimum tax		58,884
Tax effect of tax credit	(262,249)	(1,490.518)
	5,493,542	1,266,118

21.2 The income tax returns of the Company have been filed up to tax year 2022 under the Universal Self Assessment Scheme. This scheme provides that the return filed is deemed to be an assessment order. The returns may be selected for audit within five years. The Income Tax Commissioner may amend assessment if any objection is raised during audit.

22 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting year as shown in the cash flow statement are reconciled to the related items in the balance sheet as follows:

Cash & bank balances

7,132,174 22,162,874	7,132,174	22,162,874
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23 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED DISCLOSURES

23.1 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

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

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

23.1.1 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 a change in credit rating of the issuer or the instrument, change in market sentiments, speculative activities, supply and demand of securities and liquidity in the market. Market risk comprises of interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and price risks.

(i) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will flactuate because of changes in market interest rates. Majority of the interest rate exposure arises from short and long term borrowings from banks and term deposits with banks. The Company is not exposed to such risk.

(ii) Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises mainly from receivables and payable that exist due to transaction in foreign currencies. The Company is not exposed to currency risk as all the operations of the Company are being carried out in local currency.

(iii) Price Risk

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

The carrying value of investments subject to price risk is based on quoted market prices as of the reporting date. Market prices are subject to fluctuation and, consequently, the amount realized in the subsequent sale of an investment may significantly differ from the reported market value. Fluctuation in the market price of a security may result from perceived changes in the underlying economic characteristics of the investee, the relative price of alternative investments and general market conditions. Furthermore, amount realized in the sale of a particular security may be affected by the relative quantity of the security being sold.

The Company's portfolio of short term investments is broadly diversified so as to mitigate the significant risk of decline in prices of equity securities in particular sectors of the market.

The table below summarizes Company's equity price risk as of June 30, 2023 and 2022 and shows the effects of a hypothetical 10% increase and a 10% decrease in market prices as at the reporting dates. The selected hypothetical change does not reflect what could be considered to be the best or worst case scenarios. Indeed, results could be worse because of the nature of markets and the aforementioned concentrations existing in Company's equity investment portfolio.

	Fair value (Rupees)	Hypothetical price change	Estimated fair value after hypothetical change in prices (Rupees)	Hypothetical increase / (decrease) in profit before tax (Rupees)
June 30, 2023	366,325,567	10% increase	402,958,124	36,632,557
		10% decrease	329,693,010	(36,632,557)
June 30, 2022	343,425,314	10% increase	377,767,845	34,342,531
		10% decrease	309,082,782	(34,342,531)

23.1.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial assets. 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 comments 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 options due to the dynamic nature of the business. The Company's treasury aims at maintaining flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available. The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities.

		2023		
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Upto one year	More than one year
		(Rupees)		
Financial liabilities				
Accrued expenses & other liabilities	40,400,000	40,400,000	40,400,000	*
	40,400,000	40,400,000	40,400,000	(-
		2022		
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Upto one year	More than one year
		(Rupees)		
Financial liabilities				
Accrued expenses & other liabilities	40,233,873	40,233,873	40,233,873	
	40 233 873	40 233 873	40.233.873	_

23.1.3 Credit risk

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

A financial asset is regarded as credit impaired as and when it falls under the definition of a 'defaulted' financial asset. For the Company's internal credit management purposes, a financial asset is considered as defaulted when it is past due for 360 days or more.

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

Exposure to credit risk

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

The Company's policy is to enter into financial contracts in accordance with the internal risk management policies and investment and operational guidelines approved by the Board of Directors. In addition, credit risk is also minimised due to the fact that the Company invests only in high quality financial assets, majority of which have been rated by a reputable rating agency. 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 follows:

Long term investment
Long term deposits and advances
Short term investments
Trade receivables
Advances, deposits & other receivables
Bank balances

L	2023	2022
Г	-	15,866,730
	13,534,704	13,534,704
	366,325,567	343,425,314
	-	106,837
1	20,490,949	6,883,318
	7,132,174	22,162,874
Alexander of	407,483,394	401,979,777

a) Credit risk exposure on trade debts

To reduce the exposure to credit risk arising from trade debts / receivable against margin financing, the Company has developed its own risk management policies and guidelines whereby clients are provided trading limits according to their net worth and proper margins are collected and maintained from the clients. The management continuously monitors the credit exposure towards the clients and makes provision against those balances considered doubtful of recovery. The Company is not exposed to such risk.

b) Credit risk exposure on bank balances

The Company's credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counter parties are banks with reasonably high credit ratings. As of the reporting date, the external credit ratings of the Company's bankers were as follows:

	Short term rating	2023	2022
Bank	Short term rating	Rupeo	es ——
JS Bank Limited	A-1+	22,171	18,739
Muslim Commercial Bank Limited	A-1+	6,685,132	14,513,558
Bank Al Falah Limited	A-1+	45,694	45,694
Askari Bank Limited	A-1+	48,041	42,212
National Bank of Pakistan Limited	A-1+	37,477	37,477
Faysal Bank Limited	A-1+ - '	234,984	228,517
Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited	A-1+	58,676	2,101,755
The state of the s	_	7,132,174	16,987,951

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

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

23.2 Financial Instruments by category

23.2.1 Financial Assets

Long term deposits a	and advances
Short term investmen	
Advances, deposits &	t other receivables
Bank balances	

At fair value through profit or loss	At fair value through other comprehensive income	At amortised cost	Total
2 =	-	13,534,704	13,534,704
349,317,913	17,007,654	1027	366,325,567
-		20,490,949	20,490,949
-	-	7,132,174	7,132,174
349,317,913	17,007,654	41,157,827	407,483,394

Long term investments	
Long term deposits and advances	3
Short term investments	
Trade receivables	
Advances, deposits & other received	vable
Bank balances	

2022				
At fair value through profit or loss	At fair value through other comprehensive income	At amortised cost	Total	
-	15,866,730		15,866,730	
-	-	13,534,704	13,534,704	
332,364,699	11,060,615	-	343,425,314	
-	-	106,837	106,837	
-	2	6,883,318	6,883,318	
(-	¥	22,162,874	22,162,874	
332,364,699	26,927,345	42,687,733	401,979,777	

23.2.2 Financial Liabilities

Accrued	expenses	& other	liabilities

Accrued	expenses	& other	liabilities

	2023	
Amortised cost	At fair value through profit or loss	Total
40,400,000	-	40,400,000
40,400,000	-	40,400,000
	2022	
Amortised cost	At fair value through profit or loss	Total
40,233,873		40,233,873

24 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying values of all financial assets and liabilities reflected in these financial statements approximate to their fair value. The Company measures fair values 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).

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

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

Financial assets

	2023				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
At fair value through profit and loss					
Listed securities	29,257,716			29,257,716	
	29,257,716		-	29,257,716	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
At fair value through other comprehensive income					
Listed securities	17,007,654	<u>~</u>	-	17,007,654	
	17,007,654	•		17,007,654	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
At fair value through profit and loss					
Investment in treasury bills		320,060,197	-	320,060,197	
	=	320,060,197		320,060,197	
		202	.2		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
At fair value through profit and loss					
Listed securities	235,719,499		**	235,719.499	
	235,719,499	-	-	235,719,499	

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
At fair value through other comprehensive income				
Listed securities Unlisted securities	11,060,615	•	*	11,060,615
	-	15,866,730	-	15,866,730
	11,060,615	15,866,730	SEX.	26,927,345
At fair value through profit and loss	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
envestment in treasury bills		96,645,200	-	96,645,200
	-	96,645,200		96,645,200

25 CAPITAL

25.1 Management of capital

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure. The management closely monitors the return on capital employed along with the level of distributions to ordinary shareholders. Further, in order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, reduce capital, or issue new shares.

On a regular basis, the Company manages to meet the financial resource requirements applicable to the Company (i.e., minimum levels of Liquid Capital or net worth) as specified in the Securities Brokers (Licensing and Operations) Regulations.

25.2 Capital Adequacy Level

June 30, 2023

Total Assets		- 1117 00. 2025
Less: Total Liabilities		416,296,267
Less: Revaluation Reserves (Created upon revaluation of Fixed Assets)		(40,400,000)
Capital Adequacy Level	*	-
2000	24.2.1	375.896.267

25.2.1 While determining the value of the total assets of the TREC Holder, notional value of the TRE certificate held by the company as at June 30, 2023, as determined by Pakistan Stock Exchange has been considered.

25.3 Liquid Capital Balance

Liquid Capital Balance of the Company, as at June 30, 2023, in accordance with the Third Schedule of the Securities Brokers (Licensing and Operations) Regulations, 2016 is Rs. 319,492,289/-. The Statement of Liquid Capital is enclosed as Annexure A-I.

26 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties comprise of group companies (the parent company, fellow subsidiaries and the subsidiaries). Key management personnel of the Company and directors and their close family members, major shareholders of the Company and staff provident fund. Transaction with related parties are on arm's length basis. Remuneration and benefits to executives of the Company are in accordance with the terms of the employment.

Following are the related parties with whom the Company had entered into transactions or have arrangement/ agreement in place. advances to related parties are disclosed in note 11.2 to the financial statements.

	KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL:			
	Mrs. Bilquis (Chief Executive Officer)		2023	2022
	Transactions during the year			
	Short term loan received		Yz	40,000,000
	Balances at year end	-		10,000,000
	Short term loan		40,000,000	40,000,000
27	GENERAL			
27.1	Number of Employees			
	Total employees of the Company at the year end		2023	2022
	Average employees of the Company during the year		12	12
	party daring the year		12	- 11
27.2	Figures have been re-arranged and re-algority to			

Figures have been re-arranged and re-classified wherever necessary, for the purpose of better presentation. No major reclassifications were made in these financial statements.

Figures have been rounded off to the nearest rupee.

27.3	Authorization	for	Issue

11 SEP 2023

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

Chief Executive

(Annexure I)

Gazipura Securities & Services (Private) Limited Statement of Liquid Capital As on June 30, 2023

. No	Head of Account	Value in Pak Rupees	Hair Cut / Adjustments	Net Adjusted Value
Ass				
1.1	Property & Equipment	235,434	(235,434)	
1.2	Intangible Assets	2,750,000	(2,750,000)	*
1.3	Investment in Govt. Securities	320,060,197		320,060,19
	Investment in Debt. Securities			
	If listed than:			
	i. 5% of the balance sheet value in the case of tenure upto 1 year.			
	ii. 7.5% of the balance sheet value, in the case of tenure from 1-3 years.			
1.4	iii. 10% of the balance sheet value, in the case of tenure of more than 3 years.			
	If unlisted than:			
	i. 10% of the balance sheet value in the case of tenure upto 1 year.		-	
	ii. 12.5% of the balance sheet value, in the case of tenure from 1-3 years.			140
	iii. 15% of the balance sheet value, in the case of tenure of more than 3 years.			76
	Investment in Equity Securities			
	i. If listed 15% or VaR of each securities on the cutoff date as computed by the Securities			
	Exchange for respective securities whichever is higher. (Provided that if any of these securities			
1.5	are pledged with the securities exchange for base minimum capital requirenment, 100% haircut	28,000,380	(4,604,253)	23,396,12
	on the value of eligible securities to the extent of minimum required value of Base minimum	(0.00 \$ 1.00 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	No. Description of the Control of th	
	capital			
	ii. If unlisted, 100% of carrying value.	_		
1.6	Investment in subsidiaries			
	Investment in associated companies/undertaking			
	i. If listed 20% or VaR of each securities as computed by the Securites Exchange for respective			
1.7	securities whichever is higher.			
	ii. If unlisted, 100% of net value.			
	ii. II utilisted, 100% of flet value.			
	Statutory or regulatory deposits/basic deposits with the exchanges, clearing house or central			
	depository or any other entity. (i)	960 (40, 40, 100) (50, 100)	272.020.000.000.000	
1.8	100% of net value, however any excess amount of cash deposited with securities exchange to	2,830,000	(2,830,000)	•
	comply with requirenments of base minimum capital may be taken in the calculation of LC			
	2. 0.000 million (1.0.000 million (1.0.0			**
1.9	Margin deposits with exchange and clearing house.	11,843,461		11,843,46
.10	Deposit with authorized intermediary against borrowed securities under SLB.			
.11	Other deposits and prepayments	25,179,631	(25,179,631)	*
	Accrued interest, profit or mark-up on amounts placed with financial institutions or debt			
.12	securities etc.(Nil)			
12	1008/ in account of southern account on large at a first account of the state of the			
	100% in respect of markup accrued on loans to directors, subsidiaries and other related parties			
.13	Dividends receivables.			
	Amounts receivable against Repo financing.			
.14	Amount paid as purchaser under the REPO agreement. (Securities purchased under repo			
	arrangement shall not be included in the investments.)		2	
.15	[19] [19] [19] [19] [19] [19] [19] [19]	5:	-	-
_	haircut may be applied on the short term loan to employees provided these loans are secured			
16	Receivables from clearing house or securities exchange(s)			
.10	100% value of claims other than those on account of entitlements against trading of securities in	*		
_	all markets including MtM gains.			
	Receivables from customers			
	i. In case receivables are against margin financing, the aggregate if (i) value of securities held in			
	the blocked account after applying VAR based Haircut, (ii) cash deposited as collateral by the			
	financee (iii) market value of any securities deposited as collateral after applying VaR based			
	haircut.			
	i. Lower of net balance sheet value or value determined through adjustments.			
2				
	ii. Incase receivables are against margin trading, 5% of the net balance sheet value.			
	ii. Net amount after deducting haircut			179
-	iii. Incase receivalbes are against securities borrowings under SLB, the amount paid to NCCPL as			
	[[사진]] 등 시장소를 하는데 되었다면 되었다면 되었다면 되었다면 되었다면 되었다면 되었다면 되었다면			
	collateral upon entering into contract,			
	iii. Net amount after deducting haricut			
	iv. Incase of other trade receivables not more than 5 days overdue, 0% of the net balance sheet			
17	iv. Incase of other trade receivables not more than 5 days overdue, 0% of the net balance sheet value.		24	

1				
	v. Incase of other trade receivables are overdue, or 5 days or more, the aggregate of (i) the market value of securities purchased for customers and held in sub-accounts after applying VAR based haircuts, (ii) cash deposited as collateral by the respective customer and (iii) the market value of securities held as collateral after applying VaR based haircuts. v. Lower of net balance sheet value or value determined through adjustments	4		
	vi. In the case of amount of receivables from related parties, values determined after applying applicable haircuts on underlying securities readily available in respective CDS account of the related party in the following manner; (a) Up to 30 days, values determined after applying var based haircuts. (b) Above 30 days but upto 90 days, values determined after applying 50% or var based haircuts whichever is higher. (c) above 90 days 100% haircut shall be applicable. vi. Lower of net balance sheet value or value determined through adjustments			
	Cash and Bank balances			
1.40	I. Bank Balance-proprietory accounts	7 433 474		
1.18	ii. Bank balance-customer accounts	7,132,174	-	7,132,174
	iii. Cash in hand	-	*	9
	Subscription money against investment in IPO/ offer for sale (asset)	-		
1.19	(i)No haircut may be applied in respect of amount paid as subscription money provided that shares have not been alloted or are not included in the investments of securities broker. (ii) In case of Investment in IPO where shares have been alloted but not yet credited in CDS			
	Total Assets	398,031,277	(35,599,318)	262 421 050
2. Lia	bilities	050,052,277	(33,333,310)	362,431,959
-	Trade Payables			
2.1	i. Payable to exchanges and clearing house			
2.1	ii. Payable against leveraged market products			
	iii. Payable to customers			
	Current Liabilities	-	-	(*)
1	i. Statutory and regulatory dues			
	ii. Accruals and other payables	400.000		
	iii. Short-term borrowings	400,000	-	400,000
-	iv. Current portion of subordinated loans			
2.2	v. Current portion of long term liabilities			
	vi. Deferred Liabilities			
	vii. Provision for taxation			
	VII. PTOVISION FOR CAXACION			
	viii. Other liabilities as per accounting principles and included in the financial statements	40,000,000	-	40,000,000
	Non-Current Liabilities			
	i. Long-Term financing			
2.3	ii. Other liabilities as per accounting principles and included in the financial statements			
	iii. Staff retirement benefits			
	Note: (a) 100% haircut may be allowed against long term portion of financing obtained from a			
	financial institution including amount due against finance leases. (b) Nill in all			
	other cases			
1	Subordinated Loans			
2.4	l. 100% of Subordinated loans which fulfill the conditions specified by SECP are allowed to be deducted:	-	-	
2.5	Advance against shares for Increase in Capital of Securities broker: 100% haircut may be allowed in respect of advance against shares if: a. The existing authorized share capital allows the proposed enhanced share capital b. Boad of Directors of the company has approved the increase in capital c. Relevant Regulatory approvals have been obtained d. There is no unreasonable delay in issue of shares against advance and all regulatory requirements relating to the increase in paid up capital have been completed. e. Auditor is satisfied that such advance is against the increase of capital.			
	Total Liabilites	40,400,000		40,400,000
3. Ran	king Liabilities Relating to :	10/100/000	-	40,400,000

Ranking Liabilities Relating to : Concentration in Margin Financing

	E S			
	·			
fir th re ex	ne amount calculated client-to- client basis by which any amount receivable from any of the nancees exceed 10% of the aggregate of amounts receivable from total finances. (Provided data above prescribed adjustments shall not be applicable where the aggregate amount of sectivable against margin financing does not exceed Rs 5 million) Note: Only amount exceeding by 10% of each financee from aggregate amount shall be include in the ranking abilities			ā
100	oncentration in securites lending and borrowing			
T	he amount by which the aggregate of:		1	
.2 (i (i si a) Amount deposited by the borrower with NCCPL i) Cash margins paid and ii) The market value of securities pledged as margins exceed the 110% of the market value of hares borrowed (Note only mount exceeding by 110% of each borrower from market value of shares borrowed shall be notuded in the ranking liabilities)			¥
N	Net underwriting Commitments			
s.3 (a) in the case of right issuse: if the market value of securities is less than or equal to the subscription price; the aggregate of: i) the 50% of Haircut multiplied by the underwriting commitments and iii) the value by which the underwriting commitments exceeds the market price of the securities. In the case of rights issuse where the market price of securities is greater than the subscription price, 5% of the Haircut multiplied by the net underwriting commitment			
-	(b) in any other case: 12.5% of the net underwriting commitments			
	Negative equity of subsidiary			
3,4	The amount by which the total assets of the subsidiary (excluding any amount due from the subsidiary) exceed the total liabilities of the subsidiary			
	Foreign eychange agreements and foreign currency positions			
3.5	Foreign exchange agreement and the position in foreign currency means the difference of total assets denominated in foreign currency less total liabilities denominated in foreign currency			
	Amount Payable under REPO			
3.7	In the case of financier/purchaser the total amount receivable under Repo less the 110% of the market value of underlying securites. In the case of financee/seller the market value of underlying securities after applying haircut less the total amount received ,less value of any securites deposited as collateral by the purchaser after applying haircut less any cash deposited by the purchaser.			
	Concentrated proprietary positions			
3.8	If the market value of any security is between 25% and 51% of the total proprietary positions then 5% of the value of such security. If the market of a security exceeds 51% of the proprietary position, then 10% of the value of such security	2,539,670	-	2,539,67
	Opening Positions in futures and options			
3.9	i. In case of customer positions, the total margin requiremnets in respect of open postions less the amount of cash deposited by the customer and the value of securites held as collateral/pledged with securities exchange after applyiong VaR haircuts	*	-	•
	ii. In case of proprietary positions , the total margin requirements in respect of open positions to the extent not already met			
_	Short call positions			
3.10	i. Incase of customer positions, the market value of shares sold short in ready market on behalf of customers after increasing the same with the VaR based haircuts less the cash deposited by the customer as collateral and the value of securities held as collateral after applying VAR based	Q.41		
	ii. Incase of proprietory positions, the market value of shares sold short in ready market and not yet settled increased by the amount of VAR based haircut less the value of securities pledged as			
	collateral after applying haircuts. Total Ranking Liabilites	2,539,670		2,539,6
				319,492,2