AMIN, MUDASSAR & CO.
Chartered Accountants

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Saima Qaiser Securities (Pvt.) Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of **Saima Qaiser Securities (Pvt.) Limited** (the company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2025, and the statement of profit or loss, the statement of 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 material 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, 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 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, 2024 and of the profit, 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.

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 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.

House No. 8/3, Aziz Avenue, Canal Road,
Gulberg-V, Lahore, Pakistan.
Other Offices: Karachi, Islamabad & Faisalabad

Ph # : +92-42-35717261-62 Fax # : +92-42-35717263
E-mail: amclhr1@brain.net.pk

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

b) the statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss, the statement of 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 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;

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

e) the company was in compliance with 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 Muhammad Daoud.

CHARTERED ACCOUNANT

Lahore: **01 NOV 2025**

UDIN: AR2025100823zhDrCmiP

SAIMA QAISER SECURITIES (PVT) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT JUNE 30, 2025

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
ASSETS			
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Property and equipment	4	266,386	316,835
Intangible assets	5	5,469,614	5,469,614
Long term investments	6	10,869,107	5,611,482
Long term deposits	7	100,000	100,000
		16,705,107	11,497,931
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade deposits, short term prepayments and current account balance with statutory authorities	8	321,490	432,144
Tax deducted at source/advance income tax	9	76,498	76,498
Cash and bank balances	10	6,220,253	6,222,319
		6,618,241	6,730,961
		23,323,348	18,228,892
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Share capital	11	15,600,000	15,600,000
Revenue reserve			
Unappropriated profit / (Accumulated loss)		2,543,033	(2,189,986)
		18,143,033	13,410,014
Long term loan from related party	12	4,000,000	4,000,000
		22,143,033	17,410,014
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deferred taxation	13	815,183	561,148
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deposits, accrued liabilities and advances	14	261,230	257,730
Trade and other payable	15	103,902	-
Provision for taxation and levies	16	-	-
		365,132	257,730
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	17	-	-
		23,323,348	18,228,892

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

Saima Qaiser

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

DIRECTOR

SAIMA QAISER SECURITIES (PVT) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Dividend income		1,386,863	421,405
Unrealized gain on long term investments		5,257,625	-
		6,644,488	421,405
Direct cost	18	(499,064)	(230,647)
		6,145,424	190,758
Operating expenses	19	(846,368)	(705,872)
Other operating expense	20	(103,902)	(3,395,336)
OPERATING PROFIT / (LOSS)		5,195,154	(3,910,450)
Finance cost	21	(70)	(151)
PROFIT / (LOSS) BEFORE LEVIES AND INCOME TAX		5,195,084	(3,910,601)
Levies		(208,030)	(63,211)
PROFIT / (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX		4,987,054	(3,973,812)
Income tax	23	(254,035)	564,704
PROFIT / (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		4,733,019	(3,409,108)
EARNINGS PER SHARE- BASIC AND DILUTED	24	30.34	(21.85)

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

Saima Qaiser

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

SAIMA QAISER SECURITIES (PVT) LTD. ★

DIRECTOR

SAIMA QAISER SECURITIES (PVT) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Profit / (loss) for the year	4,733,019	(3,409,108)
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to statement of profit or loss account	-	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to statement of profit or loss account		
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year	4,733,019	(3,409,108)

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

Saima Qaiser
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

SAIMA QAISAR SECURITIES (PVT) LTD.

DIRECTOR

SAIMA QAISER SECURITIES (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 taxation		5,195,084	(3,910,601)
Adjustments of items not involving movements of cash:			
Depreciation	4	50,449	60,826
Dividend income		(1,386,863)	(421,405)
Unrealized (gain)/loss on long term investment		(5,257,625)	3,395,336
		(6,594,039)	3,034,757
Operating cash flows before working capital changes		(1,398,955)	(875,844)
(Increase) / Decrease in working capital			
(Increase) / decrease in current assets			
Trade deposits and short term prepayments		110,654	(24,454)
Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities			
Deposits, accrued liabilities and advances		3,500	(75,658)
Trade and other payable		103,902	-
		218,056	(100,112)
Cash used in operations		(1,180,899)	(975,956)
Dividend received		1,386,863	421,405
Taxes and levies paid		(208,030)	(63,211)
		1,178,833	358,194
Net cash used in operating activities		(2,066)	(617,762)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		-	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		-	-
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(2,066)	(617,762)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		6,222,319	6,840,081
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	A	6,220,253	6,222,319
A - Cash and Cash Equivalents			
Cash and bank balances	10	6,220,253	6,222,319
		6,220,253	6,222,319

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

Saima Qaiser
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

SAIMA QAISER SECURITIES (PVT) LTD.

DIRECTOR

SAIMA QAISER SECURITIES (PVT) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	Paid up capital	Unappropriated profit/ (accumulated loss)	Fair value adjustment reserve	Sub Total	Long term loan from related party	Total
	--------- (R	u	p	e e	s) ---------	
Balance as at June 30, 2023	**15,600,000**	**1,219,122**	**-**	**16,819,122**	**4,000,000**	**20,819,122**
Loss after taxation	-	(3,409,108)	-	(3,409,108)	-	(3,409,108)
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(3,409,108)	-	(3,409,108)	-	(3,409,108)
Balance as at June 30, 2024	**15,600,000**	**(2,189,986)**	**-**	**13,410,014**	**4,000,000**	**17,410,014**
Profit after taxation	-	4,733,019	-	4,733,019	-	4,733,019
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	4,733,019	-	4,733,019	-	4,733,019
Balance as at June 30, 2025	**15,600,000**	**2,543,033**	**-**	**18,143,033**	**4,000,000**	**22,143,033**

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

Saima Qaiser
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

SAIMA QAISAR SECURITIES (PVT) LTD. ★

DIRECTOR

SAIMA QAISER SECURITIES (PVT) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

1 COMPANY AND ITS OPERATION

1.1 The company was incorporated as Private Limited Company on 29 March 2013 under repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now the Companies Act, 2017). It is principally engaged in business of brokerage, underwriting, buying and selling of stocks, shares, modaraba certificates, etc. The registered office of the company is situated at 23rd, 1st Floor, Taj Arcade, 73-Jail Road, Lahore. The company is holder of Trading Right Entitlement Certificate (TREC) of Pakistan Stock Exchange.

The company is holder of Trading Right Entitlement Certificate-TREC (Trade Only) of Pakistan Stock Exchange.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan. The accounting and reporting standards applicable in Pakistan comprise of:

- International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium Sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as notified under the Companies Act, 2017; and
- Provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017.

Where provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 differ from the IFRS for SMEs, the provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 have been followed.

2.2 BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policy notes.

2.3 FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

The financial statements are presented in Pakistani Rupee, which is the company's functional and presentation currency.

2.4 JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with approved accounting standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision 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 revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgments and estimates made by management that may have a significant risk of material adjustments to the financial statements in subsequent years are as follows:

- Useful lives, residual values and depreciation method of property and equipment
- Useful lives, residual values and amortization method of intangible assets
- Impairment loss of non- financial assets other than inventories
- Provision for doubtful account receivables
- Estimation of provisions
- Estimation of contingent liabilities
- Current income tax expense, provision for current tax and recognition of deferred tax asset

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

3.1 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses (if any).

Depreciation is charged on reducing balance method at the rates mentioned in the relevant notes to the financial statements. Depreciation on additions is charged for the number of days basis in which an asset is ready to use while no depreciation is charged for the day in which an asset is disposed off. Normal repair and maintenance is charged to revenue as and when incurred, while major renewals and replacements are capitalized. The useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed on a regular basis. The effect of any changes in estimate is accounted for on a prospective basis.

Gain or loss on disposal of property and equipment, if any is taken to the statement of profit or loss.

3.2 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets with finite useful life are stated at cost less amortization and 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 carrying value exceeds estimated recoverable amount, it is written down to estimated recoverable amount. The useful lives, residual values and amortization method are reviewed on a regular basis. The effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

3.2. Membership card 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.

3.2. 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.

Costs which enhance or extend the performance of computer software beyond its original specification and useful life is recognized as capital improvement and added to the original cost of the software.

Computer software and license costs are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and any identified impairment loss and amortization is charged based upon straight line method. Amortization on additions is charged for the numbers of days in which an asset is acquired while no amortization is charged for the month in which an asset is disposed off

Amortization is charged when asset is available for use until asset is disposed off.

3.3 METHOD OF PREPARATION OF CASH FLOW STATEMENT

The cash flow statement is prepared using indirect method.

3.4 FINANCIAL ASSETS

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at its fair value, which is normally the transaction price (including transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial assets and liabilities that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss) and subsequently at amortised cost less impairment, except for investments that are publicly traded or whose fair value can otherwise be measured reliably without undue cost or effort. Such investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets are derecognized when rights to cash flows from financial assets are settled or expired. Financial liabilities are derecognized when these are extinguished.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are off-set and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if the Institute has a legally enforceable right to set-off the recognized amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

3.5 OFF-SETTING OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

A financial asset and a financial liability is offset and the net amount is reported in the financial statements if the Company has a legally enforceable 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.

3.6 TRADE DEBTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade and other receivables are recognised and carried at transaction price less an allowance for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. The amount of the provision is recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Bad debts are written-off in the statement of profit or loss on identification.

The allowance for doubtful debts of the Company is based on the ageing analysis and management's continuous evaluation of the recoverability of the outstanding receivables. In assessing the ultimate realisation of these receivables, management considers, among other factors, the creditworthiness and the past collection history of each customer.

3.7 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash balances and call deposits. For the purpose of statement of cash flows; cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, bank balances and running finances.

3.8 BORROWINGS

Loans are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in finance costs.

In case the loan is interest-free or carries interest below the prevalent market rate, it is initially recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. The difference between the discounted present value and actual receipt is recognised as finance income. Subsequently, the interest-free loan is measured at amortized cost, using the effective Interest rate method, this involves unwinding of discount, such that at the repayment date, the carrying value of obligation equals the amount to be repaid. The unwinding of discount is included in finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

3.10 TAXATION

Current

The charge for current taxation is based on the taxable income for the year, determined in accordance with the prevailing law for taxation on income, using prevailing tax rates after taking into account tax credits and rebates available, if any. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability.

Deferred

Deferred tax is recognised using liability method, providing for temporary difference between the carrying amounts 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 realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using the tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The Company recognises a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits for the foreseeable future will be available against which the assets can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Levies

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.

3.11 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLE

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid, in the future for goods and services received and subsequently measured at amortized cost.

3.12 PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value using a pre-tax discount rate. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost in the statement of profit or loss.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

As the actual outflows can differ from estimates made for provisions due to changes in laws, regulations, public expectations, technology, prices and conditions, and can take place many years in the future, the carrying amounts of provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to take account of such changes. Any adjustments to the amount of previously recognised provision is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of cost of an asset.

3.13 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

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

3.14 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS AND TRANSLATION

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated to Pakistan Rupees at the exchanges rate ruling at the date of transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies at reporting date are translated into Pakistan Rupees at exchange rates ruling on that date. 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 recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

3.15 IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

The assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication that the assets are impaired. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised. The Company recognises the reversal immediately in the statement of profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with the revaluation model. Any reversal of an impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation increase.

3.16 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 and sales tax. Revenue is recognized on the following basis:

- Brokerage, consultancy and advisory fee, commission etc. are recognized as and when such services are provided, and thereby the performance obligations are satisfied.
- Profit on saving accounts, profit on exposure deposits and markup on marginal financing is recognized at effective yield on time proportion basis.
- Gains/(losses) arising on sale of investments are included in the statement of profit or loss account in the period in which they arise.
- Dividend income is recorded when the right to receive the dividend is established.
- Unrealised gains / (losses) arising on revaluation of securities classified as 'fair value through other comprehensive income' are included in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.
- Unrealised gains / (losses) arising on revaluation of securities classified as 'fair value through profit or loss' are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.
- Other revenues are recorded, as and when due, on accrual basis.

3.17 BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) for its shareholders. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, if any.

3.18 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions and contracts with the related parties are carried out at an arm's length price determined in accordance with comparable uncontrolled price method except reason disclosed in relevant note to the financial statements, if any. Transactions with related parties have been disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

3.19 TRADE DATE ACCOUNTING

All "regular way" purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade date, i.e. the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell an asset. Regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are those, the contract for which requires delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market.

4 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Particulars	Cost			Depreciation				W.D.V
	As at June 30, 2024	Additions/ (deletions)	As at June 30, 2025	Rate %	As at June 30, 2024	Charge for the year	As at June 30, 2025	As at June 30, 2025
	---Rupees---				---Rupees---			
OWNED								
Furniture and fittings	600,000	-	600,000	15	481,876	17,719	499,595	100,405
Office equipment	550,000	-	550,000	15	444,015	15,898	459,913	90,087
Computers	690,000	-	690,000	30	670,509	5,847	676,356	13,644
Electric equipment	386,550	-	386,550	15	313,315	10,985	324,300	62,250
	2,226,550	-	2,226,550		1,909,715	50,449	1,960,164	266,386

Particulars	Cost			Depreciation				W.D.V
	As at June 30, 2023	Additions/ (deletions)	As at June 30, 2024	Rate %	As at June 30, 2023	Charge for the year	As at June 30, 2024	As at June 30, 2024
	---*Rupees*---				---*Rupees*---			
OWNED								
Furniture and fittings	600,000	-	600,000	15	461,030	20,846	481,876	118,124
Office equipment	550,000	-	550,000	15	425,312	18,703	444,015	105,985
Computers	690,000	-	690,000	30	662,156	8,353	670,509	19,491
Electric equipment	386,550	-	386,550	15	300,391	12,924	313,315	73,235
	2,226,550	-	2,226,550		1,848,889	60,826	1,909,715	316,835

4.1 Depreciation has been allocated as under:

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Operating expenses	18	50,449	60,826
		50,449	60,826

		Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
5	**INTANGIBLE ASSETS**			
	Trading right entitlement certificate	5.1	2,500,000	2,500,000
	Right of room	5.2	2,969,614	2,969,614
			5,469,614	5,469,614

5.1 It represents Trading Right Entitlement Certificate (TREC) received from the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited without any additional payment, in lieu of TREC issued by the Lahore Stock Exchange Limited, surrendered on January 10, 2016 on the consequence of Scheme(s) of Integration approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan vide Order No. 01/2016 dated January 11, 2016 under regulation 6 (8) of the Stock Exchange (Corporatization, Demutualization and Integration) Regulations, 2012. This is carried at cost less accumulated impairment.

5.2 This includes rights of room against room # 213 in LSE building. The company is in the process of finalization of lease deed against the said room with LSE Financial Services Limited. However, the control and related rights had been transferred to the company.

6 LONG TERM INVESTMENTS

Quoted

Investment at fair value through profit or loss

		Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
	Investment in LSE Capital Limited and LSE venture Limited	6.1	10,869,107	5,611,482
			10,869,107	5,611,482
6.1	**Movement in fair value reserve:**			
	Opening balance		5,611,482	9,006,818
	Gain / (loss) on re-measurement of investment		5,257,625	(3,395,336)
			10,869,107	5,611,482

6.2 Particulars of shares are as follows:

	No. of shares	Value Rupees	Pledged Rupees	Pledged with
LSE Capital Limited	245,294	1,471,764	1,471,764	Pakistan Stock Exchange for BMC
LSE Venture Limited	842,811	9,397,343	9,397,332	
	1,088,105	10,869,107	10,869,096	

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
7 LONG TERM DEPOSITS			
Deposits with:			
Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited		100,000	100,000
		100,000	100,000
8 TRADE DEPOSITS, SHORT TERM PREPAYMENTS AND CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE WITH STATUTORY AUTHORITIES			
Deposits with:			
EClear Services Limited		108,575	219,229
Sales tax receivable		212,915	212,915
		321,490	432,144
9 TAX DEDUCTED AT SOURCE/ADVANCE INCOME TAX			
Opening balance		76,498	76,498
Deducted during the year			
Levies		208,030	63,211
		208,030	63,211
Adjustment made during the year			
Income taxes		-	-
Levies		(208,030)	(63,211)
		(208,030)	(63,211)
		76,498	76,498

		Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
10	**CASH AND BANK BALANCES**			
	These were held as under:			
	In hand		795,069	969,143
	Cash at bank			
	In current accounts;			
	Pertaining to brokerage house		5,355,848	5,183,840
	Pertaining to clients		69,336	69,336
			5,425,184	5,253,176
			6,220,253	6,222,319
11	**SHARE CAPITAL**			
	Authorized			
	300,000 (2024: 300,000) ordinary shares of Rs.100 each		30,000,000	30,000,000
	Issued, subscribed and paid up			
	156,000 (2024: 156,000) ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid in cash		15,600,000	15,600,000

11.1 Pattern of Shareholding:

Categories of shareholders	% age of shares held		Number of shares held	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Individuals				
Chief Executive				
Mrs. Saima Qaiser	98.72%	98.72%	154,000	154,000
Directors				
Mr. Afzal Hussain	0.64%	0.64%	1,000	1,000
Mr. Muhammad Ehsan Ullah	0.64%	0.64%	1,000	1,000
	100%	100%	156,000	156,000

11.2 There is no variation in the voting rights of the shareholders.

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
12 LONG TERM LOAN FROM RELATED PARTY			
Loan from Mrs. Saima Qaiser-CEO	**12.1**	4,000,000	4,000,000

12.1 This represents interest free and un-secured loan obtained from the Chief Executive of the company. This loan is subordinated to all other debts of the company and is payable at discretion of the company.

13 DEFERRED TAXATION

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Deferred credits/(debits) arising due to:		
Accelerated tax depreciation	-	(5)
Brought forward losses	(133,442)	(316,378)
Provincial workers' welfare fund payable	(6)	-
Unrealized gain on long term investment	815,183	561,148
Deferred tax asset not recognised	133,448	316,383
	815,183	561,148
Balance as at July 01,	561,148	1,125,852
Add: (Reversal)/charge for the year in profit or loss	254,035	(564,704)
	815,183	561,148

13.1 At year end, net deductible temporary differences and taxable losses which resulted in a net deferred tax asset of Rs. 133,448 (2024: Rs. 316,383). However, deferred tax asset has not been recognized in these financial statements being prudent.The management is of the view that recognition of deferred tax asset shall be reassessed as at June 30, 2026.

13.2 Business losses would expire as follows:

Accounting year to which business loss relates	Amount of business losses Rupees	Accounting year in which business loss will expire
2020	33	2026
2021	1,637	2027

13.3 Depreciation losses with no limit to expire are as follows:

Accounting year to which depreciation loss relates	Amount of depreciation losses Rupees
2017	279,875
2019	178,601

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
14 DEPOSITS, ACCRUED LIABILITIES AND ADVANCES			
Accrued expenses		261,230	333,388
15 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLE			
Punjab workers welfare fund payable		103,902	-
16 PROVISION FOR TAXATION AND LEVIES			
Opening balance		-	-
Provision for the year in respect of income taxes and levies	**23.1**	208,030	63,211
Adjustment made during the year	9	(208,030)	(63,211)
		-	-

17 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

17.1 The Trustees of LSE MCF Trust and LSE TCF Trust have given guarantee amounting Rs. 5.00 million to Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX) on behalf of the company for meeting the Base Minimum Capital requirements.

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
18 DIRECT COST			
Pakistan Stock Exchange expenses		499,064	230,647
		499,064	230,647

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
19 OPERATING EXPENSES			
Staff salaries and benefits		250,000	202,000
Communication expenses		155,788	142,155
Repair and maintenance		242,546	113,146
Auditor's remuneration	**19.1**	73,500	73,500
Fee and subscription		74,085	114,075
Depreciation	**4**	50,449	60,826
Miscellaneous		-	170
		846,368	705,872

19.1 Auditor's remuneration

The audit fee included in the financial statements is as follows:

Amin, Mudassar & Co. Chartered Accountants	**Note**	**2025 Rupees**	**2024 Rupees**
Statutory audit		73,500	73,500
		73,500	73,500

20 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

Loss on remeasurement of investments		-	3,395,336
Provincial workers' welfare fund		103,902	-
		103,902	3,395,336

21 FINANCE COST

Bank charges		70	151

22 LEVIES

Final tax		208,030	63,211
		208,030	63,211

22.1 This represents portion of mnimum taxes/alternative/final taxes paid under the provision of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, representing levies in the financial statements.

	Note	**2025 Rupees**	**2024 Rupees**
23 TAXATION			
Income tax:			
-Current		-	-
-Deferred		254,035	(564,704)
		254,035	(564,704)

23.1 Tax breakup current tax charged under applicable income tax law and its categorization as 'Income Tax' and 'Levies' is as follows:

	Note	**2025 Rupees**	**2024 Rupees**
Classified as:			
Income tax		-	-
Levies		208,030	63,211
		208,030	63,211

23.2 Income tax assessment of the Company have been finalized up to tax year 2024 on the basis of returns filed as the company did not receive any correspondence from the income tax department (FBR) in this respect.

23.3 No numeric tax rate reconciliation was presented in the financial statements for the current and previous year as the company was either liable to pay tax under final tax regime or minimum tax u/s 113 of Income Tax Ordinance 2001.

24 EARNINGS PER SHARE- BASIC AND DILUTED

	2025	2024
(Loss)/profit for the year-Rupees	4,733,019	(3,409,108)
Weighted Average Number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year-Numbers	156,000	156,000
Earnings per share-Rupees	30.34	(21.85)

25 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

	2025	2024
	(Number)	
Total number of employees at the end of year	2	2
Average number of employees during the year	2	2
Number of executives	-	-

26 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Financial assets and financial liabilities			
Financial assets			
At fair value through profit or loss			
Long term investment		10,869,107	5,611,482
At amortised cost			
Long term deposits		100,000	100,000
Trade deposits and other receivables		108,575	219,229
Cash and bank balances		6,220,253	6,222,319
		6,428,828	6,541,548
Financial liabilities			
At amortized cost			
Deposits, accrued liabilities and advances		261,230	257,730
		261,230	257,730

27 CORRESPONDING FIGURES

The corresponding figures have been rearranged and reclassified, wherever considered necessary, for the purposes of comparison and better presentation. However, there is no major reclassification to report at the reporting date.

28 GENERAL

Figures have been rounded off to the nearest of rupee.

29 DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE

These financial statements were authorized for issue on 01 NOV 2025 by the Board of Directors of the Company.

Saima Qaiser
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

SAIMA QAISAR SECURITIES (PVT) LTD.

DIRECTOR