SPINZER EQUITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER, 2024

		2024	2024
		30-Sep	30-Jun
ASSETS	Note	(Pak F	3
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		`	- /
Property and equipment	4	2,912,905	3,055,040
Office building	5	27,276,917	28,071,391
Investment property	6	13,638,459	14,035,695
Intangible asset	7	3,500,000	3,500,000
Long term investments	9	63,969,438	63,969,438
Long term deposits	10	2,540,000	2,540,000
		113,837,719	115,171,564
CURRENT ASSETS	<u>-</u>		
Trade and other receivable - net	11	37,437,369	30,924,341
Advances, deposits and prepayments	12	479,731	229,000
Short term investments	13	28,094,302	23,722,369
Cash and bank balances	14	19,141,809	27,064,964
		85,153,211	81,940,674
	-		
	=	198,990,930	197,112,238
EQUITY & LIABILITIES			
SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Authorized share capital		100,000,000	100,000,000
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	15	94,968,380	94,968,380
Capital reserve			
Fair value reserve of financial assets at FVOCI		33,623,408	33,623,408
Revenue reserve			
Unappropriated profit	-	38,602,540	33,046,162
	<u>-</u>		
	=	167,194,328	161,637,950
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	18	31,796,604	35,474,290
Provision for Taxation	10	31,790,004	33,474,290
1 TOVISION TOT TAXAUON	L	31,796,604	35,474,290
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	20	31,790,004	55,474,490
CONTINUE NO COMMITMENTS	-	198,990,930	197,112,238
	=	170,770,730	171,112,200

The annexed notes 1 to 31 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive Officer

TREC-432

The sold

Un-audited

Audited

SPINZER EQUITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

		Un-audited	Audited
		2024	2024
		30-Sep	30-Jun
	Note	(Pak Ru	ıpee)
Revenue	21	5,992,311	27,524,342
Operating and administrative expenses	22	(5,462,120)	(24,050,821)
Operating profit / (loss)		530,191	3,473,521
Other income	23	5,026,187	4,103,390
Profit before taxation and levy		5,556,378	7,576,911
Levies	19	-	(1,024,274)
Profit before taxation		5,556,378	6,552,637
Taxation	24	-	457,781
Profit for the year		5,556,378	7,010,418

The annexed notes 1 to 31 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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Chief Executive Officer

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SPINZER EQUITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

Un-audited	Audited				
2024	2024				
30-Sep	30-Jun				
(Pak Rupee)					

Profit for the year 5,556,378 7,010,418

Other comprehensive income

Fair value gain on unlisted equity instruments at FVTPL - unrealized

1,577,994

Total comprehensive income for the year

5,556,378 8,588,412

The annexed notes 1 to 31 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive Officer

SPINZER EQUITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

		Share Capital	Revenue reserve	Capital reserve	
		Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	Unappropriated profit	Fair value reserve of financial assets at FVOCI	Total
	Note		(Pak Rupee)		
Balance as at July 01, 2023		94,968,380	23,471,784	22,638,144	141,078,308
Profit for the year		-	2,563,960	-	2,563,960
Other comprehensive income/(loss)				9,407,270	9,407,270
Balance as at June 30, 2023 - Restated		94,968,380	26,035,744	32,045,414	153,049,538
Total comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year		-	7,010,418	-	7,010,418
Other comprehensive income/(loss)		-	-	1,577,994	1,577,994
		-	7,010,418	1,577,994	8,588,412
Balance as at June 30, 2024		94,968,380	33,046,162	33,623,408	161,637,950
Total comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year		-	5,556,378	-	5,556,378
Other comprehensive income/(loss)			-	-	_
		-	5,556,378	-	5,556,378
Balance as at Sept 30, 2024		94,968,380	38,602,540	33,623,408	167,194,328





Chief Executive Officer

The annexed notes 1 to 31 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1 CORPORATE AND GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Legal status and operations

Spinzer Equities (Private) Limited (the "Company") is a private limited company incorporated in Pakistan on January 02, 2014 under the Companies Ordinance, 1984 (Repealed with the enactment of the Companies Act, 2017). The Company is a holder of Trading Rights Entitlement Certificate ("TREC") of Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited and Pakistan Mercantile 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

Branch Office 1st Floor, Chakdara trade Centre, University Road, Chakdara, Dir (Lower), KPK

Laison Office 1 Office # 1, Plot # 2F, Sangam Market, I-8/3, Islamabad

Laison Office 2 Office # 5B, 3rd Floor, Ittihad Plaza, University Road, Peshawar.

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 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 direct 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 the 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 and PMEX 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 over and above tax chargeable on profits and final tax chargeable under the provisions of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 are recognized as levy.

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 tax assets and liabilities in the period in which such determination is made.

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.

SPINZER EQUITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

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.

4 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Owned				T . 1
	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Total
			(Pak Rupee)		
Cost					
Balance as at June 30, 2023	778,938	745,075	346,310	7,241,546	9,111,869
Additions	-	11,000	-	-	11,000
Balance as at June 30, 2024	778,938	756,075	346,310	7,241,546	9,122,869
Depreciation					
Balance as at June 30, 2023	314,681	509,230	146,695	4,385,591	5,356,197
For the year	46,426	74,054	19,961	571,191	711,632
Balance as at June 30, 2024	361,107	583,284	166,656	4,956,782	6,067,829
Carrying amount as at June 30, 2024	417,831	172,791	179,654	2,284,764	3,055,040
Balance as at June 30, 2024	778,938	756,075	346,310	7,241,546	9,122,869
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
	778,938	756,075	346,310	7,241,546	9,122,869
Depreciation					
Balance as at June 30, 2024	361,107	583,284	166,656	4,956,782	6,067,829
For the year	10,446	12,959	4,491	114,238	142,135
Balance as at Sept 30, 2024	371,553	596,243	171,147	5,071,020	6,209,964
Carrying amount as at Sept 30, 2024	407,385	159,832	175,163	2,170,526	2,912,905
Rate of Depreciation per year	10%	30%	10%	20%	

^{4.1} Depreciation has been allocated to administrative expenses.

5	OFFICE BUILDING	Note	Un-audited 2024 30-Sep(Pak Rup	Audited 2024 30-Jun
	Opening balance		28,071,391	31,249,285
	Additions during the year		-	-
	Depreciation	5.2	(794,473)	(3,177,893)
			27,276,917	28,071,391
5.1	Building acquired at fair value against issue of ordinary shares of Rs 10 each. Its approxin	nate area	is 1339 Square feet.	
5.2	The rate of depreciation applicable is 8% per annum on straight line basis.			
			Un-audited	Audited
			2024	2024
			30-Sep	30-Jun
6	INVESTMENT PROPERTY	Vote	(Pak Rup	oee)
	Opening balance		14,035,695	15,624,642
	Additions during the year		-	-
	Depreciation	6.2	(397,237)	(1,588,947)
			13,638,459	14,035,695
6.1	Investment property is rented out and is stated at historical cost.			
6.2	The rate of depreciation applicable is 8% per annum on straight line basis.			
7	INTANGIBLE ASSET			
	Trading Right Entitlement Certificate ("TREC") - PSX	7.1	2,500,000	2,500,000
	Trading Right Entitlement Certificate ("TREC") - PMEX	7.3	1,000,000	1,000,000
			3,500,000	3,500,000

- 7.1 These are carried at notional value. Notional values of these Trading Right Entitlement Certificate is Rs. 2.5 million (2023: Rs.2.5 million), as published by the PSX.
- 7.2 The Company has pledged/hypothecated Trading Right Entitlement Certificate (TREC) of Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited (PSX) at a notional value of Rs.2.5 million to meet Base Minimum Capital (BMC) requirement.
- $\textbf{7.3} \quad \text{This is the purchase cost of Trading Right Entitlement Certificate of PMEX}.$

8	FINANCIAL ASSETS OTHER THAN CASH AND BANK	Note	Un-audited 2024 30-Sep (Pak Ru	Audited 2024 30-Jun pee)
	Financial Assests Unlisted Equity shares	9	63,969,438	63,969,438
	Financial Assests Listed Equity Shares	13	28,094,302	23,722,369
	Financial assets at amortised cost			
	- Long term deposits	10	2,540,000	2,540,000
	- Trade and Other receivable - net	11	37,437,369	30,924,341
	- Deposits, prepayments and other receivables	12	479,731	229,000
			40,457,100	34,339,529
			132,520,840	111,773,892
9	LONG TERM INVESTMENT AT FVTPL - unlisted equity securities			
	Opening Balance	9.1	63,969,438	62,391,445
	Adjustment for remeasurement to fair value			1,577,994
			63,969,438	63,969,438

- This include 60% (1,820,762 shares) which are held in a separate Central Depository Company Limited ("CDC") sub-account marked as blocked.
- 9.2 This represents investment in the shares of ISE REIT Management Company Limited. The shares are non-listed and there is no evidence of existence of an active market or transactions amongst the participants at an arms length basis. As an alternative approach, the break-up value of shares (calculated as per TR-22 issued by ICAP) of ISE REIT Management Company Limited as per their latest audited financial statements has been taken with adjustment for unobservable inputs related to percentage of assets of REIT stated at fair value and risk factors related to marketability of shares. The related deferred tax has not been provided on unrealized gain since the market value taken here is break up value as per accounts of investee and its real market value is not available however some recent transactions these shares privately have been made at below cost.

These shares are neither listed on any exchange nor are they actively traded. As a result, fair value has been estimated by reference to the latest break-up value of Rs. 21.08 according to audited financial statements of ISE REIT Management Company Limited for the year ended June 30, 2024 (2023: 20.56) or net asset value per share of these shares notified by ISE Towers REIT Management Limited.

			Un-audited	Audited
			2024	2024
			30-Sep	30-Jun
10	LONG TERM DEPOSITS	Note	(Pak R	upee)
	Central Depository Company Limited	10.1	100,000	100,000
	National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited	10.2	2,240,000	2,240,000
	Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited	10.3	200,000	200,000
		•	2,540,000	2,540,000

- 10.1 This represents security deposit held with Central Depository Company.
- This represents security deposit held with National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited. Rs. 1 Million for trading of futures, Rs. 405,000 for regular trading and Rs. 1,035,000 for margin trading.
- 10.3 This represents deposit held with Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited.

			Un-audited 2024	Audited 2024
11	TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLE - NET	Note	30-Sep (Pak Ru	30-Jun
11	Clients	Note	36,521,281	26,942,773
	Related parties		2,447,281	2,684,978
			38,968,562	29,627,752
	Add: Other receivable	11.1	6,022,513	8,850,295
			44,991,075	38,478,047
	Less: Provision for expected credit loss			
	Customer		(7,553,706)	(7,553,706)
			37,437,369	30,924,341

11.1 This is the amount receivable against trading of securities in all markets which is due for settlement from NCCPL.

ADVANCES, DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS

14	ADVANCES, DEPOSITS AND PREPATMENTS			
	Short-term and advances			
	- Advances to employees		399,000	229,000
	- Other advances		80,731	-
			479,731	229,000
13	SHORT TERM INVESTMENT AT FVTPL			
	Listed equity securities	13.1	28,094,302	23,722,369
			28,094,302	23,722,369

13.1 Fair values of these equity shares are determined by reference to published price quotations in an active market.

						Un-audited 2024 30-Sep	Audited 2024 30-Jun
14	CASH AND BAN	NK BALANC	EES		Note	(Pak Rup	
	Cash in hand Cash at bank - L	ocal currency				-	3,978
	Current accounts	-				19,141,809	27,060,986
					=	19,141,809	27,064,964
15	SHARE CAPITA	ιT					
	Authorized capit						
	-		ordinary shares of PKR 10 eac	h	- -	100,000,000	100,000,000
4.5.0							
15.2	Issued, subscribe Un-audited	ed and paid-u Audited	ip share capital			Un-audited	Audited
	2024	2024				2024	2024
	30-Sep	30-Jun				30-Sep	30-Jun
	(Numb	er)				(Pak Ruj	pee)
	6,479,468	6,479,468	Ordinary shares of Rs.10 each, is: cash (against fair value of the lease			64,794,684	64,794,684
	3,017,370	3,017,370	Ordinary shares of Rs.10 each, issu	ed for cash	-	30,173,696	30,173,696
	9,496,838	9,496,838	Total I	balance	-	94,968,380	94,968,380
15.3	Shareholders holders	ding 5% or m	ore of total shareholding	Number	of Shares	Percenta	age
				2024	2024	2024	2024
	M M 1			30-Sep	30-Jun	30-Sep	30-Jun
	Mr. Muhammad I. Mr. Jibran Ali Kha	*	ın	1,592,235 3,793,079	1,592,235 3,793,079	17% 40%	17% 40%
	Mr. Muhammad S		n	3,474,634	3,474,634	37%	37%
15.4	All shares carry eq	ual rights to vo	ote, dividends and right & bonus	issue.			
16	FINANCIAL LI	ŭ					
	Current						
	Financial liabiliti	es at amortis	ed cost		18	21 706 604	25 474 200
	Trade payable Provision for Ta	xation			18	31,796,604	35,474,290
					- -	31,796,604	14,951,230
17	DEFERRED TA	Y I IRII ITV	•				
17	DEI LINKED III	A LIDILII I					
			deferred tax liabilities relate to inc in the statement of financial pos		ame jurisdiction,	and the law allows r	net settlement.
		ve been offset	leferred tax liabilities relate to inc		ame jurisdiction,	and the law allows r	230,230
	Therefore, they had Deferred tax liability Deferred tax asset	ve been offset ity	leferred tax liabilities relate to inc		ame jurisdiction,	230,229 (2,190,575)	
	Therefore, they had Deferred tax liability	ve been offset ity	leferred tax liabilities relate to inc		ame jurisdiction,	230,229 (2,190,575) 1,960,346	230,230 (2,190,575) 1,960,345
17.1	Therefore, they had Deferred tax liability Deferred tax asset	ve been offset ity erred tax asset	leferred tax liabilities relate to inc		nme jurisdiction,	230,229 (2,190,575)	230,230 (2,190,575)
17.1	Therefore, they had Deferred tax liability Deferred tax asset Unrecognized deferments of deferments of deferments and equipments and equipments.	ve been offset ity erred tax asset rred tax oment	leferred tax liabilities relate to inc		nme jurisdiction,	230,229 (2,190,575) 1,960,346	230,230 (2,190,575) 1,960,345
17.1	Therefore, they had Deferred tax liability Deferred tax asset Unrecognized deferments of deferments of deferments of deferments and equip Investment in unli	ve been offset ity erred tax asset rred tax oment sted securities	leferred tax liabilities relate to inc		nme jurisdiction,	230,229 (2,190,575) 1,960,346 - 230,229	230,230 (2,190,575) 1,960,345 - 230,230
17.1	Therefore, they had Deferred tax liability Deferred tax asset Unrecognized deferments of deferments of deferments and equipments and equipments.	ve been offset ity erred tax asset rred tax oment sted securities	leferred tax liabilities relate to inc		nme jurisdiction,	230,229 (2,190,575) 1,960,346 - 230,229	230,230 (2,190,575) 1,960,345

All the change in deferred tax is recognized in statement of profit or loss.

			Un-audited 2024	Audited 2024
			30-Sep	30-Jun
40	TIDADE AND OTHER BANADI EG	Note	(Pak Ru	pee)
18	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES Trade creditors		22 901 429	20 212 063
	Income tax employees		23,891,438 158,021	29,212,063 150,021
	Other taxes payable		217,224	236,544
	Accrued and Other payables		7,425,062	5,770,805
	Levies payable	19	104,858	104,858
			31,796,604	35,474,290
			=======================================	
19	PROVISION FOR TAXATION AND LEVIES			
	Balance at the beginning of the year		104,858	228,632
	Income tax paid during the year		-	(1,169,823)
			104,858	(941,191)
	Provision for taxation for the period		-	21,775
	Levies			1,024,274
	Balance at end of the year		104,858	104,858
	CONTENTO TO THE AND CONTENT OF THE			
20	CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	20. 2024 (2024 NU)		
	There are no contingencies or commitments of the Company as at Septemb	per 30, 2024 (2024: Nil)		
21	REVENUE			
	Commission Income Equity Trading		5,722,561	21,167,612
	Dividend income		269,750	6,356,730
			5,992,311	27,524,342
				.,
22	OPERATING AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		1	
	Staff salaries, allowances and other benefits		1,329,788	7,092,734
	Director's remuneration		1,016,696	3,664,783
	Communication expense		70,749	266,204
	Entertainment		77,928 17,960	240,132
	Printing and stationery CDC trading charges		86,080	47,250 183,475
	NCCPL trading charges		283,218	913,085
	PSX trading charges		413,719	1,245,555
	Travelling and conveyance		197,500	423,950
	Legal and professional charges		-	695,975
	Taxes, rates and cess		-	28,620
	Fee and Subscription		19,100	559,610
	EOBI Expense		66,970	215,550
	Software charges		105,000	188,070
	Repair and maintenance		108,770	248,850
	Auditor Remuneration		-	250,000
	Utilities		325,302	473,202
	Bank and other charges		-	4,844
	Service charges		-	487,999
	Misc. Expenses		9,495	1,342,461
	Depreciation	4	142,135	711,632
	Depreciation on building	5	794,473	3,177,893
	Depreciation on investment property	6	397,237	1,588,947
			5,462,120	24,050,821

			Un-audited	Audited
			2024	2024
			30-Sep	30-Jun
23	OTHER INCOME	Note	(Pak Ru	ipee)
	Income from Financial Assets			
	Fair value gain/(loss) on equity instruments at FVTPL - unrealized		4,154,743	6,793,779
	Fair value gain/(loss) on equity instruments at FVTPL - realized		576,955	379,530
			4,731,698	7,173,309
	Income from Non-Financial Assets			
	Miscellaneous income		52,911	724,496
	Allowance for expected credit losses		-	(4,724,123)
	Rental income		241,578	929,707
			294,489	(3,069,920)
	Total other income		5,026,187	4,103,390
24	INCOME TAX EXPENSE			
	Current tax		-	-
	Prior tax		-	21,775
	Deferred tax		-	(479,556)
			-	(457,781)

- 24.1 Tax rate reconciliation is not provided because of nil taxation due to tax loss.
- 24.2 Income tax assements have been finalized upto tax year 2023 under the deeming provisions of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

25 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

		30-Sep-24			
	Amortized	FVTOCI	FVTPL	Total	
	cost	RUP	FFS		
ASSETS		KUI	EE3		
Non-current assets					
Long term deposits	2,540,000	-	-	2,540,000	
Long term investments	-	63,969,438	-	63,969,438	
Current assets					
Short term investments	-	-	28,094,302	28,094,302	
Trade and other receivable - net	37,437,369	-	-	37,437,369	
Advances, deposits and prepayments	479,731	-	-	479,731	
Cash and bank balances	19,141,809	-	-	19,141,809	
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	31,796,604	-	-	31,796,604	
		30-Ju	n-24		
	Amortized	FVTOCI	FVTPL	Total	
	Amortized cost			Total	
ASSETS		FVTOCI RUP		Total	
ASSETS Non-current assets				Total	
				Total 2,540,000	
Non-current assets	cost				
Non-current assets Long term deposits	cost	 RUP -		2,540,000	
Non-current assets Long term deposits Long term investments Current assets Short term investments	cost	 RUP -		2,540,000	
Non-current assets Long term deposits Long term investments Current assets Short term investments Trade and other receivable - net	2,540,000 - 30,924,341	 RUP -	EES	2,540,000 63,969,438 23,722,369 30,924,341	
Non-current assets Long term deposits Long term investments Current assets Short term investments Trade and other receivable - net Advances, deposits and prepayments	2,540,000	 RUP -	EES	2,540,000 63,969,438 23,722,369	
Non-current assets Long term deposits Long term investments Current assets Short term investments Trade and other receivable - net	2,540,000 - 30,924,341	 RUP -	EES	2,540,000 63,969,438 23,722,369 30,924,341	
Non-current assets Long term deposits Long term investments Current assets Short term investments Trade and other receivable - net Advances, deposits and prepayments Cash and bank balances LIABILITIES	2,540,000 - 30,924,341 229,000	 RUP -	EES	2,540,000 63,969,438 23,722,369 30,924,341 229,000	
Non-current assets Long term deposits Long term investments Current assets Short term investments Trade and other receivable - net Advances, deposits and prepayments Cash and bank balances LIABILITIES Current liabilities	2,540,000 - 30,924,341 229,000	 RUP -	EES	2,540,000 63,969,438 23,722,369 30,924,341 229,000	
Non-current assets Long term deposits Long term investments Current assets Short term investments Trade and other receivable - net Advances, deposits and prepayments Cash and bank balances LIABILITIES	2,540,000 - 30,924,341 229,000	 RUP -	EES	2,540,000 63,969,438 23,722,369 30,924,341 229,000	

26 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including interest rate risk, currency risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

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

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are Risks measured and managed by the Company are explained below:

26.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments may fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates or the market prices of instruments due to change in credit rating of the issuers or the instruments, changes in market sentiments, speculative activities, supply and demand of instruments and liquidity in the market. The Company manages the market risk by monitoring exposure on financial instruments and by following internal risk management policies.

Market risk comprises of three types of risks: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk.

26.2 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows from a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates.

- Fair value risk Presently, fair value risk to the Company arises from 'balances with banks' and TDRs which are based on fixed interest rates. As at December 31, 2023, the impact of increase / decrease in fixed interest rates by 100 basis points would not have a material impact on the profit after tax of the Company
- Future cash flow risk Presently, there is no future cash flow risk to the Company since no item is based on floating interest rates (i.e. KIBOR based). As at December 31, 2023, had there been increase / decrease of 50 basis points in KIBOR with all other variables held constant, profit after taxation for the year then ended would have no effect.

26.3 Currency risk

Currency risk arises mainly where receivables and payables exist due to transactions entered into in foreign currencies. The Company does not have any significant foreign currency exposures.

26.4 Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value of or future cash flows from a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. As at Sept 30, 2024, the Company is exposed to Investment in listed equity securities.

Sensitivity Analysis

The table below summarises Company's price risk as of Sept 30, 2024 and June 30, 2024 and shows the effects of a hypothetical 10% increase and a 10% decrease in market prices as at the year end reporting dates. The selected hypothetical change does not reflect what could be considered to be the best or worst case scenarios. Indeed, results could be worse because of the nature of markets and the aforementioned concentrations existing in Company's investment portfolio.

		Fair Value	Hypothetical price change	Estimated fair value	Hypothetical increase / (decrease) in	Hypothetical increase / (decrease) in	increase /
			price change	Value	equity	P/L	OCI
Sept 30, 2024	Rupees	28,094,302	10% increase	30,903,732	2,809,430	2,809,430	-
			10% decrease	25,284,872	(2,809,430)	(2,809,430)	-
June 30, 2024	Rupees	23,722,369	10% increase	26,094,606	2,372,237	2,372,237	-
			10% decrease	21,350,132	(2,372,237)	(2,372,237)	-

26.5 Credit risk

Credit risk represents the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was as follows:

	Un-audited	Audited 2024 30-Jun	
	2024		
	30-Sep		
	Rupees	Rupees	
Long term investments	63,969,438	63,969,438	
Long term deposits	2,540,000	2,540,000	
Trade and other receivable - net	37,437,369	30,924,341	
Advances, deposits and prepayments	479,731	229,000	
Short term investments	28,094,302	23,722,369	
Bank balances	19,141,809	27,064,964	
	151,662,649	148,450,112	

26.6 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulties in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Company's approach to manage liquidity risk is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its financial liabilities when due. Accordingly, the Company maintains sufficient cash and also ensures availability of funding through credit facilities.

The analysis below summarises the Company's financial liabilities (based on contractual undiscounted cash flows) into relevant maturity group on the remaining period as at the reporting date:

	Contractual Cash flows	Less than One Year	Between one to Five Years
30-Sep-24 Financial Liabilities Trade and other payables	31,796,604	31,796,604	-
30-Jun-24 Financial Liabilities Trade and other payables	35,474.290	35,474,290	_

27 Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Consequently, differences may arise between the carrying value and the fair value estimates. The Company classifies fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

Fair value hierarchy

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows: - quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1); - inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly (level 2); and - inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (level 3). The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement of a financial instrument is categorised in its entirety shall be determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of that financial instrument.

As	at	Se	pt	30),	20)24	ļ
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Level 1 Level 2 Level 3

Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss

Quoted Shares 28,094,302

Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income

ISE REIT Shares-Unquoted 63,969,438

As at June 30, 2024

Level 1 Level 2 Level 3

Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss

Quoted Shares 23,722,369

Value Through Other Comprehensive Income

ISE REIT Shares-Unquoted 63,969,438

28 CAPITAL RISK MANGAEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders or issue new shares. The proportion of borrowings to equity at the year end was:

	Un-audited	Audited
	2024	2024
	30-Sep	30-Jun
Total Borrowings	-	-
Total Equity	167,194,328	161,637,950
	167,194,328	161,637,950
Gearing Ratio	0%	0%

29 EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE

There were no subsequent events that may require adjustment or disclosure in the financial statements as at reporting date.

30 GENERAL

30.1 The figures have been rounded off to the nearest Rupees.

		30-Sep-24	30-Jun-24
30.2	Number of persons employed	13	13
	Average number employees during the period / year	13	13

30.3 The corresponding figures have been rearranged and reclassified, wherever considered necessary.

SPINZER EQUITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

31 DATE OF AUTHORIZATION

These financial statements have been authorized by the Board of Directors of the Company on 14th October, 2024.

Chief Executive Officer

Director