

KHS SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

MUSHTAQ & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

KARACHI OFFICE:
407-Commerce Centre,
Hasrat Mohani Road,
Karachi-74200
PH: 32638521-4 FAX: 32639843

LAHORE OFFICE:
19-B, Block G,
Gulberg III,
Lahore-54660
PH: 35858624-6

ISLAMABAD OFFICE:
407- Second floor
Millennium Heights
F-11/1, Islamabad
PH: 051-2224970

E-mail: audit.khi@mushtaqandco.com E-mail: audit.lhr@mushtaqandco.com

MUSHTAQ & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Head Office: 407, Commerce Centre, Hasrat Mohani Road, Karachi. Tel: 021-32638521-3
Email: info@mushtaqandco.com, audit.khi@mushtaqandco.com



leading edge alliance

Innovation • quality • excellence

Member firm

Independent auditor's report to the members of KHS Securities (Private) Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of **KHS Securities (Private) Limited**, which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2023, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of the audit.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the statement of financial position, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity together with the notes forming part thereof conform with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and give the information required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017), in the manner so required and respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at June 30, 2023 and of the loss and other comprehensive loss, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable in Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report is information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements of the company and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and the requirements of Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Board of directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

MUSHTAQ & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Head Office: 407, Commerce Centre, Hasrat Mohani Road, Karachi. Tel: 021-32638521-3
Email: info@mushtaqandco.com, audit.khr@mushtaqandco.com



leading edge alliance

Innovation • quality • excellence

Member firm

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.

We also provide the board of directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the board of directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

- proper books of account have been kept by the Company as required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017);
- 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;
- investments made, expenditure incurred and guarantees extended during the year were for the purpose of the Company's business; and
- no zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980).
- The Company was in compliance with the requirement of section 78 of the Securities Act 2015, and the relevant requirements of Securities Brokers (Licencing and Operations) Regulations, 2016 as at the date on which the Financial Statements were prepared.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is **Nouman Arshad, ACA**.

Mushtaq & Co.
MUSHTAQ & CO
Chartered accountants



Lahore.

Date: 06-OCT-2023

UDIN: AR2023107245UhzEYWMD

AS AT JUNE 30, 2023

Unappropriated profits / (loss)
Gain on investments at FVOCI
Share deposit money

CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

DIRECTOR

KHS SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	2023	2022
Note	----- Rupees -----	
Brokerage receipts	2,600,297	5,678,778
Gain / (Loss) on sale of short term investments - net	2,632	(139,907)
Fair value gain/(loss) on remeasurement of investments through profit or loss	(93,017)	(620,463)
Operating and administrative expenses	20 (6,091,613)	(5,986,793)
Other Income	21 903,448	3,264,261
Operating income / (loss)	<u>(2,678,253)</u>	<u>2,195,876</u>
Finance cost	(2,117)	(5,563)
Profit / (Loss) before taxation	<u>(2,680,370)</u>	<u>2,190,313</u>
Taxation	23 (158,070)	(343,290)
Profit / (Loss) after taxation	<u><u>(2,838,440)</u></u>	<u><u>1,847,023</u></u>
Earnings / (Loss) per share - Basic and diluted	27 <u><u>(1.42)</u></u>	<u><u>0.92</u></u>

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


Rahman Saleem.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE


Director

DIRECTOR

KHS SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	2023	2022
Note	----- Rupees -----	
Profit / (Loss) after taxation	(2,838,440)	1,847,023
Other comprehensive income:	-	-
Items that will never be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Fair value Gain/(Loss) arised during the period	(7,400,061)	(4,127,038)
Impact of deferred tax	-	-
	(7,400,061)	(4,127,038)
 Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>(10,238,501)</u>	<u>(2,280,015)</u>

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

Mr


CHIEF EXECUTIVE


DIRECTOR

**KHS SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

PARTICULARS	SHARE CAPITAL	REVENUE RESERVE	GAIN/(LOSS) ON INVESTMENTS AT FVOCI	SHARE DEPOSIT MONEY	TOTAL
		ACCUMULATED PROFIT / (LOSS)			

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


CHIEF EXECUTIVE


DIRECTOR

KHS SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	2023	2022
	----- Rupees -----	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit / (Loss) before taxation	(2,680,370)	2,190,313
Adjustments for non-cash charges and other items:		
Depreciation	44,044	103,651
Dividend income	(89,720)	(1,883,296)
Other income	(7,086)	(1,380,965)
(Gain) / Loss on sale on investment	(2,632)	139,907
Unrealized loss on remeasurement of investment	93,017	620,463
Finance cost	2,117	5,563
	39,740	(2,394,676)
Profit / (loss) before working capital changes	(2,640,630)	(204,363)
Effect on cash flow due to working capital changes		
Decrease / (increase) in current assets:		
Trade debts	(1,924,331)	7,731,038
Advances, deposits and other receivables	236,025	(2,930,000)
(Decrease) / increase in current liabilities:		
Trade and other payables	(107,333)	(23,925,739)
	(1,795,639)	(19,124,701)
Cash (used in) / generated from operations	(4,436,269)	(19,329,064)
Income tax paid	(229,409)	(225,590)
Finance cost paid	(2,117)	(5,563)
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities	(4,667,795)	(19,560,217)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Investments- net	(440,636)	(241,162)
(Purchase)/Disposal of intangibles	3,133,280	(127,968)
Payment for acquisition of fixed assets	(191,000)	(94,700)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	8,000	1,800,000
Increase in long term deposits	-	530,000
Dividend received	511,707	1,461,309
	3,021,351	3,327,479
Net cash generated from investing activities	(1,646,444)	(16,232,739)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,788,216	18,020,955
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	141,772	1,788,216
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		

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


CHIEF EXECUTIVE


DIRECTOR

KHS SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

1. THE COMPANY AND ITS OPERATIONS

KHS Securities (Private) Limited (the Company) was incorporated as a private limited company in Pakistan under the Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now the Companies Act, 2017) on August 16, 2002. The Company is a corporate member of the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited (Formerly: Lahore Stock Exchange Limited). Its principle activities include trading and brokerage for equities, underwriting of public issues etc. The registered office of the Company is located at room no.511, 5th floor, Lahore Stock Exchange Building, 10-Khayaban-e-Aiwan-e-Iqbal, Lahore. During the year ended June 30, 2022, the company was re-classified in the "Trading Only" category of securities broker as specified in the Securities Brokers (Licensing and Operations) Regulations, 2016.

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 Standards (IFRS Standards) 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
- Provisions of and directives issued under the Securities Brokers (Licensing and Operations) Regulations, 2016

Where provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 and Securities Brokers (Licensing and Operations) Regulations, 2016, differ from the IFRS Standards, the provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 and Securities Brokers (Licensing and Operations) Regulations, 2016, have been followed.

2.2 Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention without any adjustment for the fact of inflation or current values except investments and shares that have been measured at fair values.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Pakistani rupees which is also the company's functional currency and presentation currency of the company and rounded off to the nearest rupee.

2.4 Standards, interpretations and amendments to published approved accounting standards

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

		Effective date (annual reporting) periods beginning on or after
IAS 1	Presentation of financial statements (Amendments)	January 1, 2023 & January 1, 2024
IAS 7	Statement of Cash Flows (Amendments)	January 1, 2024
IAS 8	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (Amendments)	January 1, 2023
IAS 12	Income Taxes (Amendments)	January 1, 2023
IFRS 4	Insurance Contracts (Amendments)	January 1, 2023
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Amendments)	January 1, 2024
IFRS 16	Leases (Amendments)	January 1, 2024

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

- 2.4.2** Further, the following new standards and interpretations have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), which are yet to be notified by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP), for the purpose of their applicability in Pakistan:

KHS SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

IFRS 1	First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards
IFRS 17	Insurance contracts
IFRIC 12	Service concession arrangements

2.5 Key judgements and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs 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 Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The areas where various assumptions and estimates are significant to the Company's financial statements or where judgment was exercised in application of accounting policies are as follows:

- Estimate of useful lives and residual values of depreciable assets and provision for impairment there against;
- Classification and valuation of investments; and
- Provision for taxation.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Operating fixed assets

These are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss 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 item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance costs are charged to statement of profit or loss during the year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is charged to statement of profit or loss by applying the reducing balance method so as to write off the cost/depreciable amount of the assets over their estimated useful lives. The company charges the depreciation on addition from the date when the asset is available for use and on deletion from the date when asset is derecognized. The residual values and useful lives are reviewed by management, at each reporting date and adjusted if impact on depreciation is significant.

Disposal

The gain or loss arising on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

3.2 Intangible Assets

Intangible with finite useful lives are stated at cost less amortization and impairment, if any. Subsequently expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific assets to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

3.3 Leasehold

Room leasehold rights are stated at cost less impairments if any. The carrying amount is reviewed at each reporting date to assess whether these are recorded in excess of their recoverable amounts, and where carrying value is in excess of recoverable amounts, these are written down to their estimated recoverable amount.

3.4 Trade and other receivables

The receivables are recognized initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional, unless they contain significant financing component in which case such are recognized at fair value. The Company holds the trade debts with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures the trade debts subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

KHS SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

3.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at cost in statement of financial position. For the purpose of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are comprised of cash in hand, bank balances and short term borrowings.

3.6 Trade and other payables

Trade payables are obligations under normal short-term credit terms. These are measured at the undiscounted amount of cash to be paid.

3.7 Provisions

Provisions are recognized 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 recognized 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.

3.8 Impairment

Financial Assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets. The Company applies the simplified approach to recognize lifetime expected credit losses for trade debts, due from customers and contract assets. The Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

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 recognized as an expense in the 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 risk 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 (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 amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

Off setting financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are set off and only the net amount is reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amount and the company intends to either settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3.9 Earning per share

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 calculated by adjusting basic EPS by the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares and post-tax effect of changes in profit or loss attributable to ordinary shares of the company that would result from conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

KHS SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

3.10 Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial Assets

The Company classifies its financial assets at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

a) Amortized Cost

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flow represents solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. Interest income from these financial assets, impairment losses, foreign exchange gains and losses, and gain or loss arising on derecognition are recognized directly in 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 amortized 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 investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

Equity instrument financial assets are measured at fair value and subsequent to initial recognition changes in fair value of these financial assets are normally recognized in profit or loss. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognized in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payment is established. Where an election is made to present fair value gains and losses on equity instruments 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.

Financial assets and liabilities 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, amortized 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.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when the Company loses control of the contractual rights that comprise the financial asset. Assets or liabilities that are not contractual in nature and that are created as a result of statutory requirements imposed by the Government are not the financial instruments of the Company.

Financial Liabilities

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

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

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender or 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 recognized in profit or loss.

3.11 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized when individual performance obligation is fulfilled. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable on the following basis:

- brokerage income is recognized as and when such services are rendered.
- capital gains and losses on sale of investments are recorded on trade date basis.
- dividend income is accounted for when the right of receipt is established.



KHS SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

3.12 Trade and settlement date accounting

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

3.13 Taxation

Provision for current tax is based on the taxable income for the year determined in accordance with the prevailing law for taxation of income. The charge for current tax is calculated using prevailing tax rates or tax rates expected to apply to the profit for the year, if enacted. The charge for current tax also includes adjustments, where considered necessary, to provision for tax made in previous years arising from assessments framed during the year for such years.

A deferred tax liability is recognized for all temporary differences that are expected to increase taxable profit in the future. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all temporary differences that are expected to reduce taxable profit in the future, and the carry forward of unused tax losses. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities using the tax rates enacted at the reporting date.

3.14 Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Pak Rupee at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Exchange gain and losses are included in the income currently.

4. Impact of restatement

Long term deposits amounting to Rs. 4,441,535 were not confirmed by the relevant parties. Hence the company was not able to verify the existence and rights & obligations in respect of these deposits. Therefore, these deposits should have been written off. Since, the effect of write off is materials therefore it has been retrospectively applied in the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of IAS-8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

The effect of restatement for each of the relevant line items of financial statement for the prior periods presented is as follows:

Effect on Statement of Financial Position 2021

Unappropriated profits

Long term deposits

Effect on Statement of Financial Position 2022

Unappropriated profits

Long term deposits

Membership National Commodity Exchange - Restatement

Security deposit - Sialkot office - Restatement

Exposure Deposit ECLEAR - Reclassification
 PSX clearing house deposit - Reclassification

Amount in Rupees		
As Previously reported	As Restated	Restatement
4,217,782	(223,753)	(4,441,535)
4,971,535	530,000	(4,441,535)
6,064,805	1,623,270	(4,441,535)
3,250,000	-	(3,250,000)
1,191,535	-	(1,191,535)
4,441,535		(4,441,535)
2,800,000	-	(2,800,000)
130,000	-	(130,000)
2,930,064		(2,930,000)
7,371,599		(7,371,535)

Handwritten signature

KHS SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

5. Share deposit money

During the year 2019, Company entered into an agreement with the directors converting loan into share deposit money against which shares of the company will be issued.

6. Trade & other payables

Payable to clients
 Accrued Liabilities

	2023	2022
	----- Rupees -----	
	398,899	398,899
	232,765	340,098
	<u>631,664</u>	<u>738,997</u>

7. Unclaimed dividend

This amount is payable to a deceased ex-director. The amount has not been paid due to dispute in legal heirs.

8. Provision for taxation

Opening balance
 Provision made during the year

	400,652	303,098
	129,505	400,652
	<u>530,157</u>	<u>703,750</u>
	(400,652)	(303,098)
	<u>129,505</u>	<u>400,652</u>

Tax paid / adjusted during the year

Closing balance

9. Contingencies and commitments

There were no known contingencies or commitments of the Company as at June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022.

10. Operating fixed assets

Year Ended 30 June, 2023									
Particulars	Cost			Accumulated Depreciation				Net Book Value as at June 30	Rate %
	As at July 01	Additions / (Disposals)	As at June 30	As at July 01	Disposal during the year	For the year	As at June 30		
----- Rupees -----									
Furniture and fixtures	81,132	-	81,132	70,087	-	1,104	71,191	9,941	10
Office equipment	1,798,752	191,000 (23,885)	1,965,867	1,391,812	- (22,971)	42,732	1,411,573	554,294	10
Vehicles	235,416	-	235,416	234,031	-	208	234,239	1,177	15
2023	2,115,300	167,115	2,282,415	1,695,930	(22,971)	44,044	1,717,003	565,412	

Year Ended 30 June, 2022									
Particulars	Cost			Accumulated Depreciation				Net Book Value as at June 30	Rate %
	As at July 01	Additions / (Disposals)	As at June 30	As at July 01	Disposal during the year	For the year	As at June 30		
----- Rupees -----									
Furniture and fixtures	81,132	-	81,132	68,860	-	1,227	70,087	11,045	10
Office equipment	1,704,052	94,700	1,798,752	1,349,495	-	42,317	1,391,812	406,940	10
Vehicles	1,995,916	(1,760,500)	235,416	1,515,389	(1,341,465)	60,107	234,031	1,385	15
2022	3,781,100	(1,665,800)	2,115,300	2,933,744	(1,341,465)	103,651	1,695,930	419,370	

7

KHS SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

11. Intangible assets

Particulars	Trading Right Entitlement Certificate	Facility at LSE Financial Services Ltd.	Total
	----- Rupees -----		
Net book value as at July 01, 2022	2,250,849	5,133,280	7,384,129
Addition	-	10,664	10,664
Disposal	-	(3,143,944)	(3,143,944)
Net book value as at June 30, 2023	2,250,849	2,000,000	4,250,849
Net book value as at June 30, 2022	2,250,849	5,133,280	7,384,129

11.1 Trading Right Entitlement Certificate (TREC)

In accordance with the requirements of the Stock Exchanges (Corporatization, Demutualization and Integration) Act, 2012, the Company received TREC of Pakistan Stock Exchange with indefinite useful life and equity shares of LSE Financial Services Ltd. (LSEFL) in lieu of its membership card of Lahore Stock Exchange Ltd. The Company's entitlement in respect of shares of LSEFL was determined on the basis of the valuation of assets and liabilities of Lahore Stock Exchange Ltd. as approved by the SECP. The Company had been allotted with 843,975 shares of LSEFL, having face value of Rs.10 each; valuing Rs.8.440 million. As at June 30, 2013 the active market value of TREC and equity shares of LSEFL was not available. The allocation of the carrying amount of membership card amounting Rs.7 million to the composite assets i.e. TREC and equity shares of the LSEFL was made based on the guidance given by the Technical Committee of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan.

Further, Lahore Stock Exchange Limited (LSE) [now LSEFL] had introduced a minimum capital regime for the brokers and for this purpose had valued TREC at Rs.4 million as per the decision of the Board of Directors of the LSE. In the absence of an active market for TREC, this assigned value of Rs.4 million has been considered as the closest estimate of the fair value of the TREC.

In the absence of an active market for determining fair value of TREC and shares, the value of the TREC and shares have thus been measured at the value of the membership card i.e. Rs.7 million with which they had been exchanged and subsequently carried at cost. Therefore, based on the above estimates of fair values of LSE shares (Rs.8.440 million) and TREC (Rs.4 million), the Company had allocated its carrying value of the membership card in the ratio of 0.678 to shares and 0.322 to TREC. Resultantly, the shares have been recognized at Rs.4.749 million and TREC at Rs.2.251 million.

In the notice dated November 10, 2017, Ref no. PSX/N-7178, of Pakistan Stock Exchange, the notional value of the TRE certificate has been revised from Rs. 5 million to Rs. 2.5 million for the purpose of Base Minimum Capital Requirement.

In the year ending 30th June 2023, there is no change in the notional value of TRE certificate.

11.2 During the year ending 30th June, 2023 the company has disposed off its facility at LSE 2nd Tower:

	2023	2022
	----- Rupees -----	
Book value at disposal date		3,143,944
Less: sale proceeds		(2,850,000)
Loss on disposal		<u>293,944</u>

7

KHS SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

12. Long term investment

Investment at F.V through OCI

LSE Financial Services Ltd. (LSE)

Cost (843,975 ordinary shares of Rs.10 each)
 Fair value adjustment

LSE Ventures Limited value at date of Swap (842,810 ordinary shares of Rs.10 each)

LSE PropTech Limited value at date of Swap (295,535 ordinary shares of Rs.10 each)

Fair Value Adjustment

	2023	2022
	----- Rupees -----	
Note		
12.1		
	-	4,749,151
	-	11,657,723
	-	16,406,874
12.1		
	3,516,185	-
	1,232,966	-
	4,749,151	-
	4,257,662	-
	<u>9,006,813</u>	<u>16,406,874</u>

12.1 These represent shares of Rs.10/- each of LSE Financial Services Limited received on Corporatization, demutualization and integration of LSE. These shares were not quoted on any stock exchange. Out of 843,975 shares 506,385 shares had been kept in a blocked account. In 2023, the demerger and reverse merger scheme of LSE FSL was approved by the honorable Lahore High Court. As a result, LSE Ventures Limited, became the new parent company of LSE holding all investments and assets, whereas the real assets of the company were placed into another company named as LSE PropTech Limited. LSE FSL continued its existence but it became the wholly owned subsidiary of LSE Ventures Limited. Under the reverse merger part of the Scheme, LSE Ventures Limited (PSX Ticker: LSEVL) and LSE PropTech Limited (PSX Ticker: LSEPL) became listed companies. As part of the scheme, shareholders of the LSE FSL were allotted shares in LSE Ventures Limited and LSE PropTech Limited against their shareholding in LSE FSL as per the swap ratio of 99.862% and 69.81% respectively. Consequently, KHS Securities Pvt. Ltd was allotted 842,810 shares of LSE Ventures Limited and 295,535 shares of LSE PropTech Limited against its shareholding of 843,975 shares of LSE FSL.

Out of these shares 505,686 shares of LSE Ventures Limited and 177,321 shares of LSE PropTech Limited are kept in blocked account for the purpose of Base Minimum Capital (BMC) requirement. All these shares are pledged with Pakistan Stock Exchange for the purpose of Base Minimum Capital (BMC) requirement. Fair value of the shares pledged as at 30th June, 2023 is 9,006,813.

Cost of LSE FSL shares held before the scheme is allocated to the shares of LSE Ventures Limited and LSE PropTech Limited on the basis of number of shares allotted.

13. Long term deposits

Membership National Commodity Exchange
 Security deposit - Sialkot office
 PSX clearing house deposit

	2023	2022
	----- Rupees -----	Restated
Note		
4	-	-
4	-	-
32	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

14. Deferred Taxation

Opening balance
 Add / (less): Provided /(reversed) during the year in profit or loss account

Less: Charged through other comprehensive income due to remeasurements

	2023	2022
	----- Rupees -----	
Note		
	57,362	-
	(28,565)	57,362
	-	-
	<u>28,797</u>	<u>57,362</u>

KHS SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) arising due to deductible/ (taxable) temporary differences are as follows:

	Note	2023 ----- Rupees -----	2022
- Deferred tax asset is recognized on the following:			
Short term Investment		28,797	57,362
		<u>28,797</u>	<u>57,362</u>
- Deferred tax asset is not recognized on the following:			
Accelerated tax depreciation		22,816	32,035
ECL on trade debts		1,405,249	1,246,346
Turnover tax carried forward		364,730	456,407
Short term Investment		-	-
Brought forward tax losses		1,499,209	871,779
		<u>3,292,004</u>	<u>2,606,567</u>

During the year deferred tax asset amounting to Rs. 3,292,004 (June 2022: Rs. 2,606,567) has arisen. No deferred tax asset has been recognized as the company does not foresee reasonable profits in future.

	Note	2023 ----- Rupees -----	2022
15. Trade debts - Unsecured			
Trade Debts-Considered good		15,027,724	13,103,393
Trade Debts-Considered doubtful		4,845,686	4,297,745
		<u>19,873,410</u>	<u>17,401,138</u>
Less: Allowance for ECL on trade debts	15.1	(4,845,686)	(4,297,745)
		<u>15,027,724</u>	<u>13,103,393</u>
15.1. Allowance for ECL on trade debts			
Opening balance		4,297,745	3,964,786
Allowance for ECL during the year		547,941	332,959
Allowance no longer required/recovered		-	-
Closing balance		<u>4,845,686</u>	<u>4,297,745</u>
15.2. Trade debts include due from related party as follows:			
Rahman Saleem		7,794,417	4,875,917
Saima Saleem		1,169,058	1,169,058
		<u>8,963,475</u>	<u>6,044,975</u>
Less: Allowance for ECL		-	-
		<u>8,963,475</u>	<u>6,044,975</u>

	Note	2023 ----- Rupees -----	2022
15.3. The aging of receivable from related party as at the reporting date is as follows:			
Not past due		-	-
Past due 0 - 30 days		-	-
Past due 31 - 90 days		-	4,875,917
Past due 91 - 1 year		7,794,417	1,169,058
Past due more than 1 year		<u>1,169,058</u>	-
		<u>8,963,475</u>	<u>6,044,975</u>
Impairment		-	-
		<u>8,963,475</u>	<u>6,044,975</u>

15.4. The maximum aggregate amount outstanding by reference to month end balances is Rs.8,963,745 (2022:6,198,873/-)

KHS SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

		2023	2022
		----- Rupees -----	
16. Short term investments - at fair value through profit or loss	Note		
Listed securities - other than related parties			
Cost		3,145,700	3,062,361
Less: Accumulated Gain/(Loss)		(191,981)	(458,893)
		<u>2,953,719</u>	<u>2,603,468</u>
		Market values	
Fauji Fertilizer Bin Qasim Ltd. - 7,912 (2022: 7,912) Shares		93,203	160,139
Packages Ltd. - 900 (2022: 900) Shares		350,046	358,974
Fauji Foods Limited - 7,000 (2022: 7,000) Shares		40,180	46,410
Nishat Chunian - 65,500 (2022: 45,500) Shares		1,329,650	2,037,945
Ghani Global Holdings Ltd - 44,000 (2022: Nil) Shares		434,280	-
Nishat Chunian Power Ltd- 42,297 (2022: Nil) Shares		706,360	-
		<u>2,953,719</u>	<u>2,603,468</u>
16.1. Fair value of the securities pledged with Pakistan Stock Exchange for the purpose of Base Minimum Capital (BMC) requirement is 2,908,579.			
		2023	2022
		----- Rupees -----	
17. Advance income tax	Note		
Opening balance		524,843	602,351
Add: Payment during the year		229,409	225,590
		<u>754,252</u>	<u>827,941</u>
Adjusted against provision for the year		(400,652)	(303,098)
Closing balance		<u>353,600</u>	<u>524,843</u>
		2023	2022
		----- Rupees -----	
18. Advances, deposits and other receivables	Note		
Exposure deposit Eclear		2,118,012	2,800,000
Nccpl exposure deposit		300,000	-
PSX clearing house deposit		230,000	130,000
Accrued income		45,963	-
Dividend receivable		-	421,987
		<u>2,693,975</u>	<u>3,351,987</u>
		2023	2022
		----- Rupees -----	
19. Cash and bank balances	Note		
Cash in hand		23,133	9,133
Current accounts:			
-Client accounts		41,754	508,556
-House accounts		76,885	1,270,527
		<u>141,772</u>	<u>1,788,216</u>

Tme

KHS SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

20.	Operating and administrative expenses	Note	2023	2022	
			----- Rupees -----		
	Directors' remuneration	22	1,147,500	1,095,000	
	Staff salaries and benefits		2,343,450	2,195,600	
	PSX / LSFSL service charges		257,751	668,406	
	Printing and stationery		5,270	16,934	
	Postage , telephone and telegram		132,190	119,263	
	Electricity		358,444	388,087	
	Entertainment		-	-	
	C.D.C charges		75,029	150,655	
	Vehicle running expenses		16,800	40,850	
	Professional tax		30,000	30,000	
	Property tax		20,688	21,539	
	Computer expenses		52,881	215,962	
	Fee and subscription		110,000	56,000	
	Auditors' remuneration				
	- Statutory audit		100,000	100,000	
	- Certification charges		-	50,000	
			100,000	150,000	
	Depreciation	10	44,044	103,651	
	SECP charges		57,564	98,133	
	NCCPL charges		34,003	205,739	
	EClear charges		420,833	-	
	Allowance for ECL on trade debts		547,941	332,959	
	Loss on disposal of intangible		293,944	-	
	Miscellaneous expenses		43,281	98,015	
			6,091,613	5,986,793	
21.	Other Income				
	Dividend Income		89,720	1,883,296	
	Gain on disposal of fixed assets		7,086	1,380,965	
	Profit on Eclear Exposure deposit		806,642	-	
			903,448	3,264,261	
22.	Remuneration of Chief Executive and a Director				
			2023	2022	
	Particulars		Chief Executive Officer	Director	Total
	No. of persons		1	1	2
			----- Rupees -----		
	Managerial services		540,000	540,000	1,080,000
	Bonus		33,750	33,750	67,500
	Total		573,750	573,750	1,147,500
			607,500	457,500	1,065,000
22.1	There are Nil (2022: Nil) employees that fall in the category of executives.				
23.	Taxation	Note	2023	2022	
			----- Rupees -----		
	Current-current year	23.1	129,505	400,652	
	Current-Prior year		-	-	
	Deferred		28,565	(57,362)	
			158,070	343,290	
23.1	Provision for current year includes mainly tax on dividend income and commission income under section 150 and 113 respectively of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.				
23.2	Reconciliation of applicable rate and effective rate of tax has not been made due to the application of minimum tax u/s 113 in current year.				

7/10

KHS SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

24.	Capital adequacy level	Note	2023 ----- Rupees -----	2022
	Total assets			
	Less: Total liabilities	24.1	35,271,812	45,888,793
	Less: Revaluation reserves (created upon revaluation of fixed assets)		(976,169)	(1,354,649)
			-	-
			<u>34,295,643</u>	<u>44,534,144</u>
24.1	While determining the value of the total assets of the TREC Holder, Notional value of the TRE certificate held by the KHS Securities (Pvt.) Limited as at year ended June 30, 2023, as determined by Pakistan Stock Exchange has been considered.			

25. Financial instruments and related disclosures

Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose to a variety of financial risks from use of financial instruments including:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the financial performance.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of Company's risk management framework. The Board is also responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies.

Company's risk management objective and policies

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analysis the risk faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risk and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and system are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through it's training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop discipline and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company's management oversees how management monitors and compliance with company's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risk faced by the Company.

25.1 Credit risk

Credit risk represents the accounting loss that would be recognized at the reporting date if counter party fail completely to perform as contracted and arise principally from trade receivables, loans and advances and trade deposits.

To manage exposure to credit risk in respect of trade receivables. Management maintains procedures covering the application for credit approvals, granting and renewal of counter parties limit taking into account the customer's financial position, past track record, credit rating and factors. As a part of these processes, exposures of credit risk are regularly monitored, assessed and customers are persuaded for prompt recovery. In addition to this the company has established an allowance for impairment that is estimate of expected losses in respect of trade debts. This allowance is based on management assessment of specific loss component that relate to significant exposures. Sales and purchase transactions are also excluded against advance payments to further prudently manage the credit risk.

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by following the policies and procedures of approval and continuous monitoring of loans and advances extended to management / staff and supplier and maintain bank account only with counterparty that have high degree of credit rating. Advance tax is adjustable or recoverable from FBR which is a State authority and high credit rating. Given these high credit ratings, management do not expect that any of these counterparty fail to meet its obligations.

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure before any credit enhancements. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

Handwritten signature

KHS SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Note	2023	2022
		Rupees	
Long term investment		9,906,813	16,406,874
Advances, deposits and other receivables		2,603,975	3,351,987
Trade debts		15,027,724	13,103,393
Short term investments		2,953,719	2,603,468
Bank balances		118,639	1,779,983
		<u>29,800,870</u>	<u>37,244,305</u>

25.1.1 Aging and movement in Impairment losses

	Note	2023	2022
		Rupees	
The aging of receivables as at the reporting date is as follows:			
Not past due		-	-
Past due 0 - 30 days		-	284,709
Past due 31 - 90 days		-	4,424,917
Past due 91 - 1 year		7,694,730	2,694,251
Past due more than 1 year		<u>12,178,680</u>	<u>9,997,260</u>
		19,873,410	17,401,137
Impairment		<u>(4,845,686)</u>	<u>(4,297,745)</u>
		<u>15,027,724</u>	<u>13,103,393</u>

Concentration of credit risk

Concentration of credit risk arises when a number of counter parties engage in similar business activities or have similar economic features that would cause their abilities to meet contractual obligation to be similar affected by the changes in economic, political or other conditions. The company believes that it is not exposed to major concentration of credit risk.

The allowance accounts in respect of trade receivables, loans and advances are used to record impairment losses unless the company is satisfied that no recovery of the amount owing is possible, at that point the amount considered irrecoverable is written off against the financial asset directly.

25.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding to an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market position due to dynamic nature of the business. The company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. Under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damages to the company's reputation.

Following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022:

Financial liabilities	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Less than one year
		Rupees	

Trade and other payables - unsecured

- As at June 30, 2023	631,664	631,664	631,664
- As at June 30, 2022	738,997	738,997	738,997

The company is not materially exposed to liquidity risk as substantially all obligations, commitments of the company are of short term and routine in nature (accrued expense) and are restricted to the extent of available liquidity except the long term unsecured interest free loan obtained from the directors redeemable at the option of the company. As a part of liquidity risk management policy company follows effective cash flow, planning, controlling and management procedures to ensure availability of funds through effective working capital management and to appropriate measures for new requirements.

**KHS SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

25.3 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will effect company's income or the value of its holding of financial instruments. The objective of the market risk management is to manage and control market exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk.

Foreign currency risk management

Foreign currency risk arises mainly where receivables and payables exists due to the transactions with foreign undertakings. Financial assets and financial liabilities of the company are not exposed to currency risk as a company has not entered into any transaction with any foreign undertakings.

Interest rate risk management


The company's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates. The company has no significant long term interest bearing financial assets and liabilities whose fair value or cash flows will fluctuate because of the changes in market interest rates. As there is no interest bearing financial assets and liabilities, therefore disclosure requirement of effective rate of interest is not attractive.

Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to ensure the Company's ability not only to continue as a going concern but also to meet its requirements for expansion and enhancement of its business, maximize return of shareholders and optimize benefits for other stakeholders to maintain an optimal capital structure and to reduce the cost of capital. In order to achieve the above objectives, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares through bonus or right issue or sell assets to reduce debts or raise debts, if required.

25.4 Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk). The company is not exposed to any price risk as there are no financial instrument at the reporting date that are sensitive to price fluctuations.



KHS SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

26 **Fair value of financial assets and liabilities**

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and liabilities. The fair value of financial assets measured at fair value is shown below. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value as the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Carrying amount			Carrying amount		
2023			2022		
At amortized cost	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	At amortized cost	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income
-----Rupees-----					
Assets					
Non-Current Assets					
Long Term Investment	-	9,006,813	-	-	16,406,874
Long Term Deposits	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Debts	15,027,724	-	13,103,393	-	-
Short Term Investment	-	2,953,719	-	2,603,468	-
Advances, Deposits and Other receivables	2,693,975	-	3,351,987	-	-
Cash and Bank Balances	141,772	-	1,788,216	-	-
17,863,471	2,953,719	9,006,813	18,243,596	2,603,468	16,406,874
Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	631,664	-	738,997	-	-
631,664	-	-	738,997	-	-

The basis for determining fair values is as follows:

Interest rates used for determining fair value

The interest rates used to discount estimated cash flows, when applicable, are based on the government yield curve at the reporting date plus an adequate credit spread. Since the majority of the financial assets are fixed rate instruments, there is no significant difference in market rate and the rate of instrument, fair value significantly approximates to carrying value.

Fair value hierarchy

The table below analyses financial assets that are measured at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows

- Level 1 : Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities;
- Level 2 : Observable inputs; and
- Level 3 : Unobservable inputs.

The Company held the following financial assets at fair value:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
-----Rupees-----				
30-Jun-23				
At fair value through other comprehensive income				
Long Term Investment	9,006,813	-	-	9,006,813
At fair value through profit or loss				
Short Term Investment	2,953,719	-	-	2,953,719
30-Jun-22				
At fair value through other comprehensive income				
Long Term Investment	-	16,406,874	-	16,406,874
At fair value through profit or loss				
Short Term Investment	2,603,468	-	-	2,603,468

Determination of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods:

Long Term Investment

The fair value of this investment is determined by reference to their quoted closing value at the reporting date.

Short Term Investment

The fair value of held for trading investment is determined by reference to their quoted closing value at the reporting date.

KHS SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

27. Earning per share - Basic and diluted

	2023	2022
Net (loss) / profit for the year (Rupees)	(2,838,440)	1,247,023
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period	2,000,000	2,000,000
(Loss) / earnings per share - basic and diluted (Rupees per share)	(1.42)	0.92

28. Transactions with related parties

The related parties comprise Directors of the company and key management personnel. Following is the detail of transactions other than remuneration of Directors and key management personnel as disclosed in note 26 to these financial statements.

Related Parties	Nature of transaction	Note	2023 ----- Rupees -----	2022
Rehman Saleem	Purchase of shares	-	-	-
	Sale of shares	-	-	3,800,500
	Receipts during the year	-	-	2,000,000
	Payments during the year	-	2,918,500	19,716,638
Saima Saleem	Purchase of shares	-	-	19,269,677
	Sale of shares	-	-	-
	Receipts during the year	-	-	-
	Payments during the year	-	-	-

29. Pattern of shareholding

As at June 30, 2023, Mr. Rahman Saleem (Chief Executive), Ms. Saima Saleem (Director), Mr. Kh. Hamad Saeed and Ms. Begum Shafqat Saeed (Director) held more than 5% of the issued, subscribed and paid-up capital of the Company.

Shareholders	Number of Shares		Percentage	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Mr. Rahman Saleem (Chief Executive)	800,000	800,000	40%	40%
Ms. Saima Saleem (Director)	800,000	800,000	40%	40%
Mr. Khawaja Hamad Saeed	200,000	200,000	10%	10%
Ms. Begum Shafqat Saeed (Director)	200,000	200,000	10%	10%
	2,000,000	2,000,000	100%	100%

30. Number of employees

Total number of employees as at June 30,

Average number of employees during the year June 30,

2023	2022
7	7
7	7

31. Date of authorization for issue

These financial statements have been authorized for issue on **06 OCT 2023** by the Board of Directors of the Company.

32. Corresponding figures

Corresponding figures have been rearranged and reclassified, wherever considered necessary, to facilitate comparison. Following major reclassifications has been made during the year.

Description	Reclassified from	Reclassified to	Note
Exposure deposit Eclear	Long term deposits	Advances, deposits and other receivables	18
PSX clearing house deposit	Long term deposits	Advances, deposits and other receivables	18


CHIEF EXECUTIVE


DIRECTOR