M/S Saima Qaiser Securities (Private) Limited

Statement of Financial Position

As at December 31, 2022 (Half Yearly)

DESCRIPTION	Note	Un-Audited Dec. 31, 2022 Rupees	Audited June 30,2022 Rupees
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets (Fixed Assets):			
Property & Equipments	4	406,476	451,326
Intengible Assets	5	5,469,614	5,469,614
Long Term Investments	6	14,633,638	15,832,971
Long Term Deposits	7	100,000	100,000
		20,609,727	21,853,911
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade Deposits, Short Term payments and current account balance	8	433,787	446,987
Cash and bank Balances	9	6,944,988	7,174,628
		7,378,775	7,621,615
TOTAL ASSETS		**27,988,503**	**29,475,526**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Share Capital	10	15,600,000	15,600,000
Accumolated Loss		(6,339,634)	(6,062,445)
Fair value adjustment Reserve		14,633,638	15,832,971
		23,894,003	25,370,526
Long term Loan from Director	11	4,000,000	4,000,000
		27,894,003	29,370,526
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deffered Taxation	12	-	-
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deposits, accrued liabilities and advances	13	94,500	105,000
Trade and Other Payables	14	-	-
Provision for Taxations		-	-
		94,500	105,000
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	15	-	-
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**27,988,503**	**29,475,526**

Saima Qaiser

Chief Executive

SAIMA QAISAR SECURITIES (PVT) LTD.

M/S Saima Qaiser Securities (Private) Limited
Statement of Profit Or Loss
For the Period December 31, 2022 (Half Yearly)

		Un-Audited	Audited
DESCRIPTION	**Note**	**Dec. 31, 2022**	June 30,2022
		Rupees	Rupees
Dividend income		421,988	632,981
Profit on saving account		-	6,824
		421,988	639,805
Direct Cost	16	98,147	73,213
		323,841	566,592
Operating Expenses	17	537,732	1,073,420
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS		(213,891)	(506,828)
Financial Cost	18	-	202
LOSS BEFORE TAXATION		(213,891)	(507,030)
Taxation	19	63,298	95,032
LOSS FOR THE PERIOD		(277,189)	(602,062)
Earning per share- Basic and Diluted	20	**(1.78)**	**(3.86)**

Saima Qaiser

Chief Executive

SAIMA QAISAR SECURITIES (PVT) LTD.

M/S Saima Qaiser Securities (Private) Limited

Statement of Comprehensive income

For the Period December 31, 2022 (Half Yearly)

DESCRIPTION	Note	Un-Audited Dec. 31, 2022 Rupees	Audited June 30,2022 Rupees
Loss During the period/year		(277,189)	(602,062)
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to P&L account		-	-
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to P&L account:			
Gain on revaluation of available for sale investment		(1,199,333)	(2,278,733)
Other comprehensive income during the period/year		(1,199,333)	(2,278,733)
Total Comprehensive income/(loss)		(1,476,523)	(2,880,795)

Chief Executive

SAIMA QAISAR SECURITIES (PVT.) LTD.

M/S Saima Qaiser Securities (Private) Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Period December 31, 2022 (Half Yearly)

DESCRIPTION	Paid up Capital	Accumulated Profit/(Loss)	Fair Value Adjustment Reserve	Sub Total	Long Term Loan	Total
Balance as at June 30, 2021 (Audited)	15,600,000	(5,460,383)	18,111,704	28,251,321	4,000,000	32,251,321
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
share deposit money received during year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss after Taxation	-	(602,062)	-	(602,062)	-	(602,062)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(2,278,733)	(2,278,733)	-	(2,278,733)
Total Comprehensive income for year	-	(602,062)	(2,278,733)	(2,880,795)	-	(2,880,795)
Balance as at June 30, 2022 (Audited)	**15,600,000**	**(6,062,445)**	**15,832,971**	**25,370,526**	**4,000,000**	**29,370,526**
Shares Issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss after taxation	-	(277,189)		(277,189)	-	(277,189)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(1,199,333)	(1,199,333)	-	(1,199,333)
Total Comprehensive income for year	-	(277,189)	(1,199,333)	(1,476,523)	-	(1,476,523)
Loan received during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31,2022 (Un-Audited)	**15,600,000**	**(6,339,634)**	**14,633,638**	**23,894,003**	**4,000,000**	**27,894,003**

Saima Qaiser

Chief Executive

SAIMA QAISAR SECURITIES (PVT) LTD.

M/S Saima Qaiser Securities (Private) Limited
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Period December 31, 2022 (Half Yearly)

DESCRIPTION	Note	Un-Audited Dec. 31, 2022 Rupees	Audited June 30,2022 Rupees
CASH FLOW FORM OPEARTING ACTIVITIES			
Loss before taxation		(213,891)	(507,030)
Adjustments of items not involving movements of cash:			
Depreciation		44,851	89,675
Impairment on TREC			-
Amortization		-	-
		44,851	89,675
Operating cash flow Before Working Capital changes		(169,040)	(417,355)
(INCREASE)/DECREASE IN WORKING CAPITAL			
(Increase) / Decrease in current assets:			
Accounts Receivables		-	-
Trade deposits and Short term prepayments		13,198	(144,684)
Deposit , Accrued Liabilities & Advances		(10,500)	(28,250)
Trade & Other Payable		-	(66,727)
		2,698	(239,661)
		(166,342)	(657,016)
CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS			
Tax Paid		(63,298)	(95,971)
Net Cash Flows From Operating Activities		(229,640)	(752,987)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Fixed Capital Expenditure		-	-
Long Term Deposits		-	400,000
Net Cash Flows From Investing Activities		-	400,000
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Share issued for each		-	-
Short term borrowings		-	-
Share deposit money		-	-
long term loan		-	-
Net cash Flow from Financing Activities		-	-
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(229,640)	(352,987)
Cash And Cash Equivalents At The Begning Of The Year/Period		7,174,628	7,527,615
Cash And Cash Equivalents At The End Of The Year/Period	A	**6,944,988**	**7,174,628**

Saima Qaiser

Chief Executive

SAIMA QAISAR SECURITIES (PVT) LTD.

1 COMPANY AND ITS OPERATION

1.1 The company was incorporated as Private Limited Company on 29 March 2013 under the now Companies Act, 2017. It is principally engaged in busuness of brokerage, underwriting, buying and selling of stocks, shares, modaraba certificates, etc. The registered office of the company is situated at 17-Badar Centre, 86 Railway Road Lahore. The company is holder of Trading Right Entitlement Certificate (TREC) 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
- Valuation of investment in ordinary shares of LSE Financial Services Limited
- 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 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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 month in which an asset is acquired while no depreciation is charged for the month 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 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.

3.2.1 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.

3.2.2 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 amortized through reducing balance method.

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

3.3 FINANCIAL ASSETS

Financial assets are classified in the following categories: Held-to-maturity, at fair value through profit or loss, available-for-sale and loans and receivables. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

3.3.1 Held to Maturity

The investments with fixed maturity, if any, that the company has to positive intent and ability to hold to maturity. Held to maturity investments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs and are subsequently stated at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method less impairment, if any. These are classified as current and non-current assets in accordance with nature of investment.

3.3.2 **At fair value through profit or loss**

Investments classified as held for trading are included in the category of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss . These are listed securities that are acquired principally for the purpose of generating a profit from short term fluctuations in price or dealer's margin.

All investments are initially recognized at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given excluding acquisition charges with the investment. After initial recognition, investments are measured at their fair values. Unrealized gains and losses on investments are recognized in profit or loss of the period.

Fair values of these securities representing listed equity and debt securities are determined by reference to stock exchange quoted market prices at the close of the business on reporting date.

3.3.3 **Available-for-sale**

Investments which are intended to be held for an undefined period of time but may be sold in response to the need for liquidity or changes in interest rates are classified as available-for-sale.

Subsequent to initial recognition at cost, these are premeasured at fair value. The Company uses latest stock exchange quotations to determine the fair value of its quoted investments whereas fair value of investments in un-quoted companies is determined by applying the appropriate valuation techniques. Gains or losses on available-for-sale investments are recognized directly in other comprehensive income until the investments are sold or disposed-off, or until the investments are determined to be impaired, at that time cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income, is re-classified from equity to profit or loss as re-classification adjustment.

3.3.3 **Loans and Receivables**

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than twelve months after the reporting date, which are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables comprise trade debts, loans, advances, deposits, other receivable and cash and bank balances in the statement of financial position.

3.4 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Financial liabilities are initially measured at cost, which is the fair value, of the consideration given and subsequently carried at amortized cost using effective interest rate method.

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.

3.9 TAXATION

Current

Provision for current taxation is based on taxable income at the applicable rates of taxation after taking into account tax credits, brought forward losses, accelerated depreciation allowances and any minimum limits imposed by the taxation laws.

Deferred

Deferred tax is recognized using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for the financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax asset is recognized for all the deductible temporary differences only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset may be utilized. Deferred tax asset is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all the taxable temporary differences.

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 income statement, 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.

3.10 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

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.

3.11 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.

3.12 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.

3.13 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 profit or loss .

3.14 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.

3.15 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 profit or loss 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.

3.16 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.

3.17 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 permitted by the regulatory authorities or 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.

3.18 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.

M/S Saima Qaiser Securities (Private) Limited
Notes to the Accounts
For the Period December 31, 2022 (Half Yearly)

4 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENTS

SR NO.	PARTICULARS	COST			Rate %	DEPRECIATION			WRITTEN DOWN VALUE 31.12.2019
		AS ON 01.07.2022	ADDITION (DELETION)	AS ON 31.12.2022		AS ON 01.07.2022	FOR THE YEAR	AS ON 31.12.2022	
1	FURNITURE & FITTINGS	600,000	-	600,000	15%	436,506	12,262	448,768	151,232
2	OFFICE EQUIPMENTS	550,000	-	550,000	30%	403,308	22,004	425,312	124,688
3	COMPUTERS	690,000	-	690,000	15%	650,223	2,983	653,206	36,794
4	ELECTRIC EQUIPMENTS	386,550	-	386,550	15%	285,186	7,602	292,788	93,762
	TOTAL	**2,226,550**	**-**	**2,226,550**		**1,775,223**	**44,851**	**1,820,074**	**406,476**

Chief Executive

SAIMA QAISAR SECURITIES (PVT) LTD.

M/S Saima Qaiser Securities (Private) Limited

Notes to the Accounts

For the Period December 31, 2022 (Half Yearly)

	Note	Un-Audited 31-Dec-22 Rupees	Audited 30-Jun-22 Rupees
5 INTENGIBLE ASSETS			
Trading Right entitilement Certificate (TREC)	5.1	2,500,000	2,500,000
Right of room	5.2	2,969,614	2,969,614
Software	5.3	-	-
		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 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. The TREC is pledged/mortgaged with the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited as collateral for running the brokerage business.

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 Limted. However, the control and related rights had been transferred to the company.

5.3 This represents fully amortized software.

6 LONG TERM INVESTMENTS

	31-Dec-22	30-Jun-22
Available for sale investment		
Cost as at July 01	15,832,971	18,111,704
fair Value adjustment	(1,199,333)	(2,278,733)
Balance as at Dec.31	14,633,638	15,832,971

7 LONG TERM DEPOSITS

	31-Dec-22	30-Jun-22
National Clearing Company	-	-
Central Depository Company	100,000	100,000
	100,000	100,000

SAIMA QAISAR SECURITIES (PVT.) LTD.

	Note	Un-Audited 31-Dec-22 Rupees	Audited 30-Jun-22 Rupees
8 TRADE DEPOSITS, SHORT TERM PREPAYMENTS AND CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE WITH STATUTORY AUTHORITIES			
Eclear Services Limited		232,163	232,163
National Clearing Company		-	-
Sales Tax receivable		138,326	138,326
Tax deducted at source		63,298	76,498
		433,787	446,987
9 CASH AND BANK BALANCES			
Cash in hand		855,752	416,607
Cash at Banks- Current accounts		6,089,236	6,758,021
		6,944,988	7,174,628
10 SHARE CAPITAL			
Authorized			
300,000 ordinary shares of Rs.100/-each		30,000,000	30,000,000
Issued, subscribed and Paid up			
156,000 ordinary shares of Rs.100-each issued during the year		15,600,000	15,600,000
11 LONG TERM LOANS			
From related parties			
Ms. Saima Qaiser - Chief Executive		4,000,000	4,000,000
12 DEFERRED TAXATION			
Deferred credits/(debts) arising due to:			
Accelerated tax depreciation		(81)	(61)
Brought forward losses		(589,146)	(620,154)
		(589,227)	(620,215)
Balance as at July 01,		-	-
Add: charges/(reversal) for the year			-
		-	-
13 DEPOSITS, ACCURED LIABILITED AND ADVANCES			
Accrued Expenses		94,500	105,000
		94,500	105,000

Saima Qaiser

SAIMA QAISAR SECURITIES (PVT) LTD

	Note	Un-Audited 31-Dec-22 Rupees	Audited 30-Jun-22 Rupees
14 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES			
Creditors for sale of shares on behalf of clients		-	-
		-	-
15 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS			
Contingencies and Commitments are Rs.nil.			
16 DIRECT COST			
National Clearing Company Trade Fee		-	8,468
Central Depository Company Charges		38,221	3,983
Pakistan Stock Exchange expenses		59,926	60,762
		98,147	73,213
17 OPERATING EXPENSES			
Staff salaries and benefits		247,500	495,000
Rent, rates and taxes		7,805	15,610
Communication expnses		88,216	97,314
Repair & Maintenance Charges		99,360	243,651
Auditor's Remuneration		-	70,000
Fee and subscription		50,000	62,170
Depreciation		44,851	89,675
Insurance		-	-
Others		-	-
		537,732	**1,073,420**
18 FINANCE COST			
Bank charges		-	202
		-	202
19 TAXATION			
Income tax- Current		63,298	95,032
Defrred		-	-
		63,298	95,032
20 EARNING/(LOSS) PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED			
Loss For the Year		(277,189)	(602,062)
Weighted avareage number of ordinary shares outstanding during the the year-Number		156,000	156,000
Earning/(Loss) Per Share - Basic And Diluted		(1.78)	(3.86)

SAIMA QAISAR SECURITIES (PVT) LTD.

	Note	Un-Audited 31-Dec-22 Rupees	Audited 30-Jun-22 Rupees
21 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES			
Total number of employees at the during / end of the year		2	2
		2	2
28 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY			
Financial assets and Financial Liabilities			
Financial assets			
Financial instruments -avaialable for sale			
Long Term investment		14,633,638	15,832,971
Trade Deposits		232,163	232,163
Long term deposits		100,000	100,000
Cash & Bank Balance		6,944,988	7,174,628
		7,044,988	7,506,791
Financial Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities at amortized cost			
Deposits, Accured Liabilited And Advances		94,500	105,000
Trade and other payables		-	-
		94,500	105,000

Chief Executive

SAIMA QAISAR SECURITIES (PVT) LTD.