REANDA

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ACM GOLD (PRIVATE) LIMITED ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of **ACM Gold (Private) Limited** which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2024, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of cash flows, the statement of changes in equity, 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 and other comprehensive income, the statement of cash flows and 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, 2024, 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 Auditors' 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 auditors' report thereon.

RHZASRCO

Reanda Haroon Zakaria Aamir Salman Rizwan & Company
Chartered Accountants

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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.

The Board of Directors is 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 is deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980.

e) The Company was in compliance with the relevant requirements of the Futures Brokers (Licensing and Operations Regulations), 2018, as at the date on which the statement of financial position was prepared.

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

ACM GOLD (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT JUNE 30, 2024

	Note	*2024 Rupees*	*2023 Rupees*
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property and equipment	4	**941,077**	537,927
Intangible assets	5	**1,900,000**	1,900,000
Investment property	6	**18,200,000**	18,200,000
Long-term advances and deposits	7	**5,750,000**	5,750,000
Deferred taxation	8	-	-
		26,791,077	26,387,927
Current Assets			
Commission receivable - considered good		**1,130,000**	322,159
Short-term deposits	9	**1,107,141**	997,607
Short-term investments	10	**5,024,953**	-
Loans, prepayments and other receivables	11	**3,642,147**	3,103,915
Bank balances	12	**626,852**	350,724
		11,531,093	4,774,405
Total Assets		**38,322,170**	31,162,332
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share Capital and Reserves			
Authorized Capital			
4,100,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each		**41,000,000**	41,000,000
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	13	**37,000,000**	37,000,000
Accumulated losses		**(12,463,200)**	(13,249,783)
		24,536,800	23,750,217
Non-Current Liabilities			
Payable against office rooms	14	**3,250,000**	3,250,000
Current Liabilities			
Accrued and other payables	15	**1,728,332**	1,203,076
Short-term borrowings	16	**8,641,013**	2,924,195
Income tax payable		**166,025**	34,844
		10,535,370	4,162,115
Contingencies and Commitments	17		
Total Equity and Liabilities		**38,322,170**	31,162,332

The annexed notes from 1 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive *Director*

ACM GOLD (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Note	*2024 Rupees*	*2023 Rupees Restated*
Commission income - net	18	**14,129,322**	6,956,671
Operating and administrative expenses	19	**(13,625,938)**	(11,745,423)
Operating income / (loss)		**503,384**	(4,788,752)
Other income	20	**497,451**	385,844
Other charges	21	**(20,017)**	-
Profit / (loss) before levies and taxation		**980,818**	(4,402,908)
Levy	22	**(194,235)**	(75,398)
Profit / (loss) before taxation		**786,583**	(4,478,306)
Taxation	23	-	-
Profit / (loss) after taxation		**786,583**	(4,478,306)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		**786,583**	(4,478,306)

The annexed notes from 1 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive *Director*

ACM GOLD (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Description	***Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Capital***	***Accumulated Losses***	***Total Shareholders' Equity***
		-Rupees-	
Balance as at June 30, 2022	37,000,000	(8,771,477)	28,228,523
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(4,478,306)	(4,478,306)
Balance as at June 30, 2023	**37,000,000**	**(13,249,783)**	**23,750,217**
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	**786,583**	**786,583**
Balance as at June 30, 2024	**37,000,000**	**(12,463,200)**	**24,536,800**

The annexed notes from 1 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive *Director*

ACM GOLD (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Note	2024 Rupees	2023 Rupees
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit / (loss) before levies and taxation		**980,818**	(4,402,908)
Adjustment for:			
Depreciation	4.1	**354,009**	268,605
Gain on disposal of assets	20	**-**	(59,756)
Cash inflows / (outflows) before working capital changes		**1,334,827**	(4,194,059)
Working capital changes			
(Increase) / decrease in current assets			
Commission receivable		**(807,841)**	171,278
Short-term deposits		**(109,534)**	(331,674)
Loans, prepayments and other receivables		**(538,232)**	1,141,778
Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities			
Accrued and other payables		**525,256**	(271,913)
		(930,351)	709,469
Cash generated from / (used in) operations		**404,476**	(3,484,590)
Income taxes and levies paid		**(63,054)**	(75,126)
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities		**341,422**	(3,559,716)
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditure incurred	4.1	**(757,159)**	(459,500)
Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets		**-**	61,000
Investment in mutual fund units - net	10	**(5,024,953)**	-
Net cash used in investing activities		**(5,782,112)**	(398,500)
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Loan received from the Director - net		**5,716,818**	2,924,195
Net cash generated from from financing activities		**5,716,818**	2,924,195
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		**276,128**	(1,034,021)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	12	**350,724**	1,384,745
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	12	**626,852**	350,724

The annexed notes from 1 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive *Director*

1 LEGAL STATUS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

ACM Gold (Private) Limited was incorporated in Pakistan as a private limited company on June 30, 2009 under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now the Companies Act, 2017). The registered office of the Company is situated at Office no. 01, 2nd floor, G - 21/22, Scheme 05, Block 08, Clifton, Karachi. The Company's principal business is trading and brokerage of listed commodities, underwriting and making other investments. The Company is a corporate member of Pakistan Mercantile Exchange Limited.

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. Accounting and reporting standards applicable in Pakistan comprise of International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Sized Entities issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) (here-in-after referred to as the IFRS for SMEs) as notified under the Companies Act, 2017 (the Act) and provisions of and directives issued under the Act. Where provisions of and directives issued under the Act differ from the IFRS for SMEs, the provisions or directives issued under the Act have been followed.

2.2 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as otherwise mentioned in the notes to the financial statements. Further, accrual basis of accounting has been followed except for cash flow statement.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

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

2.4 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

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

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

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

Judgments made by management in the application of approved accounting standard as, applicable in Pakistan, that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material judgment in the next year are as follows: -

Property and equipment, investment property and intangible assets

The Company's management determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortization charge for its non current assets. This also includes estimating the residual values and depreciable lives. Further, the Company reviews the value of the assets for possible impairment on an annual basis. Any change in the estimates in future years might affect the carrying amounts of the respective items of fixed assets and intangible assets with a corresponding affect on the depreciation / amortization charge and impairment.

Commission, loans and other receivables

The Company reviews its receivables against any provision required for any doubtful balances on an on-going basis. The provision is made while taking into consideration expected recoveries, if any.

Income taxes

In making the estimates for income taxes currently payable by the Company, the management looks at the current income tax law and the decisions of appellate authorities on certain issues in the past.

3 *MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION*

3.1 *Property and equipment*

These are initially recognized at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition these are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Depreciation on fixed assets is charged to income by applying straight line method at the rates specified in the relevant note. Depreciation is charged from the day when the depreciable asset is available for the intended use till the day preceding the day of disposal.

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 entity and its cost can be reliably measured. Cost incurred to replace an item of property and equipment is capitalized and the asset so replaced is retired from use and its carrying amount is derecognized. Normal repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Gains and losses on disposal of assets, if any, are taken to the statement of profit or loss.

The carrying values of fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when event or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets are written down to their recoverable amount.

3.2 *Intangible assets*

An intangible asset is recognized as an asset it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the cost of such asset can be measured reliably.

3.2.1 Trading license

It is stated at cost less impairment, if any. It is not amortized due to the fact that it has an indefinite useful life which cannot be ascertained as it is unknown that how long the Company will hold the license. The carrying amount is reviewed at each reporting date to assess whether it is in excess of its recoverable amount, which is taken as higher of fair value less cost to sell and value in use. where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, it is written down to its recoverable amount.

3.2.2 Computer software

These are initially stated at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition these are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any.

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 asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance expenses are charged to profit or loss during the financial year in which they are incurred.

Amortization on computer software is charged to income by applying the straight line method at the rates specified in the relevant note. Amortization is charged from the day when the asset is available for the intended use till the day preceding the day of derecognition.

Intangible assets are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the same are impaired. Costs associated with maintaining assets are recognized as an expense in the period in which these are incurred. Gains and losses on disposal, if any, of assets are included in income currently.

3.3 Investment property

Investment property is the property held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in supply of services or for administrative purpose.

Land which is held for rate appreciation is classified under investment property. It is carried at its respective cost, under the cost model less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The carrying values of investment property are reviewed for impairment when event or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets are written down to their recoverable amount.

3.4 Deposits

These are carried at the amount originally paid, which is the fair value of the consideration to be received / adjusted in future.

3.5 Commission and other receivables

Commission and other receivable are carried at original invoice amount less provision made for doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts of the year end. Receivable considered irrecoverable are written off to the profit or loss.

3.6 Loans and prepayment

Loans are stated at the amounts originally disbursed. Provision is made for the loans considered doubtful. Balance considered irrecoverable are written off.

Prepayments are carried at nominal amounts which is the value to be adjusted in future.

3.7 Financial instruments

All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at the time when the company become the party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. These are initially measured at cost which is the fair value of the consideration agreed upon and subsequently measured at fair value or amortized cost as the case may be. The Company derecognizes the financial assets and financial liabilities when it ceases to be a party to such contractual provisions of the instruments. Any gain or loss on the recognition or derecognition of financial assets and liabilities is taken to the statement of profit or loss.

3.8 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial asset and financial liability is set off 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 realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Corresponding income on assets and charge on liability is also offset.

3.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at cost. For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise of bank balance in current accounts.

3.10 Accrued and other payables

These are carried at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for the goods and / or services received, whether or not billed to the Company. Liabilities are written back and recognized as other income when these are considered to be no longer payable.

3.11 Borrowing cost

Borrowing cost are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit or loss in the period in which these are incurred.

3.12 Levies and taxation

Taxation comprises of current and deferred tax. It is recognized in the profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to the items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or in equity, in which case it is recognized there.

Current tax and levies

Income tax expense for the year, determined in accordance with the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, is recognized as current to the extent it is based on taxable income at the current rate of taxation after taking into account tax credit available, if any. Any excess, representing tax determined on the basis other than taxable income, e.g. taxes under FTR / MTR regime, ACT, etc., are recognized as an expense and termed as levies in the profit or loss.

However, if the tax expense is determined on the basis of minimum tax on turnover or ACT, while the management expects that the available credit may not be realizable / adjustable in future tax years, then the tax expense determined on the basis of minimum tax or ACT, will be recognized as the levy in the profit or loss.

Deferred

Deferred income tax is provided using the liability method for all temporary differences at the balance sheet date between tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or the settlement of the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, using the tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax asset is recognized for all deductible temporary differences and carry forward of unused tax losses, if any, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit for the foreseeable future will be available against which such temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized.

3.12.1 *Change in accounting policy*

During the year, the Institute of Chartered Accountant of Pakistan (ICAP) has withdrawn the Technical Release 27 "IAS 12, Income Taxes (Revised 2012)" and issued guidance - "IAS 12 Application Guidance on Accounting for Minimum Taxes and Final Taxes" in the light of IFRS. The said guidance explains the recognition of income taxes paid on the basis other than on taxable income to be shown separately as a levy under IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" and IFRIC 21 "Levies", which were previously being recognized as 'Income tax'.

The Company has accounted for the effects of these changes in accounting policy retrospectively under IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" and the corresponding figures have been restated in these financial statements. There has been no effect on the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows as a result of this change. The effects of restatements are as follows:

	Had there been no change in the accounting policy	***Effect of change in accounting policy***	***After incorporating the effects of change in accounting policy***
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024			
Levy	**-**	**(194,235)**	**(194,235)**
Profit / (loss) before tax	**980,818**	**(194,235)**	**786,583**
Taxation	**(194,235)**	**194,235**	**-**
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023			
Levy	-	(75,398)	(75,398)
Loss before tax	(4,402,908)	(75,398)	(4,478,306)
Taxation	(75,398)	75,398	-

3.13 *Revenue recognition*

Revenue from brokerage services

- The Company follows trade date accounting for recording its transactions. Brokerage commission is recorded when brokerage services have been rendered to the customer and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.

Other income

- Profit on margin deposits with PMEX is recognized on a time proportionate basis at the applicable effective interest rate.

- Gain on sale of fixed assets is recorded when title is transferred in favor of the transferee.

- Gain / (loss) arising on disposal of investments or redemption of mutual fund units are recognized in profit or loss on the date when the transaction takes place.

- Other income is recognized on occurrence of transactions on accrual basis.

4 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

4.1 Operating fixed assets

Particulars	Owned Assets					Total
	Furniture	Electric equipment	Office equipment	Computers	Vehicle	
	Rupees					
Year ended June 30, 2024						
Opening net book value	**34,853**	-	-	**215,086**	**287,988**	**537,927**
Addition during the year	-	-	-	**757,159**	-	**757,159**
Depreciation charge for the year	**(34,853)**	-	-	**(209,731)**	**(109,425)**	**(354,009)**
Closing net book value as on June 30, 2024	-	-	-	**762,514**	**178,563**	**941,077**
As at June 30, 2024						
Cost	**417,048**	**83,000**	**242,071**	**1,695,722**	**984,500**	**3,422,341**
Accumulated depreciation	**(417,048)**	**(83,000)**	**(242,071)**	**(933,208)**	**(805,937)**	**(2,481,264)**
Closing net book value as on June 30, 2024	-	-	-	**762,514**	**178,563**	**941,077**
Year ended June 30, 2023						
Opening net book value	72,708	-	-	20,849	254,719	348,276
Addition during the year	-	-	-	297,500	162,000	459,500
Disposals						
Cost	-	-	-	167,000	99,500	266,500
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	(167,000)	(98,256)	(265,256)
	-	-	-	-	1,244	1,244
Depreciation charge for the year	(37,855)	-	-	(103,263)	(127,488)	(268,605)
Closing net book value as on June 30, 2023	34,853	-	-	215,086	290,475	540,414
As at June 30, 2023						
Cost	417,048	83,000	242,071	938,563	984,500	2,665,182
Accumulated depreciation	(382,195)	(83,000)	(242,071)	(723,477)	(696,512)	(2,127,255)
Closing net book value as on June 30, 2023	34,853	-	-	215,086	287,988	537,927
Rate of depreciation (%)	**10%**	**10%**	**10%**	**30%**	**15%**	

4.2 The cost of fully depreciated assets as on the reporting date is Rs. 1,638,182 (2023: Rs.1,216,634).

5 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Description	Cost			Accumulated amortization			Written down value as at June 30, 2024	Rate %
	As at July 1, 2023	Additions	As at June 30, 2024	As at July 1, 2023	For the year	As at June 30, 2024		
	Rupees							
Owned								
Trading license - PMEX	1,900,000	-	1,900,000	-	-	-	1,900,000	
Computer software	29,000	-	29,000	29,000	-	29,000	-	20
Rupees 2024	**1,929,000**	-	**1,929,000**	**29,000**	-	**29,000**	**1,900,000**	
Rupees 2023	1,929,000	-	1,929,000	29,000	-	29,000	1,900,000	

	Note	2024 Rupees	2023 Rupees
6 *INVESTMENT PROPERTY*	6.1	**18,200,000**	18,200,000

6.1 The Company acquired 20 plots of 125 yards each at the cost of Rs. 650,000 each and 02 plots of 500 yards each at the rate of Rs. 2.6 million each, located at Naval Anchorage Housing, Gwadar, Baluchistan, for rate appreciation, therefore, recognized as investment property. These are provisionally allotted in the name of Mr. Basit Ahmed Khan, Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

7 *LONG-TERM ADVANCES AND DEPOSITS*	Note	2024 Rupees	2023 Rupees
Advance against office premises			
To NCEL Building Management Limited		**5,000,000**	5,000,000
Deposit			
With Pakistan Mercantile Exchange Limited		**750,000**	750,000
		5,750,000	5,750,000

8 *DEFERRED TAXATION*

This comprises of the following:

	Note	2024 Rupees	2023 Rupees
Deductible temporary differences			
Accelerated tax depreciation		**48,547**	85,703
Available tax losses		**4,240,585**	6,710,681
Minimum tax credit		**365,498**	326,080
Alternate corporate tax credit		**441,600**	811,559
		5,096,230	7,934,023
Less: unrecognized deferred tax asset	8.1	**(5,096,230)**	(7,934,023)
		-	-

8.1 The Company has not recognized its entire deferred tax asset relating to net deductible temporary differences as on the reporting date, as the Company is uncertain about the timing and extent of future taxable profits against which such benefits can be utilized.

9 *SHORT-TERM DEPOSITS*	Note	2024 Rupees	2023 Rupees
Margin deposits with the PMEX	9.1	**1,107,141**	997,607

9.1 This represents margin deposits against trading with the PMEX which are claimable by the Company at any time.

10 *SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS*	Note	Rupees	Rupees
- At amortized cost			
HBL Livestock Fund	10.1	**5,024,953**	-

10.1 This represents investment in 5,024.9527 units of HBL Live Stock Fund.

11 LOANS, PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	Note	2024 Rupees	2023 Rupees
Loans - considered good			
- to employees	11.1	3,556,097	3,052,115
Prepayments		37,500	37,500
Other receivables - considered good		48,550	14,300
		3,642,147	3,103,915

11.1 Loans are unsecured, interest free and recoverable on demand by way of deduction from salaries.

This includes Rs. 2.361 (2023: Rs. 2.050) million, given to Mr. Basit Ahmed Khan, the Chief Executive Officer of the Company (related party). Maximum aggregate balance outstanding from the C.E.O. during the year with respect to month end balances amounting to Rs. 2.361 (2023: 2.071) million.

12 BANK BALANCES	2024 Rupees	2023 Rupees
- In current accounts	626,852	350,724

13 ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID-UP CAPITAL

2024	2023			
Number of shares				
		Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each		
3,700,000	3,700,000	Fully paid in cash	37,000,000	37,000,000

13.1 Pattern of shareholding:

S. No.	Names of the Shareholders	No. of Shares	Percentage Holding
1	Mr. Farhan Pardesi	3,515,000	95.00%
2	Mr. Basit Ahmed Khan	185,000	5.00%
		3,700,000	100.00%

13.2 The ordinary share holders are entitled to receive all distributions including dividends 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 in general meetings, without any restriction. Voting rights, board selection, right of first refusal and block voting are in proportion to the shareholding.

14 PAYABLE AGAINST OFFICE ROOMS	Note	2024 Rupees	2023 Rupees
Payable against office rooms	14.1	3,250,000	3,250,000

14.1 This represents balance payable to Mr. Amjad Khan (Ex-Member of the PMEX) in relation to room purchased from him through NCEL Building Management Limited (NCEL) at the consideration of Rs. 5 million, which has been disclosed as an advance to NCEL, as disclosed in note no. 7 above. The possession and title is yet to be transferred on the name of the Company, while the balance will be settled after one year of the transfer of title and possession to the Company.

	Note	2024 Rupees	2023 Rupees

15 ACCRUED AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Note	2024 Rupees	2023 Rupees
Accrued liabilities		**1,425,890**	955,774
Withholding tax payable		**14,622**	161,793
Sindh Workers Welfare Fund payable		**20,017**	-
Sales tax payable		**267,803**	85,509
		1,728,332	1,203,076

16 SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

	Note	2024 Rupees	2023 Rupees
From the Director	16.1	**8,641,013**	2,924,195

16.1 This represents loan obtained from the Director of the Company, which is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand. The loan was utilized for working capital requirements and investing activities.

17 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

17.1 Contingencies

During the financial year 2016, one of the clients of the Company, Mr. Abdur Rahman (the client), fraudulently and with malafide intention, portrayed himself as an agent of the Company and induced general public (investors) for investments in the commodity market. He collected funds from the investors on the name of the Company and directly deposited into the bank account of the Company, without disclosing the investors, amounting to Rs. 72.3 million, out of which 59.8 million were forwarded to PMEX by the Company, on his name for facilitating his commodity trading, while the remaining amount of Rs. 12.5 million was not forwarded to PMEX owing to his suspicious source of funds and trading patterns, which he did not disclose to the Company. The Company returned Rs. 11.5 million to him after he submitted affidavits from his investors while Rs. 1 million were held by the Company in its bank account, which were subsequently forwarded to the NAB.

In May 2017, he absconded himself with the public money, (however, he was subsequently arrested in financial year 2020), after which his investors filed complaints with the NAB and the SECP, against him, the Company and his other accomplices. Total amount of claim lodged with the NAB is Rs. 402.202 million and with the SECP, it is Rs. 369 million, however, the Company is exposed to the extent of Rs. 72.3 million as discussed above.

Inquiry and investigation was executed by the NAB, however, the Company clarified its position after which NAB filed the reference with the Accountability Court on October 14, 2020, only against the client and not against the Company.

Further, the SECP also initiated its enquiry against the Company, after which Rs. 7.741 million, available in the trading account of the client, were freezed by the SECP. Show cause notice was sent to the Company dated July 9, 2019, against which the Company clarified its position with documentary evidences and proofs, however, on April 6, 2021, the SECP passed its Order against the Company and imposed Rs. 50 million penalty, payable within one month of the Order, while it also cancelled the trading license of the Company with immediate effect, after which the trading right of the Company was suspended by the PMEX upon receipt of the notice from the SECP.

However, aggrieved by the impugned Order of the Commissioner SECP, the Company immediately filed a Suit no. 880 of 2021, in the Honorable High Court of Sindh, against the SECP, its Commissioner, PMEX and the absconder, praying that the impugned Order may be set aside. The Suit is currently in its initial stage of hearing till the issuance of these financial statements, however, the SHC granted stay on April 9, 2021, only to the extent of restoration of the trading license of the Company, after which the operations of the Company were restored, however, the penalty was still payable by the Company.

On April 12, 2021, the SHC also added that instead of paying the penalty in cash, guarantee may be submitted to the SECP amounting to Rs. 50 million. However, the Company is facing practical difficulties in arranging the guarantee from the financial institutions due to financial constraints.

Further, the Company filed an appeal no. 70 of 2021, against the Commissioner SECP, with the Appellate Bench Registry of the SECP, praying that the impugned Order may be set aside. The appeal is currently at hearing stage, however, the legal advisor of the Company expects favorable outcome of the appeal and the Suit, therefore, no provision has been made in these financial statements for the penalty.

17.2 Commitments

There are no commitments binding on the Company as on the reporting date.

	Note	*2024* *Rupees*	*2023* *Rupees*
18 COMMISSION INCOME - NET			
Commission income - gross		**15,966,134**	7,861,038
Less: Sales tax		**(1,836,812)**	(904,367)
		14,129,322	6,956,671

19 OPERATING AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	Note	2024 Rupees	2023 Rupees
Staff salaries and other benefits	25	**11,157,269**	9,596,402
Fees and subscription		**443,165**	382,582
Professional charges		**279,400**	346,074
Utilities		**470,702**	486,552
Advertising expenses		**119,560**	136,935
Staff training and development		**24,000**	20,000
Repairs and maintenance		**298,950**	189,340
Auditor's remuneration	19.1	**263,000**	241,400
Depreciation	4	**354,009**	268,605
Bank charges		**5,380**	4,916
Miscellaneous		**210,503**	72,617
		13,625,938	11,745,423

19.1 Auditor's remuneration

	2024 Rupees	2023 Rupees
Statutory audit	**225,000**	205,000
Out of pocket	**20,000**	20,000
Sales tax	**18,000**	16,400
	263,000	241,400

20 OTHER INCOME

	Note	2024 Rupees	2023 Rupees
- From financial assets			
Profit on deposits with PMEX		**89,125**	-
Gain on redemption of mutual fund units		**33,271**	-
		122,396	-
- From other than financial assets			
Building maintenance services		**375,055**	326,088
Gain on disposal of assets		**-**	59,756
		375,055	385,844
		497,451	385,844

21 OTHER CHARGES

	Note	2024 Rupees	2023 Rupees
Provision for Sindh Workers Welfare Fund	21.1	**20,017**	-

21.1 Provision for Workers Welfare Fund (WWF) has been recognized in pursuant of the amendments made to Sindh WWF Act, 2014, during the corresponding period. However, the Company intends to challenge the said amendments in the Court of Law for which the consultation with the legal experts is in progress.

	Note	2024 Rupees	2023 Rupees Restated
22 LEVY	22.1 & 23.2	**194,235**	75,398

22.1 This represents income tax charge for the year determined on the basis other than on taxable income, therefore, recognized as levies in accordance with the requirements of the IFRS.

23 TAXATION

	Note	2024 Rupees	2023 Rupees Restated
Current	23.1	-	-

23.1 Effect of restatement in the corresponding period has been discussed in note no. 3.12.1 to these financial statements.

23.2 Reconciliation of income tax charge for the year as per tax laws with the current tax and the levy recognized in the profit or loss is as follows:

	Note	2024 Rupees	2023 Rupees Restated
Income tax liability for the year as per applicable tax laws		**189,623**	86,958
Prior year adjustment		**4,612**	(11,560)
		194,235	75,398
Liability recognized as the levies	22	**(194,235)**	(75,398)
Liability recognized as the current tax	23	-	-
		-	-

23.2 Returns for the tax year up to 2023 have been filed, which are deemed to be assessment order under provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, however the CIT has power to re-assess any of the five preceding tax years u/s 122 of the said Ordinance or audit any of the six preceding tax years u/s 177 of the said Ordinance.

24 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties comprise of the Director and the key management personnel. Year end balances of related parties are disclosed under relevant notes to these financial statements. Details transactions during the year are as follows:

	Note	*2024* *Rupees*	*2023* *Rupees*
Key Management Personnel			
Mr. Farhan Pardesi - Director			
Commission earned from trading activities		**13,284,674**	6,953,991
Loan repaid		**22,515,960**	97,778
Loan received		**28,232,778**	3,021,973
Loan recovered		**-**	1,956,012
Mr. Basit Ahmed Khan - Chief Executive			
Loan given		**6,193,221**	2,474,711
Loan recovered		**5,882,239**	2,108,402

25 REMUNERATION TO CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND EXECUTIVES

	2024	2023
Chief Executive		
Managerial remuneration	**5,865,000**	5,588,750
Number of person	**1**	1
Executives		
Managerial remuneration	**3,413,200**	2,976,750
Number of person(s)	**2**	2

26 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

26.1 Financial instruments by category

	Note	2024	2023
Financial assets			
- At amortized cost			
Long-term deposits	7	**750,000**	750,000
Commission receivable		**1,130,000**	322,159
Short-term deposits	9	**1,107,141**	997,607
Short-term investments	10	**5,024,953**	-
Loans and other receivable	11	**3,604,647**	3,066,415
Bank balances	12	**626,852**	350,724
		12,243,593	5,486,906
Financial Liabilities			
- At amortized cost			
Payable against office rooms	14	**3,250,000**	3,250,000
Accrued and other payables	15	**1,425,890**	955,774
Short-term borrowings	16	**8,641,013**	2,924,195
		13,316,903	7,129,969

27 GENERAL

- Figures have been rounded off to the nearest rupee.

- Number of employees as on the reporting date and average number of employees during the year were 7 and 5 (2023: 5 and 5).

- Corresponding figures have been rearranged and reclassified, where ever considered necessary, for better presentation.

28 DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE

These financial statements have been approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company on October 04, 2024.

Chief Executive   *Director*