

NASIR JAVAID MAQSOOD IMRAN Chartered Accountants

WE Financial Services Limited Financial Statements For the year ended June 30, 2022





we invest in relationships

DIRECTORS' REPORT

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Company, I am pleased to present our report together with the audited financial statement of the Company for the year June 30, 2022.

Performance Overview

The following depicts the Company's performance in the current year.

Operation	Rupees
Operating revenue	22,593,736
Operating expenses	(38,710,449)
Operating loss	(16,116,713)
Other charges	(8,305,200)
Other income	9,046,261
Loss before taxation	
Taxation	(15,375,652)
	(641,610)
Loss after taxation	(16,017,262)

Loss per share

Loss per share for the year ended 30th June 2022 was Rs.

(0.92)

Capital Market Review & Outlook

Pakistan's equities market performance remained extremely volatile during the year under review influenced by various domestic and exogenous factors which badly effected the profitability of the company and eventually PSX Index closed at 41,540 as at June 30, 2022. Moreover, higher inflation and interest rates are likely to keep the equities market under pressure during next year.

Dividend:

The Directors do not recommended any dividend during the year due to cash flow requirement during next financial year.

External Auditors

The retiring auditors, M/s. Nasir Javaid Maqsood Imran., Chartered Accountants, being eligible, have offered themselves for reappointment

Datada

0 6 OCT 2022

Director

Chief Executive

WE FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD.

Brokerage | Online Trading | Equity Research | Corporate Finance | Fund Management | Commodities

(TREC Holder: Pakistan Stock Exchange Ltd.)

Tel: (92-21) 32463401-10 (92-21) 32429288

Registered Office: 506-508, 5th Floor, Pakistan Stock Exchange Building, Stock Exchange Road, Karachi 74000, Pakistan.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of WE Financial Services Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of WE Financial Services Limited (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2022 and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, 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 explanation which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose 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 and the statement of cash flows 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, 2022 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.





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BLUE AREA JINNAH AVENUE, ISLAMABAD.







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

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the directors' report but does not include the financial statements and our 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 thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

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 misstatements, 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 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 controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

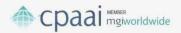
We communicate with the board of directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

- a) proper books of accounts have been kept by the Company as required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017);
- b) the statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and are in agreement with the books of account and returns;





- investments made, expenditure incurred and guarantees extended during the year were for the purpose of the Company's business; and
- d) no zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980.
- e) the Company was in compliance with the requirement of section 78 of the Securities Act, 2015, and the relevant requirements of Securities Brokers (Licensing 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 Mohammad Javaid Qasim.

Dated:

06 OCT 2022

Karachi

NASIR JAVAID MAQSOOD IMRAN
Chartered Accountants

UDIN: AR202210270kH2mDgOGJ

WE FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT JUNE 30, 2022

	Note	Rupees	Rupees
	11000	2022	2021
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property & equipment	4	17,981,105	18,195,325
Intangible assets	5	3,000,000	3,000,000
Long term investment - at fair value through other comprehensive income	6	40,372,990	40,372,990
Investment property	7	-	26,122,200
Long term advances & deposits	8	8,896,000	8,699,000
	_	70,250,095	96,389,515
CURRENT ASSETS	_		
Trade receivables	9	12,891,481	14,986,935
Short term investment	10	19,964,959	19,391,150
Advances, deposits, pre-payments & other receivables	11	17,330,385	28,043,802
Bank balances	12	17,772,136	21,235,777
		67,958,961	83,657,664
TOTAL ASSETS	_	138,209,056	180,047,179
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES CAPITAL AND RESERVES Authorized Capital		250 000 000	175 000 000
25,000,000 (2021: 17,500,000) ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each	=	250,000,000	175,000,000
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	13	175,000,000	175,000,000
Share deposit money		60,000,000	-
Reserves	14	(137,909,889)	(121,892,627)
		97,090,111	53,107,373
LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		24.244.2	07 (81 830
Long term loan	15	26,546,465	96,671,530
CURRENT LIABILITIES	_	way order process	City and the City of the City
Trade payables		12,187,493	19,874,388
Accrued expenses & other liabilities	16	2,234,912	10,043,005
Taxation - net	L	150,075	350,883
		14,572,480	30,268,276
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	17	-	₩9
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	_	138,209,056	180,047,179
	_		

 ${\it The annexed notes from 1 to 34 form an integral part of these financial statements}.$

Chief Executive

WE FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Note	Rupees 2022	Rupees 2021
REVENUE			
Operating revenue	18	34,327,137	48,809,785
Capital (loss) / gain on sale of securities		(2,692,286)	1,726,533
Unrealised (loss) / gain on remeasurement of investment at fair value - through profit or loss	_	(9,041,115)	8,729,673
	"-	22,593,736	59,265,991
Administrative expenses	19	(20 (00 074)	(57, 979, 725)
Finance cost	20	(38,688,974)	(57,878,735)
Finance cost	20	(21,476)	(122,985)
	_	(38,710,449)	(58,001,720)
Operating (loss) / profit		(16,116,713)	1,264,271
Other income	21	9,046,261	2,764,133
Other charges	22	(8,305,200)	
(Loss) / profit before taxation		(15,375,652)	4,028,403
Taxation	23	(641,610)	(3,772,084)
(Loss) / profit after taxation	_	(16,017,262)	256,319
(Loss) / earning per share - basic	23.1 =	(0.92)	0.01

The annexed notes from 1 to 34 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive

WE FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Note Rupees 2022	Rupees 2021
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(Loss) / profit before taxation

(16,017,262)

256,319

Other comprehensive loss for the year

Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit or loss subsequently

Unrealised loss on remeasurement of investment - At fair value - through other comprehensive income

(5,308,133)

Total comprehensive loss for the year

(16,017,262) (5,051,814)

The annexed notes from 1 to 34 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive

WE FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Note	Rupees 2022	Rupees 2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
(Loss) / profit before taxation		(15,375,652)	4,028,403
Add / (less): Items not involved in movement of fund:	_		
Depreciation		1,321,307	1,254,376
Finance costs		21,476	122,985
Loss on disposal of investment property		8,305,200	-
Capital loss / (gain) on sale of securities		2,692,286	(1,726,533)
Loss / (gain) on remeasurement of investments		9,041,115	(8,729,673)
		21,381,384	(9,078,845)
Cash used in operating activities before working capital changes	_	6,005,731	(5,050,442)
Net change in working capital	(a)	(14,993,328)	35,039,347
		(8,987,596)	29,988,905
Finance costs paid		(21,476)	(122,985)
Taxes paid		(842,418)	5,655,090
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities	-	(9,851,489)	35,521,010
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of property and equipment	Г	(1,107,086)	(30,000
Proceeds from disposal of investment property		17,817,000	(50,000
Long term advances & deposits		(197,000)	(3,909,000
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities	L	16,512,914	(3,939,000
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Share deposit money	Г	60,000,000	
Long term loan received		(70,125,065)	(18,235,814
Long term toan received	L	(70,123,003)	(10,233,814
Net cash used in financing activities	_	(10,125,065)	(18,235,814)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		(3,463,640)	13,346,196
Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of the year	_	21,235,777	7,889,580
Cash and cash equivalent at end of the year	25 =	17,772,136	21,235,777
(a) Statement of change in working capital			
(Increase) / decrease in current assets			
Trade receivables	Γ	2,095,454	3,876,250
Advances, deposits, pre-payments & other receivables	1	10,713,417	(943,693)
Short term investment	- 1	(12,307,210)	19,279,600
	L	501,661	22,212,157
Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities			
Trade payables		(7,686,895)	7,594,153
Accrued expenses & other liabilities		(7,808,093)	5,233,037
		(15,494,988)	12,827,190
Net change in working capital .	_	(14,993,328)	35,039,347
The annexed notes from 1 to 34 form an integral part of these financial statements.		N.	
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Chief Executive

WE FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

		Reserves				
	Issued, subscribed & paid up capital	Capital reserve	Unappropriated loss	Unrealised gain on remeasurement of investment at fair value-through other comprehensive income	Sub Total	Total
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
Balance as at June 30, 2020	175,000,000	5,674,581	(133,131,660)	161,433	(127,295,646)	47,704,354
Profit for the year	-		256,319		256,319	256,319
Other comprehensive Realised gain on sale of securities		· .		5,146,700	5,146,700	5,146,700
Reclassification due to sale of investment held at fair value through OCI	-		5,308,133	(5,308,133)		
Transferred from revaluation surplus on property on account of incremental depreciation	-	(567,458)	567,458	-		
Balance as at June 30, 2021	175,000,000	5,107,123	(126,999,750)		(121,892,627)	53,107,373
Loss for the year	-	~	(16,017,262)	-	(16,017,262)	(16,017,262)
Transferred from revaluation surplus on property on account of incremental depreciation		(510,712)	510,712			-
Balance as at June 30, 2022	175,000,000	4,596,411	(142,506,300)	-	(137,909,889)	37,090,111

The annexed notes from 1 to 34 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive

1 CORPORATE AND GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Legal status and operations

We Financial Services Limited (the Company) was incorporated in Pakistan on April 12,1993 as a limited company under the Companies Ordinance, 1984. The registered office of the Company is situated at 505-6, 5th floor, Pakistan Stock Exchange Building Stock Exchange Road, Karachi, Pakistan. The company is engaged in the business of financial consultancy, brokerage, underwriting and investment counselling. It is a Trading Right Entitlement Certificate Holder of the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited.

Details of the Company's investment in subsidiaries and associated company are stated in note 6.2 to these financial statements.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting standards comprise of International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs) issued by IASB and provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act 2017. In case requirements differ, the provision or directives of the Companies Act, 2017 shall prevail..

2.2 Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for derivatives and investments. Statement of cash flow has been presented on cash basis.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in these financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. These financial statements are presented in Pakistani Rupee, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

2.4 Use of estimates and judgments

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

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

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

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Property and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset including borrowing costs.

Where major components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent costs are included in the carrying amount 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. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the profit and loss account during the year in which they are incurred.

Disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized when significant risks and rewards incidental to ownership have been transferred. Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized within 'Other operating expenses/income in the profit and loss account.

Depreciation is charged to profit and loss account applying the reducing balance method. The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Depreciation on additions is charged from the month in which the assets become available for use, while no depreciation is charged in the month of disposal.

3.2 Intangible assets

Intangible assets having definite useful life are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any however, Intangible assets having indefinite life are stated at cost less impairment losses, if any.

Subsequent cost 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.

Amortization is charged to the statement of profit or loss using reducing balance method over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets unless such lives are indefinite. Amortization on additions to intangible assets is charged from the month in which an asset is acquired or capitalized while no amortization is charged in the month in which the asset is disposed off.

All intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are systematically tested for impairment at each reporting date. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount. The carrying amount of other intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exist than the assets recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount is the greater of its value and fair value less cost to sell.

3.2.1 Trading Right Entitlement Certificate

This is stated at cost less impairment, if any. The carrying amount is reviewed at each balance sheet date to assess whether it is in excess of its recoverable amount, and where the carrying value exceeds estimated recoverable amount, it is written down to its estimated recoverable amount.

3.2.2 Pakistan Mercantile Exchange - Membership card

Membership card represents corporate membership of Pakistan Mercantile Exchange with indefinite useful life. This is stated at cost less impairment, if any. The carrying amount is reviewed at each balance sheet date to assess whether this is in excess of its recoverable amount, and where the carrying value exceeds estimated recoverable amount, this is written down to its estimated recoverable amount.

3.2.3 Computer software

Expenditure incurred to acquire identifiable computer software and having probable economic benefits exceeding the cost beyond one year, is recognized as an intangible asset. Such expenditure includes the purchase cost of software (license fee) and related overhead cost.

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programs are recognized as an expense when incurred.

Computer software and license costs are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and any identified impairment loss and amortized through reducing balance method.

3.3 Investment property

Property that is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in the supply of services or for administrative purposes, is classified as investment property. Investment property is initially measured at its cost, including related transaction costs and borrowing costs, if any.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expenses when incurred.

3.4 Financial Instruments

3.4.1 Initial Measurement of financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets in to following three categories:

- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), and
- measured at amortized cost.

A financial asset is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its applicable.

Subsequent Measurement

Debt Investments at

FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest / markeup income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. On de-recognition, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified the statement of profit or loss account.

Equity Investments at

FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in the statement of profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to the statement of profit or loss account.

Financial assets at

FVTPL

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest / markup or dividend income, are recognized in statement profit or loss account.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

These assets are subsequently measured at authozied cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest / markup income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in the statement of profit or loss account.

3.4.2 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or 'At Fair Value - Through Profit or Loss' (FVTPL). A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when the contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or have expired or when the financial liability's cash flows have been substantially modified.

3.5 Impairment

3.5.1 Financial assets

The Company recognises loss allowances for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) in respect of financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balance for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and quantitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial assets has increased significantly if it is more than past due for a reasonable period of time. Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. 12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months). The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering of a financial asset in its entirely or a portion thereof. The Company individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

3.5.2 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amout of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that an assets or group of assets may be impaired. If any such evidence exists, the asset's or group of assets' recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of value in use and fair value less cost to sell. Impairment losses are recognized to the statement of profit or loss.

3.6 Derecognition

3.6.1 Financial assets

The Company derecognises financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire or when it transfer the financial assets and substantially all the associated risks and reward of ownership to another entity. On derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost, the difference between the assets carrying value and the sum of the consideration received and receivable recognised in statement of profit or loss. In addition, on derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument classified as at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve reclassified to statement of profit or loss. In contrast, on derecognition of an investment in equity instrument which the Company has elected on initial recognition to measure at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to statement of profit or loss, but is transferred to statement of changes in equity.

3.6.2 Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities only when its obligations under the financial liabilities are discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liabilities derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in statement of profit or loss.

3.7 Investments

Investment in shares of listed companies are classified as "At Fair Value - Through Profit or Loss" and is initially measured at cost and subsequently is measured at fair value determined using the market value at each reporting date. Dividends are recognized as income in the statement of profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Net gains and losses are recognized in statement profit or loss.

3.8 Settlement date accounting

All purchases and sales of securities that require delivery within the time frame established by regulation or market convention wuch as 'T+2' purchases and sales are recognized at the settlement date. Trade date is the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sale an asset.

3.9 Off-setting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the financial statements if, and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

3.10 Trade debts and other receivables

Trade debts and other receivables are recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost. A provision for impairment in trade debts and other receivables is made when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to original terms of receivables. Trade debts and other receivables considered irrecoverable are written off. Actual credit loss experience over past years is used to base the calculation of expected credit loss (ECL)Trade Receivables in respect of securities sold on behalf of client are recorded at settlement date of transaction.

3.11 Fiduciary assets

Assets held in trust or in a fiduciary capacity by the company are not treated as assets of the Company and accordingly are not included in these financial statements.

3.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows includes cash in hand, balance with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts / short term borrowings. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

3.13 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.

3.14 Proposed dividend and transfer between reserves

Dividends declared and transfers between reserves, except appropriations which are required by law, made subsequent to the reporting date are considered as non-adjusting events and are recognized in the financial statements in the period in which such dividends and transfers are approved.

3.15 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are recognized initially at fair value plus directly attributable cost, if any, and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Trade payables in respect of securities purchased are recorded at settlement date of transaction.

These are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

3.16 Taxation

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the statement of profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in statement of comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised in equity or in statement of comprehensive income respectively.

i) Current

The current income tax charge is based on the taxable income for the year calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

ii) Deferred

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. 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 enacted or substantively enacted rates that are expected to apply to the period when the differences reverse based on tax rates that have been enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. A deferred tax asset is recognized for all deductible differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. Deferred tax asset is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefits will be realized.

3.17 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made of the amount of obligation. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect current best estimate.

3.18 Foreign currency transactions and translation

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Pakistan Rupees at the rates of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into functional currency using the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the profit and loss account.

3.19 Revenue recognition

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

- Brokerage, consultancy, advisory fee and commission etc. are recognized as and when such services are provided.
- Income from bank deposits, reverse repo and margin deposits is recognized at effective yield on time proportion basis.
- Dividend income is recorded when the right to receive the dividend is established.
- Gains / (losses) arising on sale of investments are included in the profit and loss account in the period in which they arise.
- Unrealized capital gains / (losses) arising from mark to market of investments classified as 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - held for trading' are included in profit and loss account for the period in which they arise.
- Rental income from investment properties is recognized on accrual basis.
- Other/miscellaneous income is recognized on receipt basis.
- Income on financial assets (including margin financing) is recognised on time proportionate basis taking into account effective / agreed rate of the instrument.
- Unrealised gains / (losses) arising from mark to market of investments classified as 'available for sale' are taken directly to other comprehensive income.
- Gains / (losses) arising on revaluation of derivatives to fair value are taken to profit and loss account under other income / other expenses.

3.20 Operating and administrative expenses

These expenses are recognized in statement of profit or loss upon utilization of the services or as incurred except for specifically stated in the financial statements.

3.21 Mark-up bearing borrowings and borrowing costs

Mark-up bearing borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, mark-up bearing borrowings are stated at amortized cost with any difference between cost and redemption value being recognised in the statement of profit or loss over the period of the borrowings on an effective interest basis.

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which these are incurred, except to the extent that they are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset (i.e. an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale) in which case these are capitalised as part of cost of that asset.

3.22 Earnings per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share data for its ordinary shares. Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, if any.

4 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Offices	Furniture & fixtures	Office equipments	Vehicle	Computer equipments	Total
	(Rupees)	(Rupees)	(Rupees)	(Rupees)	(Rupees)	(Rupees)
Net carrying value basis						
Year ended June 30, 2022						
Opening net book value (NBV)	15,841,230	786,693	500,456	1,046,325	20,621	18,195,325
Additions (at cost)	-	959,057	101,529	-	46,500	1,107,086
Disposals (at NBV)	-		-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge	(792,062)	(261,863)	(90,298)	(156,949)	(20,136)	(1,321,307)
Closing net book value (NBV)	15,049,169	1,483,888	511,687	889,377	46,985	17,981,105
Gross carrying value basis						
As at June 30, 2022						
Cost	21,350,000	7,550,582	5,285,529	3,561,500	3,523,737	41,271,348
Accumulated depreciation	(6,300,832)	(6,066,695)	(4,773,842)	(2,672,124)	(3,476,752)	(23,290,244)
Net book value (NBV)	15,049,169	1,483,888	511,687	889,377	46,985	17,981,105
Net carrying value basis						
Year ended June 30, 2021						
Opening net book value (NBV)	16,674,979	895,521	588,772	1,230,971	29,458	19,419,701
Additions (at cost)	-	30,000	-	-	-	30,000
Disposals (at NBV)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge	(833,749)	(138,828)	(88,316)	(184,646)	(8,837)	(1,254,376)
Closing net book value (NBV)	15,841,230	786,693	500,456	1,046,325	20,621	18,195,325
Gross carrying value basis						
As at June 30, 2021						
Cost	21,350,000	6,591,525	5,184,000	3,561,500	3,477,237	40,164,262
Accumulated depreciation	(5,508,770)	(5,804,832)		(2,515,175)	(3,456,616)	(21,968,937)
Net book value (NBV)	15,841,230	786,693	500,456	1,046,325	20,621	18,195,325
Annual rates of depreciation (%)	5	15	15	15	30	

					Note	Rupees 2022	Rupees 2021
5	INTANGIBLE ASSETS						
	Trading Right Entitlement Certi	ficate - Pakistan	Stock Exchang	ge Limited	5.1	2,500,000	2,500,000
						2,500,000	2,500,000
	Booths - Pakistan Stock Exchan	ge Limited				500,000	500,000
						3,000,000	3,000,000
5.1	TThis represents Trading Right with the requirements of the Sto at cost less accumulated impairr	ock Exchanges (C					
6	LONG TERM INVESTMENT	<u>rs</u>					
	Investments - at cost				6.1	40,372,990	40,372,990
					V-2	40,372,990	40,372,990
	Related parties At fair value through other com WE Investment Management 3,400,000 (2021: 3,400,000) or Percentage holding 68% WE Commodities (Private) Li 637,299 (2021: 637,299) ordina	Limited dinary shares of l				34,000,000 6,372,990	34,000,000 6,372,990
	Percentage holding 99.99%	iry shares of its i	o cacii.			40,372,990	40,372,990
7	INVESTMENT PROPERTY Leasehold land - at cost					-	26,122,200 26,122,200
.1	Details of investment property of	lisposed off / scra	apped having b	ook value of Rs. 50	0,000 or more e	ach are as follows:	T
	Asset category	Cost	Book value	Sale proceeds	Loss on disposal	Mode of disposal	Particulars of buyer
	Leasehold land	26,122,200	26,122,200	17,817,000	(8,305,200)	Negotiation	Mr. Azhar Mehmood
3	LONG-TERM ADVANCES A National Clearing Company of Central Depository Company of Rent deposit	Pakistan Limited				1,400,000 100,000 190,000	1,400,000 100,000 190,000
	Base minimum capital deposit					7,200,000	7,000,000
	Other description					.,200,000	0.000

6,000

8,896,000

9,000

8,699,000

Other deposit

		Note	Rupees 2022	Rupees 2021
9	TRADE RECEIVABLES			
	Considered good	9.1	27,483,664	30,168,465
	Considered doubtful		-	-
			27,483,664	30,168,465
	Allowance for expected credit loss		(14,592,183)	(15,181,530)
			12,891,481	14,986,935
	From clearing house		-	-
			12,891,481	14,986,935
9.1	Allowance for expected credit loss			
	Opening balance		15,181,530	2,239,146
	(Reversal of) / allowance for expected credit loss	9.1.1	(589,347)	12,942,384
	Closing balance		14,592,183	15,181,530
9.1.1	Aging analysis			
	Upto 90 days		8,498,286	14,503,532
	More than 90 but upto 180 days		2,748,172	830,336
	More than 180 but upto 360 days		1,645,024	1,761,664
	More than 360 days		14,592,183	13,072,932
			27,483,664	30,168,465

9.1.2 Due from related parties which are not impaired and their maximum amount outstanding at any time during the year calculated with reference to month end balances are as follows:

Name of related party	Amount due		Maximum amoun at any time duri	U	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	
		Rupee	s		
Humayun Javed	-	-	-	55,369	
Nuzhat Javed	26,228	25,628	26,228	-	
Zia Javed	791,293	790,693	791,293	790,693	
Kiran Asad Javed	1,040	-	1,040	-	
Javed Ali Khan	896,673	894,608	896,673	894,608	
Raheel Javed	466	-	466	-	
Asad Javed	1,270	1,070	1,270	1,070	
	1,716,970	1,712,000	1,716,970	1,741,741	

9.1.3 Aging analysis - related party

TOTAL

	Name of related party			91 - 360 days	More than 360 days	Total gross amount due
				Rupees-		
	Nuzhat Javed	-	-	600	25,628	26,228
	Zia Javed	-	-	600	790,693	791,293
	Kiran Asad Javed	-	-	-	1,040	1,040
	Javed Ali Khan	-	-	800	895,873	896,673
	Raheel Javed			466	-	466
	Asad Javed		-	200	1,070	1,270
		-	-	2,666	1,714,305	1,716,970
0.2	Total value of securities pertaining to clients he				285,743,389	465,603,917
9.3	Value of pledge securities of clients with Natio	· ·	npany of Pakista	in Limited	24,478,364	31,932,399
.4	Value of pledge securities of clients with Finan	icial institutions			271	420
				N-4-	Rupees	Rupees
10	SHORT TERM INVESTMENT			Note	Rupees 2022	Rupees 2021
	SHORT TERM INVESTMENT Investments at fair values through profit of Investments in listed companies	& loss		Note	_	_
	Investments at fair values through profit &	& loss		Note	_	2021
	Investments at fair values through profit of Investments in listed companies		value-through p		2022	2021 10,661,477
	Investments at fair values through profit of Investments in listed companies Listed equity securities		value-through p		23,006,074	_
).1	Investments at fair values through profit of Investments in listed companies Listed equity securities Unrealised (loss) / gain on remeasurement of in Market value		value-through p		23,006,074 (9,235,974)	2021 10,661,477 8,729,673
0.1	Investments at fair values through profit of Investments in listed companies Listed equity securities Unrealised (loss) / gain on remeasurement of in Market value		value-through p		23,006,074 (9,235,974)	2021 10,661,477 8,729,673
).1	Investments at fair values through profit of Investments in listed companies Listed equity securities Unrealised (loss) / gain on remeasurement of in Market value Investments in unlisted companies Unlisted equity securities Unrealised gain on remeasurement of investments	nvestment at fair		rofit or loss	23,006,074 (9,235,974) 13,770,100	2021 10,661,477 8,729,673
).1	Investments at fair values through profit of Investments in listed companies Listed equity securities Unrealised (loss) / gain on remeasurement of in Market value Investments in unlisted companies Unlisted equity securities	nvestment at fair		rofit or loss	23,006,074 (9,235,974) 13,770,100	2021 10,661,477 8,729,673
0.1	Investments at fair values through profit of Investments in listed companies Listed equity securities Unrealised (loss) / gain on remeasurement of in Market value Investments in unlisted companies Unlisted equity securities Unrealised gain on remeasurement of investments	nvestment at fair		rofit or loss	23,006,074 (9,235,974) 13,770,100	2021 10,661,477 8,729,673
0.1	Investments at fair values through profit of Investments in listed companies Listed equity securities Unrealised (loss) / gain on remeasurement of in Market value Investments in unlisted companies Unlisted equity securities Unrealised gain on remeasurement of investment Market value Investment in mutual funds HBL Money Market Fund	nvestment at fair ent at fair value -	through profit o	rofit or loss	23,006,074 (9,235,974) 13,770,100 1,000,000 - 1,000,000	2021 10,661,477 8,729,673
0.1	Investments at fair values through profit of Investments in listed companies Listed equity securities Unrealised (loss) / gain on remeasurement of in Market value Investments in unlisted companies Unlisted equity securities Unrealised gain on remeasurement of investment Market value Investment in mutual funds	nvestment at fair ent at fair value -	through profit o	rofit or loss	23,006,074 (9,235,974) 13,770,100 1,000,000	2021 10,661,477 8,729,673

19,964,959

19,391,150

Note	Rupees	Rupees
Note	2022	2021

10.4 Shares having market value of **Rs. 12,566,499/- (2021: 17,313,875/-)** are pledged as security with commercial banks, PSX and NCCPL for the purpose of borrowings, base minimum capital and exposure requirements.

11 ADVANCES, DEPOSITS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Exposure deposits	11.1	7,089,617	15,000,277
Advance to staff		2,112,203	764,173
Advance to related parties	11.2	7,879,918	12,028,033
Accrued profit on margin deposits		248,646	251,318
		17,330,385	28,043,802

11.1 This represents deposit with National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited against the exposure margin in respect of trade in future and ready market.

11.2	Name of related party	Relationship with the company	Percentage shareholding	Nature of Transaction	Balance as on June 30, 2022
	Humayun Javed	Chief Executive officer	25%	Short term advance	3,188,174
	Asad Javed	Director	25%	Short term advance	3,551,959
	Javed Ali Khan	Director	25%	Short term advance	421,225
	Zia Javed	Shareholder's Relative	-	Short term advance	718,561

7,879,918

12 BANK BALANCES

 Cash at bank - current accounts
 17,661,814
 21,155,354

 - savings account
 12.1
 110,323
 80,424

 17,772,136
 21,235,777

12.1 The return on these balances is 6% to 9% (2021: 7% to 11%) per annum on daily product basis.

12.2 Bank balance pertains to:

-	17,772,136	21,235,777
Brokerage House	5,283,633	1,827,176
Clients	12,488,504	19,408,601

13 ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP CAPITAL

Number of	shares			
2022	2021			
17,500,000	17,500,000	Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid in cash	175,000,000	175,000,000
17,500,000	17,500,000		175,000,000	175,000,000

Note	Rupees	Rupees
Note	2022	2021

13.1 The shareholders are entitled to receive all distributions to them including dividend and other entitlements in the form of bonus and right shares as and when declared by the Company. All shares carry "one vote" per share without restriction.

14 <u>CAPITAL RESERVE</u>

Surplus on revaluation of office

	4,596,411	5,107,123
14.1	4,596,411	5,107,123

14.1 The revaluation of offices there on was carried out as of June 30, 2009 by the company on the basis of market values based on enquiries made about the cost of offices of similar nature, size and location.

15 LONG TERM LOAN

First Dawood Investment Bank Limited - Musharakah WE Investment Management Limited - Subsidiary Company WE Commodities (Private) Limited - Subsidiary Company

15.1	-	70,000,000
15.2	23,132,451	23,132,451
15.3	3,414,014	3,539,079

26,546,465 96,671,530

- **15.1** During the year, the company has amicably settled long disputed loan of Rs 70 million with First Dawood Investment Bank Limited. Due to settlement, company got benefit of Rs 6 million which has been recognised in profit and loss account.
- **15.2** This represents mark-up free subordinated loan obtained from subsidiary company. The terms of the loan are not fixed and payable at the discretion of the company.
- 15.3 This represents mark-up free subordinated loan obtained from subsidiary company. The terms of the loan are not fixed and payable at the discretion of the company.

16 ACCRUED EXPENSES & OTHER LIABILITIES

Accrued expenses
Payable to clearing house
Other liabilities
Capital gain tax payable

2,234,912	10,043,005
-	4,481,126
1,305,393	3,633,097
126,692	202,782
802,827	1,726,000

17 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

There are no contingencies and commitments as on June 30, 2022 (2021: Nil)

Not	Rupees	Rupees
Not	2022	2021

18 OPERATING REVENUE

Brokerage commission including sales tax on services	18.1	38,086,610	54,976,677
Less: Sales tax on services		(4,381,645)	(6,586,392)
Net brokerage commission excluding sales tax on services	•	33,704,965	48,390,285
Dividend income		622,172	419,500
	•	34,327,137	48,809,785

18.1 Brokerage Income - net of sales tax

Equity brokerage

- Institutional customers
- Retail clients

5,420,586	7,782,432
28,284,380	40,608,393
33,704,965	48,390,825

19 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Directors' remuneration 19.1	7,260,000	6,560,000
Salaries, wages and other benefits	18,087,676	17,414,235
Rent, rates and taxes	769,069	603,826
Telephone and communication charges	299,112	368,423
Utility charges	522,368	403,875
Printing and stationery	227,357	264,957
Travelling and conveyance	375,901	348,742
Postage and courier	18,091	355,724
Entertainment	714,286	461,321
Repair and maintenance	296,315	1,018,615
Computer, Internet & software	1,750,876	1,419,253
Agent's commission and marketing	2,639,170	9,779,116
Fees and subscription	758,704	172,240
Auditors' remuneration 19.2	325,000	300,000
Legal and professional	555,000	-
Service and transaction charges	2,112,026	3,686,968
Allowance for expected credit loss	-	12,942,384
Advertisement	119,000	-
Depreciation	1,321,307	1,254,376
Donations	271,200	168,000
Other expenses	266,516	356,681
	38,688,974	57,878,735

19.1 Remuneration of Chief Executive and Director

19.1	Remuneration of Ciner Executive and D	<u>irector</u>	2022			2021	
	Γ					2021	
		Chief Executive	Director	Executive	Chief Executive	Director	Executive
	Managerial remuneration	2,580,000	4,680,000	12,420,000	2,580,000	3,980,000	9,784,500
	Company's contribution to the Provident						
	Fund Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bonus	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Housing and utilities	-	-	-	-	_	-
	Trousing and utilities	2,580,000	4,680,000	12,420,000	2,580,000	3,980,000	9,784,500
	Number of persons (including those who						
	worked part of the year)	1	3	8	1	3	7
19.2	Auditors' remuneration						
	Audit services						
	Annual audit fee					175,000	150,000
	Certifications					75,000	75,000
	No. 124 mars 1 mars					250,000	225,000
	Non-audit services Other services				Ī	75,000	75,000
	Other services				l	75,000 75,000	75,000 75,000
					-	325,000	300,000
					=	323,000	300,000
20	FINANCE COST						
	Bank charges				[21,476	6,737
	Mark-up on short term borrowings					-	116,248
					 	21,476	122,985
21	OTHER INCOME				•		
21	From financial assets						
	Profit on exposure deposit					1,509,029	666,894
	Profit on savings accounts					21,925	2,969
	IPO commission					-	33,176
	From non-financial assets					1,530,953	703,039
	Reversal of allowance for expected credit loss				1	589,347	_
	Gain on settlement of loan					6,000,000	_
	Client recoveries					925,960	2,061,094
						7,515,308	2,061,094
					- -	9,046,261	2,764,133
22	OTHER CHARGES				<u>-</u>		
	Loss on sale of investment property					8,305,200	-
					=	8,305,200	-
					-		_

		Note	Rupees 2022	Rupees 2021
23	TAXATION			
	Current		992,493	2,924,038
	Prior		(350,883)	848,046
		=	641,610	3,772,084
23.1	Relationship between income tax expense and accounting profit			
	(Loss) / profit before taxation	=	(15,375,652)	4,028,403
	Tax at the applicable tax rate of 29% (2021: 29%)	Γ	(4,458,939)	1,168,237
	Tax effect of income taxed at lower tax rates		(87,104)	(527,648)
	Tax effect on prior year		(350,883)	848,046
	Tax effect of non deductible expenses		17,037,225	390,898
	Tax effect of exempt income		(12,397,856)	-
	Tax effect on minimum tax		899,167	-
	Others		-	1,892,551
		_	641,610	3,772,084

23.2 The income tax returns of the Company have been filed up to tax year 2021 under the Universal Self Assessment Scheme. This scheme provides that the return filed is deemed to be an assessment order. The returns may be selected for audit within five years. The Income Tax Commissioner may amend assessment if any objection is raised during audit.

24 (LOSS) / EARNINGS PER SHARE - BASIC & DILUTED

24.1 Basic (loss) / earnings per share

(Loss) / profit after taxation Number of shares issued up to the end of the year

(0.92)	0.01
17,500,000	17,500,000
(16,017,262)	256,319

24.2 <u>Diluted earnings per share</u>

There is no dilutive effect on the basic earnings per share of the Company, since there are no convertible instruments in issue as at June 30, 2022 which would have any effect on the earnings per share if the option to convert is exercised.

25 <u>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</u>

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting year as shown in the cash flow statement are reconciled to the related items in the balance sheet as follows:

Short term running finance	
Cash & bank balances	

-	-
17,772,136	21,235,777
17,772,136	21,235,777

26 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED DISCLOSURES

26.1 Financial Instruments by category

26.1.1 Financial Assets

	2022					
	At fair value through profit or loss	At fair value through other comprehensive income	At amortised cost	Total		
Long term investments	-	40,372,990	-	40,372,990		
Long term loans, advances & deposits	-	-	8,896,000	8,896,000		
Short term investments	19,964,959	-	-	19,964,959		
Trade debts	-	-	12,891,481	12,891,481		
Short term deposits, advances & other receivables	-	-	17,330,385	17,330,385		
Cash and bank balances	-	-	17,772,136	17,772,136		
	19,964,959	40,372,990	56,890,002	117,227,951		

	At fair va through pi or loss
Long term investments Long term loans, advances & deposits Short term investments Trade debts - unsecured Short term deposits, advances & other receivables Cash and bank balances	19,391,
Cash and bank barances	19.391.

	2021							
At fair value through profit or loss At fair value through other comprehensive income		At amortised cost	Total					
	40.252.000		40.050.000					
-	40,372,990	-	40,372,990					
-	-	8,699,000	8,699,000					
19,391,150	-	-	19,391,150					
-	-	14,986,935	14,986,935					
-	-	28,043,802	28,043,802					
_	-	21,235,777	21,235,777					
19,391,150	40,372,990	72,965,514	132,729,654					

26.1.2 Financial Liabilities

Financial Liabilities			
		2022	
	Amortised cost	At fair value through profit or loss	Total
Trade payables	12,187,493	-	12,187,493
Accrued expenses & other liabilities	2,234,912	-	2,234,912
	14,422,405	-	14,422,405
		2021	
	Amortised cost	At fair value through profit or loss	Total
Trade payables	19,874,388	-	19,874,388
Accrued expenses & other liabilities	10,043,005	-	10,043,005
	29,917,393	-	29,917,393

27 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Board of Directors of the Company has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Market Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Credit Risk
- Operational Risk

27.1 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices.

(i) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in the market interest rates. The Company is not exposed to such risk.

(ii) Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company does not have any financial instruments in foreign currencies and hence is not exposed to such risk.

(iii) Equity Price Risk

Equity price risk is the risk of volatility in share price resulting from their dependence on market sentiments, speculative activities, supply and demand for shares and liquidity in the market. Management of the Company estimates that a 10% increase in the overall equity prices in the market with all other factors remaining constant would increase the Company's profit by **Rs. 1,996,496/-** and a 10% decrease would result in a decrease in the Company's profit by the same amount. However, in practice, the actual results may differ from the sensitivity analysis.

27.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial assets. Liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Company could be required to pay its liabilities earlier than expected or difficulty in raising funds to meet comments associated with financial liabilities 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 options due to the dynamic nature of the business. The Company's treasury aims at maintaining flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available. The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities.

	2022							
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Six month or less	Six to twelve months	One to two years	Two to five years		
		(Rupees)						
Financial liabilities								
Trade payables	12,187,493	12,187,493	12,187,493	12,187,493				
Accrued expenses & other liabilities	2,234,912	2,234,912	2,234,912	2,234,912	-	-		
	14,422,405	14,422,405	14,422,405	14,422,405	-	-		

_	2021					
	Carrying	Contractual	Six month	Six to twelve	One to two	Two to five
	amount	cash flows	or less	months	years	years
	(Rupees)					
Financial liabilities						
Trade payables	19,874,388	19,874,388	19,874,388	19,874,388		
Accrued expenses & other liabilities	10,043,005	10,043,005	10,043,005	10,043,005	-	-
	29,917,393	29,917,393	29,917,393	29,917,393	-	-

27.3 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss, without taking into account the fair value of any collateral. Credit risk arises from the inability of the issuers of the instruments, the relevant financial institutions or counter parties in case of placements or other arrangements to fulfill their obligations.

Exposure to credit risk

Credit risk of the Company arises principally from the trade debts, short term investments, loans and advances, deposits and other receivables. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. To reduce the exposure to credit risk, the Company has developed its own risk management policies and guidelines whereby clients are provided trading limits according to their worth and proper margins are collected and maintained from the clients. The management continuously monitors the credit exposure towards the clients and makes provision against those balances considered doubtful of recovery.

The Company's policy is to enter into financial contracts in accordance with the internal risk management policies and investment and operational guidelines approved by the Board of Directors. In addition, credit risk is also minimised due to the fact that the Company invests only in high quality financial assets, majority of which have been rated by a reputable rating agency. All transactions are settled / paid for upon delivery. The Company does not expect to incur material credit losses on its financial assets. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is follows:

Long term investments
Long term loans, advances & deposits
Short term investments
Trade debts
Short term deposits, advances & other receivables
Cash and bank balances

	ipees 022	Rupees 2021
40	,372,990	40,372,990
8	3,896,000	8,699,000
19	,964,959	19,391,150
12	2,891,481	14,986,935
17	,330,385	28,043,802
17	,772,136	21,235,777
117	,227,951	132,729,654

Concentration of credit risk

Concentration of credit risk exists when changes in economic or industry factors similarly affect groups of counterparties whose aggregate exposure is significant in relation to the Company's total exposure. The Company's portfolio of financial instruments is broadly diversified and transactions are entered into with diverse credit-worthy counterparties thereby mitigating any significant concentrations of credit risk.

Bank balances

The analysis below summarizes the credit quality of the Company's bank balance:

2022	2021
921,819	901,638
2,442,180	2,008,708
14,408,138	18,325,431
17 772 136	21 235 777

Punee

Dungag

AAA A1+ A1

27.4 Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the processess, technology and infrastructure supporting the Company's operations either internally within the Company or externally at the Company's service providers, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks suc as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of investment management behaviour. Operational risks arise from all of the Company's activities.

The Company's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance limiting of financial losses and damage to its reputation with achieving its investment objective of generating returns for Investors.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls over operational risk rests with the board of directors. This responsibility encompasses the controls in the following areas.

- requirements for appropriate segregation of duties between various functions, roles and responsibility;
- requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions;
- compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements;
- documentation of controls and procedures;
- requirements for the periodic assessment of operational risks faced, and the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks identified;
- ethical and business standards;
- risk mitigation, including insurance where this is effective.

27.5 Fair value of financial instruments

The carrying values of all financial assets and liabilities reflected in these financial statements approximate to their fair value. The Company measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

- Level 1: Fair value measurements using quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- **Level 2 :** Fair value measurements using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- **Level 3 :** Fair value measurements using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (i.e. unobservable inputs).

Fair value of the financial assets that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer prices quotations.

The table below analyses financial instruments measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised:

Financial assets

	2022			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
At fair value through profit and loss				
Listed securities	13,770,100	-	-	13,770,100
	13,770,100	-	-	13,770,100
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
At fair value through profit and loss				_
Unlisted securities	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
At fair value through profit and loss				
Investment in mutual funds	5,194,859	-	-	5,194,859
	5,194,859	-	-	5,194,859
	2021			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
At fair value through profit and loss				
Listed securities	19,391,150	-		19,391,150
	19,391,150	-	-	19,391,150

27.6 Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maintain healthy capital ratios, strong credit rating and optimal capital structure in order to ensure ample availability of finance for its existing operations, for maximizing shareholder's value, for tapping potential investment opportunities and to reduce cost of capital.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustment to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders or issue new shares.

The Company finances its operations through equity, borrowing and management of its working capital with a view to maintain an appropriate mix between various sources of finance to minimise risk.

28 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties comprise of group companies (the parent company, fellow subsidiaries and the subsidiaries). Key management personnel of the Company and directors and their close family members, major shareholders of the Company and staff provident fund. Transaction with related parties are on arm's length basis. Remuneration and benefits to executives of the Company are in accordance with the terms of the employment.

Following are the related parties with whom the Company had entered into transactions or have arrangement/ agreement in place, advances to related parties are disclosed in note 11.2 to the financial statements.

Transactions for the year

Name and relation with related	Percentage shareholding	Nature of Transaction	2022	2021
		Brokerage commission earned	-	86,375
Humayun Javed	25%	Short term advances received	-	2,034,000
		Short term advances paid	3,188,174	8,128,791
		Brokerage commission earned	-	1,159,866
Asad Javed	25%		3,551,959	5,330,103
		Short term advances received	ı	6,596,377
Zia Javed		Short term advances paid	718,561	-
Raheel Javed	25%	Short term advances received	26,500	
Kaneer Javeu	2370	Short term advances paid	-	26,500
Torred All Whom	250/	Short term advances received	-	761,970
Javed Ali Khan	25%	Short term advances paid	421,225	1,452,039

Balances at year end

Name and relation with related	Percentage shareholding	Nature of Transaction	2022	2021
Asad Javed	25.00%	Receivable against trade	1,270	1,070
Nuzhat Javed	0.00%	Receivable against trade	26,228	25,628
Raheel Javed	25.00%	Receivable against trade	466	134
Kiran Asad Javed	0.00%	Receivable against trade	1,040	
Zia Javed	0.00%	Receivable against trade	791,293	790,693
Javed Ali Khan	25.00%	Receivable against trade	896,673	894,608

29 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Total employees of the Company at the year end
Average employees of the Company during the year

2022	2021
26	25
26	26

PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING

Name of shareholders	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Number of S	Percentage of Holding		
Humayun Javed	4,375,000	4,375,000	25.000%	25.000%
Raheel Javed	4,375,000	4,375,000	25.000%	25.000%
Asad Javed	4,375,000	4,375,000	25.000%	25.000%
Javed Ali Khan	4,375,000	4,375,000	25.000%	25.000%
	17,500,000	17,500,000	100%	100%

31 CAPITAL ADEQUACY LEVEL

Total Assets Less: Total Liabilities

Less: Revaluation Reserves (Created upon revaluation of Fixed Assets)

138,209,056 (41,118,944)(4,596,411)92,493,700

June 30. 2022

Capital Adequacy Level

31.1

31.1 While determining the value of the total assets of the TREC Holder, notional value of the TRE certificate held by the company as at June 30, 2022, as determined by Pakistan Stock Exchange has been considered.

32 LIQUID CAPITAL BALANCE

Liquid Capital Balance of the Company, as at June 30, 2022, in accordance with the Third Schedule of the Securities Brokers (Licensing and Operations) Regulations, 2016 is Rs. 21,360,817/-. The Statement of Liquid Capital is enclosed as Annexure A-I.

33 AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE

MANO

These financial statements were approved by the Company's board of directors and authorised for issue on

GENERAL

34.1 Figures have been re-arranged and re-classified wherever necessary, for the purpose of better presentation. No major reclassifications were made in these financial statements.

Figures have been rounded off to the nearest rupee.

Chief Executive

WE FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED Statement of Liquid Capital (Annexure I) As on June 30, 2022

S. No.	Head of Account	Value in Pak Rupees	Hair Cut / Adjustments	Net Adjusted Value
. Asse		, <u>.</u>	,, I	
1.1	Property & Equipment	17,981,105	(17,981,105)	-
1.2	Intangible Assets Leading Cont. Sequitive (150,000*00)	3,000,000	(3,000,000)	
1.3	Investment in Govt. Securities (150,000*99) Investment in Debt. Securities			
	If listed than:			
	i. 5% of the balance sheet value in the case of tenure upto 1 year.			
	ii. 7.5% of the balance sheet value, in the case of tenure from 1-3 years.			
1.4	iii. 10% of the balance sheet value, in the case of tenure of more than 3 years.			
	If unlisted than:			
	i. 10% of the balance sheet value in the case of tenure upto 1 year.	5,194,859	(519,486)	4,675,373
	ii. 12.5% of the balance sheet value, in the case of tenure from 1-3 years.	- , - ,	(* 1 / 1 1 /	, ,
	iii. 15% of the balance sheet value, in the case of tenure of more than 3 years.			
	Investment in Equity Securities			
	i. If listed 15% or VaR of each securities on the cutoff date as computed by the Securities Exchange for	1 202 601	(505.040)	CO0 5C1
	respective securities whichever is higher.	1,203,601	(505,040)	698,561
	ii. If unlisted, 100% of carrying value.	-	-	-
	iii Subscription money against Investment in IDO/offer for Sale: Amount paid as subscription money provided			
	iii.Subscription money against Investment in IPO/offer for Sale: Amount paid as subscription money provided that shares have not been alloted or are not included in the investments of securities broker.	-	-	-
1.5	that shares have not been anoted of are not included in the investments of securities broker.			
1.0	iv.100% Haircut shall be applied to Value of Investment in any asset including shares of listed securities that			
	are in Block, Freeze or Pledge status as on reporting date. (July 19, 2017)			
	Provided that 100% haircut shall not be applied in case of investment in those securities which are Pledged in			
	favor of Stock Exchange / Clearing House against Margin Financing requirements or pledged in favor of Banks	-	-	-
	against Short Term financing arrangements. In such cases, the haircut as provided in schedule III of the			
	Regulations in respect of investment in securities shall be applicable (August 25, 2017)			
1.0	Investment in subsidiaries	40 272 000	(40.272.000)	
1.6		40,372,990	(40,372,990)	
	Investment in associated companies/undertaking i. If listed 20% or VaR of each securities as computed by the Securites Exchange for respective securities			
1.7	1. If fished 20% of var of each securities as computed by the Securities Exchange for respective securities whichever is higher.			
	ii. If unlisted, 100% of net value.			
	Statutory or regulatory deposits/basic deposits with the exchanges, clearing house or central depository or any			
1.8	other entity.	8,896,000	(8,896,000)	-
1.9	Margin deposits with exchange and clearing house.	7,089,617	(6,193)	7,083,424
1.10	Deposit with authorized intermediary against borrowed securities under SLB.	7,000,017	(0,173)	7,003,121
1.11	Other deposits and prepayments	_	_	_
1.12	Accrued interest, profit or mark-up on amounts placed with financial institutions or debt securities etc.(Nil)			
	100% in respect of markup accrued on loans to directors, subsidiaries and other related parties			
1.13	Dividends receivables.			
	Amounts receivable against Repo financing.			
1.14	Amount paid as purchaser under the REPO agreement. (Securities purchased under repo arrangement shall not			
	be included in the investments.)			
1.15	i. Short Term Loan To Employees: Loans are Secured and Due for repayment within 12 months	2,112,203	(2,112,203)	-
1.13	ii. Receivables other than trade receivables	8,128,565	(8,128,565)	-
	Receivables from clearing house or securities exchange(s)			
1.16	100% value of claims other than those on account of entitlements against trading of securities in all markets			
1.10	including MtM gains.			
	claims on account of entitlements against trading of securities in all markets including MtM gains.	-	-	-
	Receivables from customers			
	i. In case receivables are against margin financing, the aggregate if (i) value of securities held in the blocked			
	account after applying VAR based Haircut, (ii) cash deposited as collateral by the financee (iii) market value of			
	any securities deposited as collateral after applying VaR based haircut.	-	-	-
	i. Lower of net balance sheet value or value determined through adjustments.			
	ii. Incase receivables are against margin trading, 5% of the net balance sheet value.			<u> </u>
	ii. Net amount after deducting haircut			
	iii. Incase receivables are against securities borrowings under SLB, the amount paid to NCCPL as collateral			<u> </u>
1.17	upon entering into contract,			
/	iii. Net amount after deducting haricut			
	iv Inocco of other trade receivables not more than 5 days evendue 00/ -6.4 the days			
	iv. Incase of other trade receivables not more than 5 days overdue, 0% of the net balance sheet value.	2,074,350	_	2,074,350
	iv. Balance sheet value	2,074,330		2,077,33

1				1
	v. Incase of other trade receivables are overdue, or 5 days or more, the aggregate of (i) the market value of securities purchased for customers and held in sub-accounts after applying VAR based haircuts, (ii) cash deposited as collateral by the respective customer and (iii) the market value of securities held as collateral after applying VaR based haircuts.	23,692,344	6,813,594	6,813,594
	v. Lower of net balance sheet value or value determined through adjustments vi. 100% haircut in the case of amount receivable from related parties.	1,716,970	(1,716,970)	-
	Cash and Bank balances	5 202 522		5 202 522
1.18	I. Bank Balance-proprietory accounts	5,283,633	-	5,283,633
	ii. Bank balance-customer accounts iii. Cash in hand	12,488,504	-	12,488,504
	Total cash and bank balances	17,772,136		17,772,136
1	Total Assets	139,234,739		39,117,438
2. Lial	pilities	, , ,		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	Trade Payables			
2.1	i. Payable to exchanges and clearing house	-		-
	ii. Payable against leveraged market products			
	iii. Payable to customers	12,187,493	-	12,187,493
	Current Liabilities i. Statutory and regulatory dues			
	ii. Accruals and other payables	2,384,987	_	2,384,987
	iii. Short-term borrowings	2,364,967		2,364,987
	iv. Current portion of subordinated loans			
2.2	v. Current portion of long term liabilities			
	vi. Deferred Liabilities	-		-
	vii. Provision for bad debts			
	viii. Provision for taxation	-		-
	ix. Other liabilities as per accounting principles and included in the financial statements	-		-
	Non-Current Liabilities			
	i. Long-Term financing			
	a. Long-Term financing obtained from financial institution: Long term portion of financing obtained from a			
	financial institution including amount due against finance lease			
	b. Other long-term financing	-	-	-
	ii. Staff retirement benefits iii. Advance against shares for Increase in Capital of Securities broker: 100% haircut may be allowed in	-	-	-
2.3	respect of advance against shares if:			
2.5	a. The existing authorized share capital allows the proposed enhanced share capital			
	b. Boad of Directors of the company has approved the increase in capital			
	c. Relevant Regulatory approvals have been obtained			
	d. There is no unreasonable delay in issue of shares against advance and all regulatory requirements relating to			
	the increase in paid up capital have been completed.			
	e. Auditor is satisfied that such advance is against the increase of capital.			
	iv. Other liabilities as per accounting principles and included in the financial statements			
	Subordinated Loans			
2.4	i. 100% of Subordinated loans which fulfill the conditions specified by SECP are allowed to be deducted: The Schedule III provides that 100% haircut will be allowed against subordinated Loans which fulfill the conditions specified by SECP. In this regard, following conditions are specified: a. Loan agreement must be executed on stamp paper and must clearly reflect the amount to be repaid after 12 months of reporting period b. No haircut will be allowed against short term portion which is repayable within next 12 months.	26,546,465	(26,546,465)	-
	c. In case of early repayment of loan, adjustment shall be made to the Liquid Capital and revised Liquid Capital statement must be submitted to exchange.			
	ii. Subordinated loans which do not fulfill the conditions specified by SECP			
2 Pon	Total Liabilities	41,118,944		14,572,480
5. Kan	king Liabilities Relating to:			
3.1	Concentration in Margin Financing The amount calculated client-to- client basis by which any amount receivable from any of the financees exceed 10% of the aggregate of amounts receivable from total financees.	-	-	-
	Concentration in securites lending and borrowing			
3.2	The amount by which the aggregate of: (i) Amount deposited by the borrower with NCCPL (Ii) Cash margins paid and			
<u></u>	(iii) The market value of securities pledged as margins exceed the 110% of the market value of shares borrowed			
	Net underwriting Commitments			
	(a) in the case of right issuse: if the market value of securities is less than or equal to the subscription price;			
	the aggregate of:			
2.2	(i) the 50% of Haircut multiplied by the underwriting commitments and			
3.3	(ii) the value by which the underwriting commitments exceeds the market price of the securities.			
	In the case of rights issuse where the market price of securities is greater than the subscription price, 5% of the			
	Haircut multiplied by the net underwriting			
	(b) in any other case: 12.5% of the net underwriting commitments			
	Negative equity of subsidiary			
	response equity or substitutely			

3.4	The amount by which the total assets of the subsidiary (excluding any amount due from the subsidiary) exceed			
3.4	the total liabilities of the subsidiary			
-				
3.5	Foreign exchange agreements and foreign currency positions			ı
3.3	5% of the net position in foreign currency.Net position in foreign currency means the difference of total assets			
	denominated in foreign currency less total liabilities denominated in foreign currency			
3.6	Amount Payable under REPO			
	Repo adjustment		ı	1
	In the case of financier/purchaser the total amount receivable under Repo less the 110% of the market value			
3.7	of underlying securites.			
3.7	In the case of financee/seller the market value of underlying securities after applying haircut less the total			
	amount received ,less value of any securites deposited as collateral by the purchaser after applying haircut less			
	any cash deposited by the purchaser.			
	Concentrated proprietary positions			
3.8	If the market value of any security is between 25% and 51% of the total proprietary positions then 5% of the			
3.0	value of such security. If the market of a security exceeds 51% of the proprietary position, then 10% of the value	118,000		118,000
	of such security			
	Opening Positions in futures and options			
	i. In case of customer positions, the total margin requirements in respect of open postions less the amount of			
3.9	cash deposited by the customer and the value of securites held as collateral/pledged with securities exchange	3,066,141	-	3,066,141
3.9	after applyiong VaR haircuts			
	ii. In case of proprietary positions, the total margin requirements in respect of open positions to the extent not			
	already met	-	-	-
	Short sell positions		•	
	i. Incase of customer positions, the market value of shares sold short in ready market on behalf of customers			
	after increasing the same with the VaR based haircuts less the cash deposited by the customer as collateral and			
3.10				
3.10	the value of securities held as collateral after applying VAR based Haircuts			
	ii. Incase of proprietory positions, the market value of shares sold short in ready market and not yet settled			
	increased by the amount of VAR based haircut less the value of securities pledged as collateral after applying			
	haircuts.			
3	Total Ranking Liabilites	3,184,141	-	3,184,141
	Liquid Capital	94,931,654	-	21,360,817

Nasir Javaid Maqsood Imran

Chartered Accountants

Client: WE Financials (Private) Limited

Period: For the Period of July 01, 2021 to June 30, 2022

Purpose: To verify that the Income tax expense is recorded correctly Source: General Ledger, Financial Statements, Tax certificates Nature: Recalculation

HEAD OF ACCOUNTS	TOTAL	NTR	FTR
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL INCOME		98.31%	1.69%
2010/100707		** =	
COMMISSION	33,704,965	33,704,965	-
DIVIDEND INCOME	622,172	-	622,172
RECOVERIES	925,960	925,960	
PROFIT ON SAVING ACCOUNTS	21,925	21,925	
PROFIT ON EXPOSURE DEPOSIT	1,509,029	1,509,029	-
	36,784,051	36,161,879	622,172
OPERATING EXPENSES AND FINANCE COST LESS: ACCOUNTING DEPRECIATION LESS: ALLOWANCE FOR EXPECTED CREDIT LOSS LESS: DONATION ADD: TAX DEPRECIATION ADD: INITIAL ALLOWANCE ON ADDITION	38,710,449 (1,321,307) - (271,200) 1,321,307		
TAXABLE EXPENSES	38,439,249	37,789,081	650,168
TAXABLE INCOME		(1,627,202)	(27,996)

INCOME FROM PROPERTY RENT INCOME

LESS: 1/5th OF RENT FOR REPAIRS

NORMAL TAXABLE INCOME (INCOME FROM BUSINESS + INCOME FROM PROPERTY)

CALCUALTION OF TAX LIABILITY

CALCUALTION OF TAX LIABILITY			
	TAXABLE AMOUNT		TAX AMOUNT
MINIMUM TAX ON NORMAL TURNOVER @ 1.25%	32,002,404	1.25%	400,030
TAX ON BROKERAGE COMMISSION RECEIVED FROM INSTITUTIONS - MTR			
TAXABLE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO COMMISSION EARNED FROM INSTITUTIONS (W1)	-		
AVERAGE RATE OF TAX (W2)	29%	-	
MINIMUM TAX OF 12% ON COMMISSION RECEIVED FROM INSTITUTIONS	4,159,475	499,137	499,137
DIFFERENCE OF MINIMUM TAX CHARGEABLE			-
TAX ON CAPITAL GAIN ON DISPOSAL OF SHARES OF LISTED COMPANIES	-		-
TAX ON DIVIDEND INCOME	622,172		93,326
TAX CHARGEABLE BEFORE ADJUSTMENT OF TAX CREDITS			992,493
LESS: TAX CREDIT FOR CHARITABLE DONATIONS u/s. 61			-
TAX CHARGEABLE AFTER ADJUSTMENT OF TAX CREDITS		A	992,493
LESS: TAX DEDUCTED AT SOURCE			
ADVANCE TAX PAID ON TELEPHONE BILLS			20,311
TAX WITHHELD ON DIVIDEND INCOME			93,326
TAX WITHHELD ON PROFIT ON EXPOSURE DEPOSIT			171,641
TAX WITHHELD ON PROFIT ON DEPOSIT IN SAVINGS ACCOUNT			3,289
TAX WITHHELD ON PROFIT ON DEPOSIT AGAINST BASE MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT			54,713
TAX WITHHELD ON COMMISSION FROM INSTITUTIONS			499,137
		В	842,417
INCOME TAX PAYABLE		А-В	150,076

WORKINGS

W-1) TAXABLE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO COMMISSION EARNED FROM INSTITUTIONS

TAXABLE INCOME FROM BUSINESS	-1,627,202
TOTAL REVENUE FROM BUSINESS	36,161,879
NET TAXABLE INCOME MARGIN	-4.50%
COMMISSION RECEIVED FROM INSTITUTIONS	25,850
	(1,163)
W-2) AVERAGE RATE OF TAX®	
TAX PAYABLE @ 29%-NTR LESS: TAX CREDIT FOR CHARITABLE DONATIONS u/s. 61	160,739
	160,739
NORMAL TAXABLE INCOME (INCOME FROM BUSINESS + INCOME FROM PROPERTY)	554,274
AVERAGE RATE OF NORMAL TAX (9,427,263/32,507,804) X 100	29%