FIRST STREET CAPITAL (PVT.) LIMITED

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
June 30, 2025

MUSHTAQ & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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Independent auditor's report to the members of First Street Capital (Pvt.) Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of **First Street Capital (Pvt.) Limited**, which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2025, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy accounting policy information 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 and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity together with the notes forming part thereof conform with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and give the information required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017), in the manner so required and respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at June 30, 2025 and of the profit and other 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.

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

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

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

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 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 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 and other 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 (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 (Licencing 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 **Nouman Arshad, ACA.**

Mushtaq & Co

MUSHTAQ & CO.
Chartered accountants

Mushtaq & Co. Chartered Accountants

Lahore.
Date: October 07, 2025
UDIN: AR202510724PI6TokbZm

FIRST STREET CAPITAL (PVT.) LIMITED
Statement of Financial Position
As at June 30, 2025

ASSETS	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	5	664,480	800,369
Intangible assets	6	2,500,000	2,500,000
Long term investments	7	-	-
Long term deposits	8	1,500,000	1,500,000
		4,664,480	**4,800,369**
Current assets			
Trade debts	9	494,934	262,173
Deposits, prepayments and other receivables	10	50,661,935	10,509,498
Income tax refundable	11	2,588,674	2,051,071
Short term investments	12	43,810,130	29,235,885
Cash and bank balances	13	36,621,940	34,543,444
		134,177,613	**76,602,071**
		138,842,093	**81,402,440**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital and reserves			
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	14	93,000,000	93,000,000
Unappropriated profit /(loss)		8,933,815	(14,091,586)
Unrealized surplus / (deficit) on re-measurement of investments measured at FVOCI		-	-
Total equity		**101,933,815**	**78,908,414**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	36,676,457	2,058,299
Provision for taxation	16	231,821	435,727
		36,908,278	**2,494,026**
Contingencies and commitments	17		
		138,842,093	**81,402,440**

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

Chief Executive Officer

Director

FIRST STREET CAPITAL (PVT.) LIMITED

Statement of Profit or Loss

For the year ended June 30, 2025

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Operating revenue	18	4,925,652	3,947,091
Gain / (loss) on sale of investments		5,327,874	(7,825,807)
Unrealized gain / (loss) on remeasurement of investments classified at FVTPL		17,009,165	2,984,864
		27,262,691	**(893,852)**
Operating and administrative expenses	19	(14,230,358)	(13,598,357)
Operating profit / (loss)		**13,032,333**	**(14,492,209)**
Financial charges	20	(3,660)	(3,631)
Other income	21	10,350,776	8,328,746
Profit / (loss) before levies and taxation		**23,379,449**	**(6,167,094)**
Levies	22	(61,571)	(14,212)
Profit / (loss) before taxation		23,317,878	(6,181,306)
Taxation	23	(292,477)	(272,835)
Profit / (loss) for the year		**23,025,401**	**(6,454,141)**
Earnings/(loss) per share - basic	24	**2.48**	**(0.69)**

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

Chief Executive Officer

FIRST STREET CAPITAL (PVT.) LTD.

Director

FIRST STREET CAPITAL (PVT.) LIMITED
Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended June 30, 2025

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Profit / (loss) for the year		23,025,401	(6,454,141)
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit/(loss)			
Unrealized gain / (loss) during the period in the market value of investments measured at FVOCI		-	1,680,917
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		**23,025,401**	**(4,773,224)**

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

Chief Executive Officer

Director

FIRST STREET CAPITAL (PVT.) LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended June 30, 2025

	Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	Unappropriated profit/ (loss)	Unrealized surplus / (deficit) on re-measurement of investments measured at FVOCI	Total
	....................Rupees....................			
Balance as at June 30, 2023	93,000,000	(33,766,645)	24,448,283	83,681,638
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Profit / (loss) for the year	-	(6,454,141)	-	(6,454,141)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-	1,680,917	1,680,917
Tranfer of reserve on disposal of investment	-	26,129,200	(26,129,200)	-
	-	19,675,059	(24,448,283)	(4,773,224)
Balance as at June 30, 2024	93,000,000	(14,091,586)	-	78,908,414
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Profit / (loss) for the year	-	23,025,401	-	23,025,401
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-	-	-
Tranfer of reserve on disposal of investment	-	-	-	-
	-	23,025,401	-	23,025,401
Balance as at June 30, 2025	93,000,000	8,933,815	-	101,933,815

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

Chief Executive Officer

FIRST STREET CAPITAL (PVT.) LTD.

Director

FIRST STREET CAPITAL (PVT.) LIMITED

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended June 30, 2025

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit / (loss) before levies and taxation		**23,379,449**	**(6,167,094)**
Adjustments:			
Depreciation and impairment	5	135,889	170,487
Provision for doubtful debts	9	19,193	167,759
Realized loss / (gain) on sale of short-term investments		5,327,874	(7,825,807)
Unrealized loss / (gain) on short-term investments		17,009,165	2,984,864
Interest income		(3,118,849)	(2,734,839)
		19,373,272	**(7,237,536)**
Operating profit / (loss) before working capital changes		**42,752,721**	**(13,404,630)**
(Increase)/decrease in current assets			
Trade debts		(232,761)	(190,279)
Deposits, prepayments and other receivables		(40,152,437)	4,691,948
Increase/(decrease) in current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		35,256,139	(1,681,109)
		(5,129,059)	**2,820,560**
Cash generated from / (used in) operations		**37,623,662**	**(10,584,070)**
Taxes paid		(1,752,731)	(903,186)
Proceeds from sale of / (acquisition of) short-term investments		(36,911,284)	285,025
		(38,664,015)	**(618,161)**
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities		**(1,040,353)**	**(11,202,231)**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest received		3,118,849	2,734,839
Acquisition of property and equipment/ Proceeds from sale of assets		-	36,906,846
Decrease / (increase) in long-term deposits		-	-
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities		**3,118,849**	**39,641,685**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from / (repayment of) loans		-	-
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities		-	-
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		**2,078,496**	**28,439,454**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**34,543,444**	**6,103,990**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	13	**36,621,940**	**34,543,444**

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

Chief Executive Officer

Director

1 LEGAL STATUS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

FIRST STREET CAPITAL (PVT.) LIMITED (the "Company") was incorporated in Pakistan on **March 31, 2006** as a private limited company, limited by shares, under the Companies Ordinance 1984 (Now Companies Act. 2017). The Company is a holder of Trading Rights Entitlement Certificate ("TREC") of Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited.

The Company is principally engaged in brokerage of shares, stocks, purchase and sale of securities, financial consultancy, brokerage, underwriting, portfolio management and securities research.

2 The geographical location of Company's offices are as follows:

Registered Office: Ground Floor 63-A, Agora Eden City opposite Lahore Airport, DHA, Phase-8, Lahore.
Corporate Office: Ground Floor 63-A, Agora Eden City opposite Lahore Airport, DHA, Phase-8, Lahore.

3 BASIS OF PREPARATION

3.1 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" or "IFRSs") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") as are notified under the Companies Act, 2017, provisions of or directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017, and relevant provisions of the Securities Brokers (Licensing and Operations) Regulations 2016 (the "Regulations"). In case requirements differ, the provisions or directives of the Companies Act, 2017 and/or the Regulations shall prevail.

3.2 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared on trade base under the historical cost convention, except:

- Short Term Investments in quoted equity securities (whether classified as assets at fair value through profit or loss, or at fair value through other comprehensive income), which are carried at fair value;
- Investments in unquoted equities, measured at fair value through other comprehensive income;
- Investments in associates, which are recorded in accordance with the equity method of accounting for such investments; and
- Derivative financial instruments, which are marked-to-market as appropriate under relevant accounting and reporting standards.

3.3 Functional and presentation currency

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

3.4 Accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with approved accounting standards requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience as well as expectations of future events 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.

Areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the Company's financial statements are as follows:

1- Estimates of useful lives and residual values of items of property, plant and equipment;
2- Estimates of useful lives of intangible assets;
3- Allowance for credit losses;
4- Classification, recognition, measurement / valuation of financial instruments; and
5- Provision for taxation;

3.5 New accounting pronouncements

3.5.1 Amendments to approved accounting standards and interpretations which became effective during the year ended June 30, 2025.

Standards, interpretations and amendments to accounting and reporting standards not yet effective

Standards, amendments to approved accounting standards and interpretations that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the company.

		Effective date (annual reporting periods beginning on or after)
IAS 21	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (Amendments)	January 1, 2025
IFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Amendments)	January 1, 2026
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement (Amendments)	January 1, 2026
IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts	January 1, 2026
Annual improvements to IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 (Consolidated Financial Statements) and IAS 7 (Statement of Cash Flows)		January 1, 2026

The management anticipates that adoption of above standards, amendments and interpretations in future periods, will have no material impact on the financial statements other than in presentation / disclosures.

Other than the aforesaid standards, interpretations and amendments, International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has also issued the following standards and interpretation, which have not been notified locally by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) as at 30 June 2025;

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

4 Material Accounting Policy Information

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

4.1 Property and equipment

Items of property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation (if any) and impairment losses (if any). Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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 account during the year in which they are incurred. 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 the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Where such subsequent costs are incurred to replace parts and are capitalized, the carrying amount of replaced parts is derecognized. All other repair and maintenance expenditures are charged to profit or loss during the year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation on all items of property, plant and equipment is provided using the reducing balance method from the date the asset becomes available for use. No depreciation is charged on the date of disposal. Depreciation rates are applied in accordance with the rates specified in the relevant note to these financial statements, after considering the residual value, where material. The residual values and useful lives of assets are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted, if deemed necessary

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

The assets' residual values, depreciation methods and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end. The Company's estimate of residual value of property and equipment as at June 30, 2025 did not require any adjustment.

4.2 Intangible assets

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, including Trading Right Entitlement Certificate ("TREC"), are stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. An intangible asset is considered as having an indefinite useful life when, based on an analysis of all relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows for the Company. An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is not amortized. However, it is tested for impairment at each reporting date or whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. Gains or losses on disposal of intangible assets, if any, are recognized in the profit and loss account during the year in which the assets are disposed of.

4.2.1 Membership cards and offices

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

4.3 Investment property

Investment properties are held for capital appreciation and are measured initially at its cost, including transaction costs.

Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value at each reporting date. The changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

4.4 Investment in associates

Associates are all entities over which the Company has significant influence but not control. Investments in associates where the Company has significant influence are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method of accounting, investments in associates are initially recognized at cost and the carrying amount of investment is increased or decreased to recognize the Company's share of the associate's post-acquisition profits or losses in income, and its share of the post-acquisition movement in reserves is recognized in other comprehensive income.

4.5 Financial instruments

4.5.1 The Company classifies its financial assets in the 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 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 outstanding; or

(ii) It is an investment in equity instrument which is designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income 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 financial asset shall be measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, as aforesaid.

Such financial assets are initially measured at fair value.

4.5.2 Initial recognition

The Company recognizes an investment 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. Trade date is the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell its asset.

Transactions of purchase under resale (reverse-repo) of marketable securities including the securities purchased under margin trading system are entered into at contracted rates for specified periods of time. Amounts paid under these agreements in respect of reverse repurchase transactions are recognized as a receivable. The difference between purchase and resale price is treated as income from reverse repurchase transactions in marketable transactions / margin trading system and accrued on a time proportion basis over the life of the reverse repo agreement.

4.5.3 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 profit and loss account.

(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 recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, until the financial asset is derecognized or reclassified. When the financial asset is derecognized the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment (except for investments in equity instruments which are designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income in whose case the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is not so reclassified). Interest is calculated using the effective interest method and is recognized 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 profit and loss account.

4.5.4 Impairment

Financial assets

The Company applies a three-stage approach to measure allowance for credit losses, using an expected credit loss approach as required under IFRS 9, for financial assets measured at amortized cost. The Company's expected credit loss impairment model reflects the present value of all cash shortfalls related to default events, either over the following twelve months, or over the expected life of a financial instrument, depending on credit deterioration from inception. The allowance / provision for credit losses reflects an unbiased, probability-weighted outcomes which considers multiple scenarios based on reasonable and supportable forecasts.

Where there has not been a significant decrease in credit risk since initial recognition of a financial instrument, an amount equal to 12 months expected credit loss is recorded. The expected credit loss is computed using a probability of default occurring over the next 12 months. For those instruments with a remaining maturity of less than 12 months, a probability of default corresponding to the remaining term to maturity is used.

When a financial instrument experiences a significant increase in credit risk subsequent to origination but is not considered to be in default, or when a financial instrument is considered to be in default, expected credit loss is computed based on lifetime expected credit losses.

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

Forward-looking information includes reasonable and supportable forecasts of future events and economic conditions. These include macro-economic information, which may be reflected through qualitative adjustments or overlays. The estimation and application of forward-looking information may require significant judgment.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized 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 expectation of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Company makes this assessment on an individual asset basis, after consideration of multiple historical and forward-looking factors. Financial assets that are written off may still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's processes and procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of non-financial assets are assessed at each reporting date to ascertain whether there is any indication of impairment. If such an indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount - defined as the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and the asset's value-in-use (present value of estimated future cash flows using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and asset-specific risk) - is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss.

For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped into cash-generating units: the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows.

4.6 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are off-set and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if the Company has a legal right to set off the transaction and also intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

4.7 Trade debts and other receivables

Trade debts and other receivables are stated initially at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Provision is made on the basis of lifetime ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the trade debts and other receivables. Bad debts are written off when considered irrecoverable.

4.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at cost and include cash in hand, balances with banks in current and deposit accounts, stamps in hand, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of less than three months and short-term running finances.

4.9 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, net of attributable transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortized cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the statement of profit or loss account over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

4.10 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. They are classified as current if payment is due within twelve months of the reporting date, and as non-current otherwise.

4.11 Staff retirement benefits

The Company has not established any formal retirement benefit plan, as the number of employees remains below the threshold that would require such a plan under applicable laws.

4.12 Taxation

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax.

Current

Provision for current taxation is based on taxable income for the year determined in accordance with the prevailing law for taxation of income. The charge for current tax is calculated using rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and takes into account tax credits, exemptions and rebates available, if any. The charge for current tax also includes adjustments, where necessary, relating to prior years which arise from assessments framed / finalized during the year.

Deferred

Deferred tax is accounted for using the statement of financial position liability method in respect of all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax base and carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and carried forward unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carried forward unused tax losses can be utilized. Carrying amount of all deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on the tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is charged or credited in the statement of profit or loss account, except in the case of items credited or charged to comprehensive income or equity, in which case it is included in comprehensive income or equity.

Levy

Tax charged under Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 which is not based on taxable income or any amount paid / payable in excess of the calculation based on taxable income or any minimum tax which is not adjustable against future income tax liability is classified as levy in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as these levies fall under the scope of IFRIC 21/IAS 37.

4.13 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present 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. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

4.14 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that 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 and commission income is recognized when brokerage services are rendered.
- Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive the dividend is established.
- Return on deposits is recognized using the effective interest method.
- Income on fixed term investments is recognized using the effective interest method.
- 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 marking to market financial assets are included in profit and loss (for assets measured at FVTPL) or OCI (for assets measured at FVOCI) during the period in which they arise.
- Income / profit on exposure deposits is recognized using the effective interest rate.

4.15 Dividend income

Dividends are received from investments measured at fair value through profit or loss and at fair value through other comprehensive income. Dividends are recognized in the statement of profit or loss when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably. This applies even if they are paid out of pre-acquisition profits, unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of a part of the cost of an investment. In this case, dividend is recognized in other comprehensive income if it relates to an investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

4.16 Mark up / interest income

Mark-up/interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis on the principal amount outstanding and at the rate applicable.

4.17 Borrowings

These are recorded at the proceeds received. Finance costs are accounted for on accrual basis and are disclosed as accrued interest / mark-up to the extent of the amount unpaid at the reporting date.

4.18 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which these are incurred except to the extent of borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset. Such borrowing costs, if any, are capitalized as part of the cost of the relevant asset.

4.19 Fiduciary assets

Assets held in trust or in a fiduciary capacity by the Company are not treated as assets of the Company.

4.20 Foreign currency transactions and translation

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into functional currency at the rates of exchange prevailing at the reporting date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into functional currency at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in income.

4.21 Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are recognized at their fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into. Subsequently, any changes in fair values arising on marking to market of these instruments are taken to the profit and loss account.

4.22 Related party transactions

All transactions involving related parties arising in the normal course of business are conducted and recorded at rates that are not less than market.. Transactions with related parties have been disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial.

4.23 Trade Date Accounting

All "Regular Way" Purchases and Sales of financial assets are recognized on trade date on which the company commits to purchase and sale of financial assets.

5 Property and equipment

2025

	Furniture & Fixture	Computers & Office Equipments	Vehicle	Total Rupees
As at July 1, 2024				
Cost	590,657	651,375	2,132,003	3,374,035
Accumulated Depreciation	(248,391)	(550,963)	(1,774,312)	(2,573,666)
Net book value	342,266	100,412	357,691	800,369
Movement during the period				
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals				
Cost	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the period	**34,227**	**30,124**	**71,538**	**135,889**
As at June 30, 2025				
Cost	590,657	651,375	2,132,003	3,374,035
Accumulated Depreciation	(282,618)	(581,087)	(1,845,850)	(2,709,555)
Net book value	**308,039**	**70,288**	**286,153**	**664,480**
Depreciation rate per annum	**10%**	**30%**	**20%**	

2024

	Furniture & Fixture	Computers & Office Equipments	Vehicle	Total Rupees
As at July 1, 2023				
Cost	590,657	651,375	2,132,003	3,374,035
Accumulated Depreciation	(210,361)	(507,929)	(1,684,889)	(2,403,179)
Net book value	380,296	143,446	447,114	970,856
Movement during the period				
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals				
Cost	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the period	**38,030**	**43,034**	**89,423**	**170,487**
As at June 30, 2024				
Cost	590,657	651,375	2,132,003	3,374,035
Accumulated Depreciation	(248,391)	(550,963)	(1,774,312)	(2,573,666)
Net book value	**342,266**	**100,412**	**357,691**	**800,369**
Depreciation rate per annum	**10%**	**30%**	**20%**	

6 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Note	Jun-25 Rupees	Jun-24 Rupees
Trading Rights Entitlement Certificate ("TREC")	6.1	2,500,000	2,500,000
		2,500,000	2,500,000
Impairment		-	-
		2,500,000	**2,500,000**

6.1 Pursuant to the Stock Exchange (Corporatization, Demutualization and Integration Act, 2012), operating as guarantee limited companies were converted to public limited companies. Ownership rights in exchanges were segregated from the right to trade on an exchange. As a result of such demutualization and corporatization, the Company received shares of the relevant exchange and a Trading Rights Entitlement Certificate ("TREC") against its membership card.

The TREC has been recorded as an indefinite-life intangible asset pursuant to the provisions and requirements of IAS 38. As the TREC is not a commonly tradable instrument, the value approved by the Board of Directors of the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited ("PSX") post-mutualization was used as the initial value of the intangible. PSX vide notice. PSX/N-225 dated February 16, 2021 have notified the notional fees of a Trading Right Entitlement Certificate which amounts to Rs. 2.5 million. Since then there is no change in the notional value of the TRE Certificate till June 30, 2025.

7 LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS

Investments at fair value through OCI	Note	Jun-25	Jun-24
ISE Towers REIT Mgmt Ltd (unquoted) - opening		-	35,225,929
Purchase of Shares		-	-
		-	35,225,929
Adjustment for remeasurement to fair value	7.1	-	1,680,917
		-	36,906,846
Loss on sale of shares		-	(9,595,416)
Sale Proceeds		-	27,311,430
		-	-

7.1 As a result of the demutualization and corporatization of stock exchanges, the Company received 1,820,762 shares of ISE Towers REIT Management Limited.
These shares are neither listed on any exchange nor they are actively traded. As a result, fair value has been estimated by reference to the latest break-up or net asset value per share of these shares which was.19.35 per share notified by ISE Towers REIT Management Limited (2023). These shares are sold @ Rs. 15 / share in financial year 2024.
These 1,820,762 shares of ISE Towers REIT Management Limited were pledged with the PSX to meet BMC requirements.

8 LONG-TERM DEPOSITS

	Jun-25	Jun-24
Central Depository Company Limited	100,000	100,000
National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited	1,400,000	1,400,000
	1,500,000	**1,500,000**

9 TRADE DEBTS

Unsecured	Note	Jun-25	Jun-24
Considered good	9.1	494,934	262,173
Considered doubtful		534,977	515,784
		1,029,911	**777,957**
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	9.1	(534,977)	(515,784)
		494,934	**262,173**

9.1 Movement in provision against trade debts is as under:

	Jun-25	Jun-24
Opening balance (as at July 1)	515,784	348,025
Charged to profit or loss during the year	19,193	167,759
	534,977	**515,784**
Amounts written off during the year	-	-
Closing balance (as at June 30)	**534,977**	**515,784**

9.2 Trade debts include due from related party as follows: Nil (2024: Nil)

9.3 **Aging Analysis**

Particulars	Not past due	Past due 0 - 30 days	Past due 31 - 90 days	Past due 91 - 1 year	Past due more than 1 year	Total Gross Amount Due
Client Debits	-	32,908	469,030	11,066	516,907	1,029,911

9.4 The maximum aggregate amount outstanding by reference to month end balances is Rs.4,204,332 (2024: Rs. 975,899).

		Note	Jun-25 Rupees	Jun-24 Rupees
10	**TRADE DEPOSITS, PREPAYMENTS & OTHER RECEIVABLES**			
	Balance due from NCCPL	10.1	18,453,371	3,949,121
	Regular & Futures exposure margin deposit with NCCPL	10.2	27,900,000	4,000,000
	NCSS Receivable		4,308,564	2,560,377
			50,661,935	**10,509,498**

10.1 This receivable balance is with National Clearing company of Pakistan Limited against trade.

10.2 This represents deposits with National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited against the exposure margin in ready and future market.

11 INCOME TAX REFUNDABLE

	Jun-25	Jun-24
Opening balance (as at July 1)	2,051,071	2,337,181
Add: Current year additions	1,095,557	903,185
	3,146,628	3,240,366
Less: Adjusted	(557,954)	(1,189,295)
Closing balance (as at June 30)	**2,588,674**	**2,051,071**

12 SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS

	Jun-25	Jun-24
Investments at fair value through profit/(loss)		
Investments in listed securities	26,800,965	26,251,021
Gain / (Loss) on remeasurement	17,009,165	2,984,864
Investments in listed securities	**43,810,130**	**29,235,885**

12.1 Investments at fair value through profit/(loss)

2025	2024	Symbol	Name of Investee	2025	2024
Number of Shares				Market value in rupees	
-	5,500	EMCO	EMCO INDUSTRIES LIMITED	-	189,585
3,000	-	MTL	MILLAT TRACTORS LIMITED	1,675,980	-
1,000,000	1,000,000	PSX	PAKISTAN STOCK EXCHANGE LIMITED	27,970,000	12,810,000
1,400,000	1,200,000	TPL	TPL CORP LIMITED	8,232,000	5,628,000
595,000	595,000	TPLP	TPL PROPERTIES LIMITED	5,932,150	5,200,300
-	650,000	FLYNG	FLYING CEMENTS LIMITED	-	5,408,000
2,998,000	**3,450,500**			**43,810,130**	**29,235,885**

		2025	2024
12.2	Shares pledged against ready market exposure with NCCPL	598,000	595000
12.3	Value of Pledge securities of house with NCCPL	7,608,130	5,200,300
12.4	Shares of PSX pledged with the PSX to meet BMC requirements.	625,000	1,000,000
12.5	Value of Pledge securities of house with PSX against bmc requirement.	17,481,250	12,810,000

13 CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	Note	Jun-25	Jun-24
Cash in hand		-	-
Cash at bank			
Current Accounts	13.1	930	930
Saving Accounts	13.2	36,621,010	34,542,514
		36,621,940	**34,543,444**

13.1 Saving account carries markup which ranges from 9.25% to 19% (2024: 10% to 20.50%) per annum.

13.2 Balance pertaining to:

	Jun-25	Jun-24
Brokerage house	1,337,563	32,095,859
Clients	35,284,377	2,447,585
	36,621,940	**34,543,444**

		Note	Jun-25 Rupees	Jun-24 Rupees
14	**ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID-UP CAPITAL**			
14.1	**Authorized capital** 10,000,000 (2024: 10,000,000) ordinary shares of PKR 10 each.		**100,000,000**	**100,000,000**
14.2	**Issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital** 2,600,000 (2024: 2,600,0000) ordinary shares of PKR 10/- each, issued for cash		26,000,000	26,000,000
	6,700,000 (2024: 6,700,000) ordinary shares of PKR 10/- each, issued for consideration other than cash & 4,300,000 Bonus shares of PKR 10/-each to existing		67,000,000	67,000,000
			93,000,000	**93,000,000**

14.3 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. There is no movement in share capital during the year.

14.4 Pattern of Shareholding

	Number of Shares		Percentage	
	Jun-25	Jun-24	Jun-25	Jun-24
Nasir Mahmud Khan	9,292,560	9,292,560	99.92%	99.92%
Muhammad Idrees	3,720	3,720	0.04%	0.04%
Faisal Ali Asghar	3,720	3,720	0.04%	0.04%
	9,300,000	9,300,000	100%	100%

15 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Note	Jun-25 Rupees	Jun-24 Rupees
Trade creditors	15.1	35,145,169	1,475,251
Accrued expenses		1,531,288	583,048
		36,676,457	2,058,299

15.1 This includes NIL/- (2024: NIL) due to directors and shareholders.

16 PROVISION FOR TAXATION

Opening balance (as at July 1)		435,727	699,994
Add: Current Year Provision		231,821	435,727
		667,548	1,135,721
Less: Adjustment against advance tax		435,727	699,994
Closing balance (as at June 30)		231,821	435,727

17 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

17.1 There are no contingencies of the Company as at June 30, 2025 (2024: Nil).

17.2 Commitments

For purchase of shares		-	-
For sale of shares		4,308,564	1,058,340
		4,308,564	1,058,340

18 OPERATING REVENUE

Brokerage income		4,397,156	1,318,906
Less: Sales tax on services		(606,504)	(181,918)
Net Brokerage Commission excluding sales tax on services		3,790,652	1,136,988
Dividend income		1,135,000	2,810,103
		4,925,652	3,947,091

19 OPERATING & ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Staff Salaries & Other Benefits		2,759,000	2,438,374
Travelling/ Conveyance/ Vehicles Running / Maintenance		3,053,650	2,268,000
Fuel and power		1,985,400	3,223,500
Provision for / (reversal of provision for) doubtful debts	9.1	19,193	167,759
Bad Debts and receivables written off		-	13,665
Auditors' Remuneration	19.1	222,600	199,500
Regulatory Charges		1,194,808	548,972
Insurance		-	5,450
Communication		140,738	139,552
Stationery/ Printing/ Photocopies/ Office Supplies		844,403	92,209
Fees & Subscription		721,494	591,099
Misc Expenses		4,910	10,536
Repair / Maintenance		1,102,073	1,909,994
Entertainment Expenses		2,046,200	1,819,260
Depreciation	6	135,889	170,487
		14,230,358	13,598,357

19.1 Auditor's remuneration

Statutory audit		132,000	120,000
Certifications and other charges		80,000	70,000
Sales tax		10,600	9,500
		222,600	199,500

20 FINANCE COST

Bank and other charges		3,660	3,631
		3,660	3,631

21 OTHER INCOME

Income from financial assets

Mark-up on:

Bank balances		3,118,849	2,734,839
MTS exposure		7,184,520	5,581,237
Profit on PSX exposure		47,407	12,670
		10,350,776	8,328,746

	Note	Jun-25 Rupees	Jun-24 Rupees
22 LEVIES			
Levies-Minimum Tax		61,571	14,212
		61,571	**14,212**
23 TAXATION			
Current tax expense / (income)			
for the year		170,250	421,515
prior years		122,227	(148,680)
		292,477	**272,835**

23.1 The provision for current year taxation based on subject to taxation under under section 113 of income tax ordinance 2001. The assessment of the company will be finalized under the provisions of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. Income tax returns are filed up to tax year 2024.

23.2 As at June 30, 2025, deferred tax asset amounting to Rs. 1,757,702 (June 30, 2024: Rs.6,265,386) has not been recognized in these financial statements as the Company does not foresee sufficient taxable profits in future.

Taxable temporary differences (deferred tax liabilities):	-	-
Deductible temporary differences (deferred tax assets):		
Operating Fixed Assets	(2,476)	(2,649)
Short term Investment	892,689	(1,330,847)
Expected credit loss	(155,143)	(149,577)
Short term Investments (Capital Gain Losses Carried Forward)	(175,023)	(795,055)
Business losses carried forward and minimum taxes	(2,317,749)	(2,230,541)
	(1,757,702)	**(4,508,669)**

24 EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit after tax for the year by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period, as follows:

	Note	Jun-25 Rupees	Jun-24 Rupees
Profit / (loss) after taxation, attributable to ordinary shareholders		23,025,401	(6,454,141)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year		9,300,000	9,300,000
Earnings per share		2.48	(0.69)

No figure for diluted earnings per share has been presented as the Company has not issued any dilutive instruments carrying options which would have an impact on earnings per share when exercised.

25 REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

No remuneration was paid to the Chief Executive, Directors or other Executives of the Company during the year (2024: Nil).

	2025		2024	
	Remuneration	No. of persons	Remuneration	No. of persons
Chief Executive Officer	Nil	1	Nil	1
Directors		1		1

26 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

	2025			
	Amortized cost	FVOCI	FVTPL	Total
	Rupees			
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Long term deposits	1,500,000	-	-	**1,500,000**
Current assets				
Short-term investments	-	-	43,810,130	**43,810,130**
Trade debts - net	494,934	-	-	**494,934**
Deposits, prepayments and other receivables	50,661,935	-	-	**50,661,935**
Cash and bank balances	36,621,940	-	-	**36,621,940**
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	36,676,457	-	-	**36,676,457**

	2024			
	Amortized cost	FVOCI	FVTPL	Total
	Rupees			
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Long term deposits	1,500,000	-	-	**1,500,000**
Current assets				
Short-term investments	-	-	29,235,885	**29,235,885**
Trade debts - net	262,173	-	-	**262,173**
Deposits, prepayments and other receivables	10,509,498	-	-	**10,509,498**
Cash and bank balances	34,543,444	-	-	**34,543,444**
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	2,058,299	-	-	**2,058,299**

27 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

27.1 Risk management framework

The Director / Chief Executive has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. He is also responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies, which are monitored and assessed for effectiveness throughout the year. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and to establish internal control over risk. Through its training and management standards and procedures, the Company aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company's activities are exposed to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company has established adequate procedures to manage each of these risks as explained below.

27.2 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments may fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates, changes in the credit rating of the issuer of the instruments, change in market sentiments, speculative activities, supply and demand of securities and/or changes in liquidity in the market.

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

27.2.1 Currency risk

Currency risk mainly arises where receivables and payables exist due to transactions with foreign undertakings. The Company is not exposed to major foreign exchange risk in this respect.

27.2.2 Interest rate risk

Yield risk is the risk of decline in earnings due to adverse movements of the yield curve. Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Sensitivity to interest / mark-up rate risk arises from mismatches or gaps in the amounts of interest / mark-up based assets and liabilities that mature or reprice in a given period. The Company manages this risk by matching the maturity / repricing of financial assets and liabilities through appropriate policies.

27.2.3 Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value of financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, whether such changes are due to factors specific to individual financial instruments (including factors specific to issuers of such instruments) or due to macroeconomic or other factor affecting similar financial instruments being traded in the market.

The Company is exposed to price risk in respect of investments carried at fair value (whether as available-for-sale investments or as instruments at fair value through profit or loss). Such price risk comprises both the risk that price of individual equity investments will fluctuate and the risk that there will be an index-wide movement in prices. Measures taken by the Company to monitor, manage and mitigate price risk include daily monitoring of movements in stock indexes (such as the KSE 100 index) as well as of the correlation between the Company's investment portfolio with stock indexes.

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

Credit risk of the Company arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, trade debts, loans and advances, investments and other receivables. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure, although this maximum is a theoretical formulation as the Company frequency holds collateral against potential credit losses.

Measures taken by management to manage and mitigate credit risk include:

- Development of and compliance with risk management, investment and operational policies / guidelines (including guidelines in respect of entering into financial contracts);
- Assignment of trading limits to clients in accordance with their net worth;
- Collection / maintenance of sufficient and proper margins from clients;
- Initial and ongoing client due diligence procedures, where clients' financial position, past experience and other factors are considered;
- Collection and maintenance of collateral if, as and when deemed necessary and appropriate;
- Diversification of client and investments portfolios; and
- Engagement with creditworthy / high credit rating parties such as banks, clearing houses and stock exchanges.

The Company continually monitors the quality of its debtor portfolio, both on an individual and portfolio basis, and provides against credit losses after considering the age of receivables, nature / quantum of collateral and debtor-specific factors (such as creditworthiness and repayment capacity).

The carrying amount of financial assets, which represents the maximum credit exposure before consideration of collateral and counterparty creditworthiness, is as specified below:

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Long term investments	-	-
Long term deposits	1,500,000	1,500,000
Trade debts - net	494,934	262,173
Deposits, prepayments and other receivables	50,661,935	10,509,498
Short term investments	43,810,130	29,235,885
Cash and bank balances	36,621,940	34,543,444
	133,088,939	76,051,000

27.3.1 Aging and movement in allowance foe ECL

The aging of receivables as at the reporting date is as follows:	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Not past due	-	-
Past due 0 - 30 days	32,908	146,572
Past due 31 - 90 days	469,030	94,176
Past due 91 - 1 year	11,066	19,843
Past due more than 1 year	516,907	517,367
	1,029,911	777,957
Allowance for ECL	(534,977)	(515,784)
	494,934	262,173

The movement in allowance for ECL in respect of receivables during the year is as follows:

	2025	2024
As at beginning of the year	515,784	348,025
Recognized during the period	19,193	167,759
Allowance no longer required/ reversed	-	-
Bad debts written off	-	-
As at end of the year	534,977	515,784

27.4 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations, settled by delivering cash or another financial assets, as they fall due. Prudent liquidity risk management requires the maintenance of sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of adequate funds through committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions due to the dynamic nature of the business and the industry it operates in. The Company finances its operations through equity and, as and when necessary, borrowings, with a view to maintaining an appropriate mix between various sources of financing.

The table below classifies the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the time to contractual maturity date, as at the reporting date. The amounts in the table are contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Financial liabilities	June 30, 2025		
	Carrying amount	Within one year	More than one year
Short term borrowings	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	36,676,457	36,676,457	-
Total	**36,676,457**	**36,676,457**	-

Financial liabilities	June 30, 2024		
	Carrying amount	Within one year	More than one year
Short term borrowings	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	2,058,299	2,058,299	-
Total	**2,058,299**	**2,058,299**	-

The Company does not expect that the timing or quantum of cash flows outlined in the table above will change significantly, and as a result expects to be able to fulfill its obligations as they come due.

27.5 Other Price Risk

Other price risk represents the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. The company is not exposed to commodity price risk as it does not hold financial instruments based commodity prices.

28 CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's objective in managing capital is to ensure that the Company is able to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide adequate returns to shareholders and benefits to other stakeholders, and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. As well, the Company has to comply with capital requirements as specified under the Securities Brokers (Licensing and Operations) Regulations, 2016 (as well as other relevant directives from regulating bodies issued from time to time).

Consistent with industry practice, the Company manages its capital risk by monitoring its debt levels and liquid assets, keeping in view future investment requirements.

29 SHARES HELD IN CUSTOMERS SUB ACCOUNTS IN CENTRAL DEPOSITORY SYSTEM

Number of customers' shares held in Central Depository System and customers' shares pledged with financial institutions as at June 30, 2025 is 956,550 (2024: 560,503) and nil respectively. . The value of these shares held with central depository system as at June 30, 2025 is Rs. 20,186,331(2024: 5,671,705)

30 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Fair value is the amount that would be received on the sale of an asset or paid on transfer of a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Consequently, differences can arise between carrying values and fair value estimates. Underlying the definition of fair value is the presumption that the Company is a going concern without any intention or requirement to materially curtail the scale of its operations or to undertake a transaction on adverse terms.

Various judgments and estimates are made in determining the fair value of financial instruments that are recognized and measured at fair value in the Company's financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of inputs used in determining fair value, financial instruments have been classified into three levels, as prescribed under accounting standards. An explanation of each level follows the table.

Recurring FV Measurement - June 30, 2025	**Level I**	**Level II**	**Level III**	**Total**
Long-term investment - at FVOCI	-	-	-	-
Short-term investment - at FVOCI	-	-	-	-
Short-term investments - at FVTPL	43,810,130	-	-	**43,810,130**

Recurring FV Measurement - June 30, 2024	**Level I**	**Level II**	**Level III**	**Total**
Long-term investment - at FVOCI	-	-	-	-
Short-term investment - at FVOCI	-	-	-	-
Short-term investments - at FVTPL	29,235,885	-	-	**29,235,885**

In the fair value hierarchy in the preceding table, inputs and valuation techniques are as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market
- Level 2: Valuation techniques based on observable inputs
- Level 3: Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data.

There were no transfers into or out of Level 1 measurements.

31 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

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

31.2 CAPITAL ADEQUACY

The Capital Adequacy level as required by CDC is Calculated as Follows	**Notes**	**Amount** (Rupees)
Total Assets	*31.2.1*	138,842,093
Less: Total Liabilities		(36,908,278)
Less: Revaluation Reserves (created upon revaluation of fixed assets)		-
Capital Adequacy Level		**101,933,815**

31.2.1 While determining the value of the total assets of the TREC Holder, Notional value of the TREC Certificate held by FIRST STREET CAPITAL (PVT.) LIMITED as at year ended June 30th 2025 as determined by Pakistan Stock Exchange has been considered.

32 STATEMENT OF LIQUID CAPITAL BALANCE

Basis of Preparation

The liquid capital balance has been prepared under regulation 6(4) of Third Schedule of Securities Brokers (Licensing and Operations) Regulations, 2016 (The Regulations) issued by Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan.

Basis of Measurement

The statement has been prepared under the historical cost convention except investment in listed securities which are measured on fair value.

Computation of Liquid Capital

S. No.	Head of Account	Value in Pak Rupees	Hair Cut / Adjustments	Net Adjusted Value
1. Assets				
1.1	Property & Equipment	664,480	100.00%	-
1.2	Intangible Assets	2,500,000	100.00%	-
1.3	Investment in Govt. Securities	-	-	-
1.4	**Investment in Debt. Securities**			
	If listed than:			
	i. 5% of the balance sheet value in the case of tenure upto 1 year.	-	5.00%	-
	ii. 7.5% of the balance sheet value, in the case of tenure from 1-3 years.	-	7.50%	-
	iii. 10% of the balance sheet value, in the case of tenure of more than 3 years.	-	10.00%	-
	If unlisted than:			
	i. 10% of the balance sheet value in the case of tenure upto 1 year.	-	10.00%	-
	ii. 12.5% of the balance sheet value, in the case of tenure from 1-3 years.	-	12.50%	-
	iii. 15% of the balance sheet value, in the case of tenure of more than 3 years.	-	15.00%	-
1.5	**Investment in Equity Securities**			
	i. If listed 15% or VaR of each security on the cutoff date as computed by the clearing house for respective security whichever is higher provided that if any of these securities are pledged with the securities exchange for maintainging Base Minimum Capital Requirement, 100% haircut on the value of eligible securities to the extent of minimum required value of Base Minimum Capital.	43,810,130	22,182,746	21,627,384
	ii. If unlisted, 100% of carrying value.	-	100.00%	-
1.6	Investment in subsidiaries	-	100.00%	-
1.7	**Investment in associated companies/undertaking**			
	i. If listed 20% or VaR of each securities as computed by the Securites Exchange for respective securities whichever is higher.	-	-	-
	ii. If unlisted, 100% of net value.	-	100.00%	-
1.8	Statutory or regulatory deposits/basic deposits with the exchanges, clearing house or central depository or any other entity. 100% of net value, however, any excess amount of cash deposited with securities exchange to comply with requirements of Base minimum capital, may be taken in the calculation of LC. Nil, or any excess cash amount.	1,700,000	100.00%	-
1.9	Margin deposits with exchange and clearing house.	27,700,000	0%	27,700,000
1.10	Deposit with authorized intermediary against borrowed securities under SLB.	-	-	-
1.11	Other deposits and prepayments	4,308,564	100.00%	-
1.12	Accrued interest, profit or mark-up on amounts placed with financial institutions or debt securities etc.(Nil)	-	-	-
	100% in respect of markup accrued on loans to directors, subsidiaries and other related parties	-	-	
1.13	Dividends receivables.	-	-	-
1.14	Amounts receivable against Repo financing. Amount paid as purchaser under the REPO agreement. (***Securities purchased under repo arrangement shall not be included in the investments.***)	-	-	
1.15	Receivables other than trade receivables	-	0%	
	1. No Haircut may be applied on the short -term loan to employees provided these loans are secured and due for repayment within 12 months	-	-	
	2. No Haircut may be applied to the advance tax to the extent it is netted with provision of taxation	2,588,674	100%	-
	3. In all other cases, 100% of net value	-	100%	-
1.16	**Receivables from clearing house or securities exchange(s)** TAX DED AT SOURCE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES			
	100% value of claims other than those on account of entitlements against trading of securities in all markets including MtM gains.	-	-	-
	claims on account of entitlements against trading of securities in all markets including MtM gains.	18,453,371	-	18,453,371

1.17	**Receivables from customers**			
	i. In case receivables are against margin financing, the aggregate if (i) value of securities held in the blocked account after applying VAR based Haircut, (ii) cash deposited as collateral by the financee (iii) market value of any securities deposited as collateral after applying VaR based haircut. *i. Lower of net balance sheet value or value determined through adjustments.*	-	-	-
	ii. Incase receivables are against margin trading, 5% of the net balance sheet value. *ii. Net amount after deducting haircut*	-	5%	-
	iii. Incase receivalbes are against securities borrowings under SLB, the amount paid to NCCPL as collateral upon entering into contract, *iii. Net amount after deducting haricut*	-	-	-
	iv. Incase of other trade receivables not more than 5 days overdue, 0% of the net balance sheet value. *iv. Balance sheet value*	-	-	-
	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 values or values determined through adjustments*	1,029,911	767,738	262,173
	vi. In the case of amount of receivable 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.	-	100.00%	-
1.18	**Cash and Bank balances**			
	I. Bank Balance-proprietory accounts	1,337,563	-	1,337,563
	ii. Bank balance-customer accounts	35,284,377	-	35,284,377
	iii. Cash in hand	-	-	-
1.19	**Subscription money against investment in IPO/offer**			
	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 securites broker.	-	-	-
	II. In case of investments in IPO where shares have been allotted but not yet credited in CDS account, 25% haircuts will be applicable on the value of such securitiis.	-	-	-
	III. In case of subscription in right shares where the shares have not yet been credited in CDS account, 15% or VARbased haircut whichever is higher, will be applied in Right shares..	-	-	-
1.20	**Total Assets**	139,377,070		104,664,868
2.Liabilities				
2.1	**Trade Payables**			
	i. Payable to exchanges and clearing house	-	-	-
	ii. Payable against leveraged market products	-	-	-
	iii. Payable to customers	35,145,169	0%	35,145,169
2.2	**Current Liabilities**			
	i. Statutory and regulatory dues	-		
	ii. Accruals and other payables	1,531,288	0%	1,531,288
	iii. Short-term borrowings	-	-	-
	iv. Current portion of subordinated loans	-	-	-
	v. Current portion of long term liabilities	-	-	-
	vi. Deferred Liabilities	-	-	-
	vii. Provision for bad debts	-	-	-
	viii. Provision for taxation	231,821	100%	-
	ix. Other liabilities as per accounting principles and included in the financial statements	-	-	-
2.3	**Non-Current Liabilities**			
	i. Long-Term financing	-	-	-
	ii. Staff retirement benefits	-	-	-
	iii. Other liabilities as per accounting principles and included in the financial statements	-	-	-
2.4	**Subordinated Loans**			
	i. 100% of Subordinated loans which fulfill the conditions specified by SECP are allowed to be deducted	-	-	-
	ii. Subordinated loans which do not fulfill the conditions specified by SECP	-	-	-
2.5	Advance against shares for increase in capital of securities broker 100% Haircut may be allowed in respect of advance against shares if: (a) The existing authorized share capital allows the proposed enhanced share capital (b) Board of Directors of the company has approved the increase in capital (c) Relevant Regulatory approvals have been obtained (d) There is no unreasonable delay in issue of shares against advance and all regulatory requirements relating to the increase in paid up capital have been completed (e) Auditor is satisfied that such advance is against the increase of capital.	-	-	-
2.6	**Total Liabilites**	36,908,278		36,676,457

3. Ranking Liabilities Relating to :				
3.1	**Concentration in Margin Financing**			
	The amount calculated on client-to- client basis by which any amount receivable from any of the financees exceed 10% of the aggregate of amounts receivable from total financees. Provided that above prescribed adjustments shall not be applicable where the aggregate amount of receivable against margin financing does not exceed Rs. 5 Million. Note: Only amount exceeding by 10%of each financee from aggregate amount shall be included in the ranking laibilities.	-	-	-
3.2	**Concentration in securites lending and borrowing**			
	The amount by which the aggregate of: (i) Amount deposited by the borrower with NCCPL (Ii) Cash margins paid and (iii) The market value of securities pledged as margins exceed the 110% of the market value of shares borrowed. Note: Only amount exceeding by 110% of ezch borrower from market value of shares borrowed shall be included in the ranking biabilities.	-	-	-
3.3	**Net underwriting Commitments**			
	(a) In the case of right issuse : if the market value of securites is less than or equal to the subscription price; the aggregate of: (i) the 50% of Haircut multiplied by the underwriting commitments and (ii) the value by which the underwriting commitments exceeds the market price of the securities. In the case of rights issuse where the market price of securities is greater than the subscription price, 5% of the Haircut multiplied by the net underwriting	-	-	-
	(b) In any other case : 12.5% of the net underwriting commitments	-	-	-
3.4	**Negative equity of subsidiary**			
	The amount by which the total assets of the subsidiary (excluding any amount due from the subsidiary) exceed the total liabilities of the subsidiary	-	-	-
3.5	**Foreign exchange agreements and foreign currency positions**			
	5% of the net position in foreign currency.Net position in foreign currency means the difference of total assets denominated in foreign cuurency less total liabilities denominated in foreign currency	-	-	-
3.6	Amount Payable under REPO	-	-	-
3.7	**Repo adjustment**			
	In the case of financier/purchaser the total amount receivable under Repo less the 110% of the market value of underlying 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.	-	-	-
3.8	**Concentrated proprietary positions**			
	If the market value of any security is between 25% and 51% of the total proprietary positions then 5% of the value of such security .If the market of a security exceeds 51% of the proprietary position,then 10% of the value of such security	1,810,100	0%	1,810,100
3.9	**Opening Positions in futures and options**			
	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	-	-	-
3.10	**Short selll positions**			
	i. Incase of customer positions, the market value of shares sold short in ready market on behalf of customers after increasing the same with the VaR based haircuts less the cash deposited by the customer as collateral and the value of securities held as collateral after applying VAR based Haircuts	-	-	-
	ii. Incase of 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.	-	-	-
3.11	**Total Ranking Liabilites**	1,810,100	-	1,810,100
Calculations Summary of Liquid Capital		100,658,692		66,178,311

(i) Adjusted value of Assets (serial number 1.20)	104,664,868
(ii) Less: Adjusted value of liabilities (serial number 2.6)	(36,676,457)
(iii) Less: Total ranking liabilities (series number 3.11)	(1,810,100)
	66,178,311

33 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The related parties of the Company comprise of shareholders/ directors, key management personnel, entities with common shareholding, entities over which the directors are able to exercise influence and entities under common directorship. Transactions with related parties and the balances outstanding at year end are disclosed in the respective notes to the financial statements.

34 EVENTS AFTER REPORTING PERIOD

No events occurred after the reporting period that would require adjustment or disclosure in the financial statements.

35 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

The total no of employees and average number of employees at year end and during the year respectively are as follows:

	2025	2024
Total No. of employees as at	7	7
Average number of employees during the year	6	5

36 RE-CLASSIFICATION AND RE-ARRANGEMENTS

Corresponding figures have been reclassified and re-arranged wherever necessary to reflect more appropriate presentation of events and transactions for the purpose of comparison, and in order to improve compliance with disclosure requirements.

Following major reclassification has been made during the year:

Description	Reclassified from	Reclassified to	Note	Amount
NCCPL Deposit	Deposits, prepayments and other receivables	Long term deposits	8	1,200,000

37 GENERAL

Amounts have been rounded off to the nearest rupee, unless otherwise stated.

38 AUTHORIZATION

These financial statements were authorized for issue on October 07, 2025 by the Board of Directors of the Company.

FIRST STREET CAPITAL (PVT.) LTD.

Chief Executive Officer **Director**