

HAMZA FARHAD SECURITIES (PVT) LIMITED
 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (Un-Audited)
 AS AT December 31, 2024

	Note	Dec-24
(Rupees)		
Non-Current Assets		
Property and equipment	7	444,120
Intangible asset	8	2,500,000
Long term investment	9	63,969,431
Long term deposits	10	500,000
		67,413,551
Current Assets		
Trade debts - net	11	25,675,288
Deposits, prepayments and other receivables	12	18,177,527
Income tax	13	877,005
Short term investments	14	-
Cash and bank balances	15	4,622,871
		49,352,691
		<u>116,766,242</u>
Equity and Liabilities		
Share capital	16	69,555,800
Reserves		37,629,073
of investment measured at FVOCI		(11,000,494)
Unappropriated profit		96,184,379
Total equity		
Advance against issue of shares		
Non Current Liabilities		
Long term loan - unsecured	17	-
Deferred tax liability		
Current Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	18	20,071,621
Provision for taxation - net	19	510,241
		20,581,862
Contingencies and commitments	20	
		<u>116,766,242</u>

Chief Executive



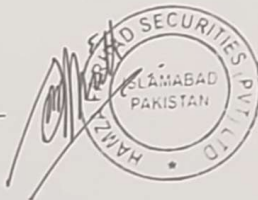
Director

Samuel R. [Signature]

HAMZA FARHAD SECURITIES (PVT) LIMITED
INCOME STATEMENT (Un-Audited)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED Dec 31, 2024

	Note	Dec-24
----- (Rupees) -----		
Revenue	21	5,103,818
Remuerment Classified at FVTPL		
Unrealized gain on short-term investments		-
		5,103,818
Operating and administrative expenses	22	(3,577,181)
Operating Profit/(loss)		1,526,637
Finance charges	23	-
Other income / (loss)	24	(68,806)
Profit/(Loss) before taxation		1,457,831
Taxation		
- Current tax expense	25	510,241
- Deferred tax expense		
Gain/Loss On Bad Debits		
Profit/(Loss), after taxation		947,590

Chief Executive



Saeed Raza
Director

MANSAB SECURITIES (PVT) LTD
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW (Un-Audited)
AS AT THE 31, 2024

Dec-24

----- Pak Rupees -----

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Profit / (Loss) before taxation	1,457,831
Adjustments:	
Depreciation and impairment	-
Unrealised loss / (gain) on short-term investments	-
Assets written off	-
Interest expense for the year	-
Dividend income	1,972,492
	<u>1,972,492</u>
Profit before working capital changes	<u>3,430,323</u>
(Increase)/decrease in current assets	
Trade and other receivable - net	(3,153,394)
Deposits, prepayments and other receivables	14,175,795
	<u>11,022,401</u>
Increase/(decrease) in current liabilities	
Trade and other payables	10,081,435
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	<u>24,534,159</u>
Finance charges paid	-
Proceeds from sale / (acquisition) of short-term investments -net	-
Dividends received	(1,972,492)
Taxes refund / (payment)	-
	<u>(1,972,492)</u>
Net cash from operating activities	<u>22,561,667</u>

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Payment for acquisition of property and equipment	-
Decrease/(increase) in long-term deposits	-
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities	-

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Proceeds from issuance of shares	-
Share deposit money	-
Decrease/(increase) in long-term deposits	-
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities	-

Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	<u>22,561,667</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	<u>5,427,327</u>
Cash and cash equivalents as on 31 Dec, 2024	<u>27,988,994</u>

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The annexed notes 1 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive Officer



Director

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HAMZA FARHAD SECURITIES (PVT) LIMITED
 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (Un-Audited)
 FOR THE PERIOD ENDED Dec 31, 2024

	Share capital	Capital Reserve	Fair value reserve	Unappropriated profit	Total
	(Rupees)				
Balance as at 30 Jun 2024	69,558,000	-	37,629,073	(11,948,084)	95,238,989
Shares issued during year				947,590	947,590
Unwind of discount on long-term loan					
Profit for the year					
Other comprehensive income for the year					
Balance as at 31 Dec 2024	69,558,000	-	37,629,073	(11,000,494)	96,186,579

CHIEF EXECUTIVE




 Director

HAMZA FARHAD SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Un-Audited)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

1 CORPORATE AND GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Legal status and operations

Hamza Farhad Securities (Private) Limited (the "Company") is a private limited company incorporated in Pakistan on April 27, 2011 under the Companies Ordinance, 1984 (Repealed with the enactment of the Companies Act, 2017). The Company is a holder of Trading Rights Entitlement Certificate ("TRB/C") of Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited.

The Company is principally engaged in the business of investment advisory, purchase and sale of securities, financial consultancy, brokerage, underwriting, portfolio management and securities research.

The geographical location and address of Company and its branch office is as follows:

Business Units	Geographical Location
Head / Registered offices	Office No. 11, Block 51, Chaudhry Plaza, Jinnah Avenue, Blue Area, Islamabad
Branch Office	5-Ambassador centre, Davis Road, Lahore

2 ACCOUNTING CONVENTION AND BASIS FOR PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

These unconsolidated 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 Standards (IFRSs) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) 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 IFRSs, the provisions of and directives issued under the Act have been followed.

2.2 Basis of measurement

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

- Investments in quoted equity securities (whether classified as assets at fair value through profit or loss, or at fair value through other comprehensive income), which are carried at fair;
- Investments in unquoted equities, measured at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- Derivative financial instruments, which are marked-to-market as appropriate under relevant accounting and reporting standards.

2.2.2 The assumptions and estimates which are significant to the preparation of these unconsolidated financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

2.3 Standards, interpretations and amendments to accounting and reporting standards

a) Amendments to accounting and reporting standards that became effective during the year

There were certain amendments that became applicable for the Company during the year but are not considered to be relevant or did not have any significant effect on the Company's operations and have, therefore, not been disclosed in these financial statements except as mentioned below:

The Company has disclosed material accounting policies in these financial statements in line with the amendments to 'IAS-1 - Presentation of Financial Statements'.

There are certain new standards and amendments to the accounting and reporting standards that will be mandatory for the Company's annual accounting periods beginning on or after July 1, 2024. However, these amendments will not have any significant effect on the financial reporting of the Company and, therefore, have not been disclosed in these financial statements.

2.4 Change of Accounting Framework

The accounting framework for the preparation of financial has been changed from Small and Medium Entities (SMEs) to International Financial reporting standards (IFRS) issued by IASB. This change has no effect on the measurement of assets and liabilities except the investment at fair value has been reclassified to fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), resultantly the fair value reserve through other comprehensive income has also been reclassified from fair value gain through profit or loss as mentioned below:

Increase in Unaudited surplus on measurement of investments measured at FV(X)
Decrease in Unappropriated Profit
Decrease in Profit and Loss and Increase in Other Comprehensive Income

2.5 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Pakistan Rupees which is also the company's functional currency.

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

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

3.1 Property and equipment

Initial Recognition

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

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Where such subsequent costs are incurred to replace parts and are capitalized, the carrying amount of replaced parts is derecognized. All other repair and maintenance expenditures are charged to profit or loss during the year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation on all items of property and equipment is calculated using the reducing balance method, in accordance with the rates specified in note 4 to these financial statements and after taking into account residual value, if material. Residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each balance sheet date. Depreciation is charged on an asset from the year when the asset is available for use until the asset is disposed off.

Disposal

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

Judgments and estimates

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.

Impairment

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Change in estimate

The Company reviews useful lives of property and equipment on a regular basis. Any change in estimates in future years which might affect the carrying amounts of the respective items of property and equipment with a corresponding effect on the depreciation charge and impairment loss. Further, management also on a year basis reviews the carrying amounts of certain classes of property and equipment which are carried at revalued amounts. Any change in estimate in future years which might affect the carrying amount of these classes with a corresponding effect on the surplus on revaluation of property and equipment, related deferred tax liability and related charge of incremental depreciation.

3.2 Intangible Asset - Acquired

TREC Certificate

These are stated at cost less impairment losses (if any). Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Trading Right Entitlement Certificates and Membership Card have indefinite useful life and accordingly are not amortized however, these are tested for impairment only. Impairment loss is recognized in profit and loss account.

Judgments and estimates

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.

3.3 Investment property

Recognition and Measurement

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, including property under construction for such purposes, is measured initially at its cost, including transaction costs.

Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property whose fair value can be measured reliably without undue cost or effort on an ongoing basis after initial recognition are measured at fair value, at each reporting date. The changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Any other investment property (whose fair value cannot be measured reliably without undue cost or effort) is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment loss.

Judgments and estimates

The useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed on a regular basis. The effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Further, determining adjustments for any differences in nature, location and condition of the investment property involves significant judgment.

3.4 Financial assets and liabilities

3.4.1 Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

a) Amortized cost

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows, where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets, impairment losses, foreign exchange gains and losses, and gain or loss arising on derecognition are recognised directly in statement of profit or loss.

b) Fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Fair value through profit or loss

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income or assets that are designated at fair value through profit or loss using fair value option, are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on debt instrument that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in profit or loss in the year in which it arises.

Financial assets are initially measured at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration given and received respectively. These financial assets and liabilities are subsequently remeasured to fair value, amortised cost or cost as the case may be. Any gain or loss on the recognition and de-recognition of the financial assets and liabilities is included in the profit or loss for the period in which it arises.

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investment in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

All purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date which is the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the financial asset.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in statement of profit or loss.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

3.4.2 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities at amortised cost are initially measured at fair value less transaction costs. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities, other than those at fair value through profit or loss, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective yield method.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange and modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

3.4.3 Impairment

a) Financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets. The Company applies general approach in calculating expected credit losses. It is based on difference between the contractual cashflows due in accordance with the contract and all the cashflows that the Company expects to receive discounted at the approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cashflows will include cash flows from sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

b) Non-Financial assets

The carrying amounts of non-financial assets are assessed at each reporting date to ascertain whether there is any indication of impairment. If such an indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated to determine the extent of impairment loss, if any. An impairment loss is recognised as an expense in the statement of profit or loss.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value-in-use. Value-in-use is ascertained through discounting of the estimated future cash flows using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the assets. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (i.e. cash generating units).

An impairment loss is reversed if there is a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's 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.

3.5 Trade Receivable Measurement

Trade receivable are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at cost less provision for Expected Credit Loss.

Impairment

A provision for impairment of trade debts 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 debts. 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.

Judgments and estimates

Management reviews its trade debtors on a continuous basis to identify receivables where collection of the amount is no longer probable. These estimates are based on historical experience and are subject to change in condition at the time of actual recovery.

3.6 Taxation

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax.

Current

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Management yearly evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Levy

The amount of minimum taxes and final tax chargeable under the provisions of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 are recognized as levy and excess amount over and above minimum tax chargeable is recognized as current income tax.

Deferred

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of all temporary differences between the carrying amount

of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable income.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and tax credits can be utilized.

Deferred tax is calculated at the rates that are expected to apply to the year when the differences reverse, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date.

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

Judgment and estimates

Significant judgment is required in determining the income tax expenses and corresponding provision for tax. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain as these matters are being contested at various legal forums. The Company recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred

The income and expenses in the period in which such sales/revaluations occur.

Further, the carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and is adjusted to reflect the current assessment of future taxable profits. If required, carrying amount of deferred tax asset is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits to allow the benefit of part or all of that recognised deferred tax asset to be utilized. Any such reduction shall be reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available.

Off-setting

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3.7 Trade Date Accounting

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

3.8 Cash and cash equivalents

These are measured at cost which is the fair value. For the purposes of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances including cash in hand, balances with banks on current and savings accounts.

3.10 Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the period in which the dividends are approved by the company's shareholders.

3.11 Share capital

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

3.12 Trade and other payables

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

3.13 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount could be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Judgement and estimates

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.

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 Revenue recognition

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

Brokerage Commission

Brokerage, consultation and advisory fee and commission on securities and commodities is recognized as and when related services are rendered.

Income on bank deposits

Mark-up / interest on bank deposits and return on investments is recognized on time apportionment basis when right to receive is established using effective interest rate.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss as other income when:

- the Company's right to receive payment have been established;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the company; and
- the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

Others

Gain / loss on sale of investment is recognized in the year in which they arise.

Rental income

Rental income from investment property that is leased to a third party under an operating lease is recognised in the statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term and is included in 'other income'.

3.15 Borrowings

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

3.16 Fiduciary assets

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

3.17 Related party transactions

All transactions involving related parties arising in the normal course of business are conducted at arm's length at normal commercial rates on the same terms and conditions as third party transactions using valuation modes, as admissible, except in extremely rare circumstances where, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, it is in the interest of the Company to do so.