

**FTP COMMODITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**



Suriya Nauman Rehan & Co.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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**FTP COMMODITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**





INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of FTP Commodities (Private) Limited.

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of FTP Commodities (Private) Limited (the company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2024, and the statement of profit and loss and 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 material accounting policies and other explanatory information, and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of the audit.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the statement of financial position, statement of income and expenditure and statement of other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in net assets, the statement of cash flows together with notes forming part thereof conform with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and give the information required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017), in the manner so required and respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at June 30, 2024 and of the surplus and total comprehensive income, the changes in net assets and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

The management is responsible for the other information.

The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report in information included in the Director's 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 on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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 accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and the requirements of the 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 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.

Boards 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 the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the 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 dates of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as going a 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 presentations.

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 upon our audit, we further report that in our opinion:

- a) proper books of account have been kept by the company as required by the Companies Act, 2017(XIX of 2017);
- b) the statement of financial position, the statement of profit and loss, the statement of other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and are in agreement with the books of account and returns;
- c) investment made, expenditure incurred and guarantees extended during the year were for the purpose of the Company's business; and
- d) No zakat was deductible under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980)

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Nauman Rafique.


Chartered Accountants

Islamabad: Date: 28 OCT 2024

UDIN: AR2024102311Gdyb06Xm

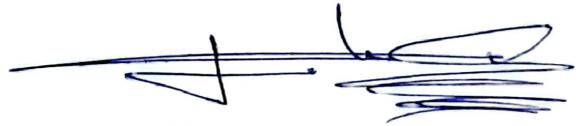
FTP COMMODITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT JUNE 30, 2024

	NOTES	From 23/01/24 To 30/06/24 (Rupees)
ASSETS		
Non-Current Assets		
		-
Current Assets		
Cash and Bank Balances	5	11,000,000
		<u>11,000,000</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Share Capital and Reserves		
Authorized Share Capital		<u>11,000,000</u>
110,000 Ordinary Share of Rs. 100/- each		
Issued, Subscribed and paid-up capital	6	11,000,000
Reserves		(110,000)
		<u>10,890,000</u>
Non-Current Liability		
Current Liability		
Accrued and Other Payables	7	110,000
		<u>11,000,000</u>
Contingencies and Commitments	8	-

The annexed notes from 1 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements. *GMV*



CHIEF EXECUTIVE



DIRECTOR



FTP COMMODITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED FROM 23/01/24 TO 30/06/24

	<u>NOTES</u>	<u>From 23/01/24 To 30/06/24 (RUPEES)</u>
Sales	9	-
Gross Profit		<u>-</u>
Selling and Administrative Expenses	10	(110,000)
Profit before Taxation		<u>(110,000)</u>
Taxation	11	-
Profit After Taxation		<u><u>(110,000)</u></u>

The annexed notes from 1 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements. *DM*



CHIEF EXECUTIVE



DIRECTOR



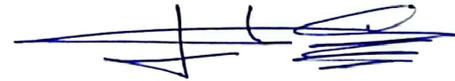
FTP COMMODITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED FROM 23/01/24 TO 30/06/24

	From 23/01/24 To 30/06/24 (Rupees)
Profit after Taxation for the year	(110,000)
Other Comprehensive Income	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	<u><u>(110,000)</u></u>

The annexed notes from 1 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements. *SN*



CHIEF EXECUTIVE



DIRECTOR



FTP COMMODITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED FROM 23/01/24 TO 30/06/24

	Capital Reserves	Revenue Reserves	
	Issued, Subscribed and Paid-Up Capital	Unappropriated Profit/(Loss)	Total
----- (Rupees) -----			
Shares Issued during the year	11,000,000		11,000,000
Profit for the year ending June 30, 2024	-	(110,000)	(110,000)
Dividend	-		-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-
Balance as at June 30, 2024	11,000,000	(110,000)	10,890,000

The annexed notes from 1 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements. *CNV*



CHIEF EXECUTIVE



DIRECTOR



FTP COMMODITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
FOR THE YEAR ENDED FROM 23/01/24 TO 30/06/24

	Note	From 23/01/24 To 30/06/24 Rupees
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit/(loss) After Taxation		(110,000)
Adjustment for Non Cash Items:		
Depreciation		-
Changes in working capital		
Accrued and Other Liabilities	7	110,000
Net cash flow from operating activities		-
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Net cash flow from investing activities		
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Shares Issued	6	11,000,000
Net cash flow from financing activities		11,000,000
Net cash inflow/(outflow) during the year		11,000,000
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		11,000,000

The annexed notes from 1 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements. *CSM*



CHIEF EXECUTIVE



DIRECTOR



FTP COMMODITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED FROM 23/01/24 TO 30/06/24

1 LEGAL STATUS AND NATURE OF THE BUSINESS

FTP Commodities (Pvt.) Limited has been incorporated on January 23, 2024. Entity operates as a Brokerage House.

Geographical Location

The registered office of the entity is situated at Office 3, 2nd Floor, Al Bilal Plaza, Chandni Chowk, Murree Road, Rawalpindi, Cantonment, Rawalpindi, Punjab.

2 BASIS OF PREPERATION

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the provision of the Companies Act, 2017. Accordingly, these financial statements have been prepared in accordance with approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting standards comprise of such International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB) as are notified under the Companies Act, 2017, provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 107. In case requirements differ, directives of the Comapnies Act, 2017 shall prevail.

2.2 Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specifically specified.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statement have been presented in Pakitan Rupees, which is the functional currency of the Company.

2.4 Use of estimates and judgments

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

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

2.4.1 Operating fixed assets, revaluation and depreciation

The Company reviews appropriateness of the rate of depreciation, useful lives and residual values used in the calculation of depreciation. The estimates of revalued amounts of revalued assets are based on valuations carried out by a professional valuer. Further, where applicable, an estimate of the recoverable amount of assets is made for possible impairment on an annual basis. In making these estimates, the Company uses the technical resources available with the Company. Any change in the estimates in the future might affect the carrying amount of respective item of property, plant and equipment, with corresponding effects on the depreciation charge and impairment.

2.4.2 Trade debts

The Company reviews its doubtful debts at each reporting dates to access whether provision should be recorded in the profit and loss account. In particular, judgment by management is required in the estimates of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the level of provision required. Such estimates are based on assumptions about a number of factors and actual results may differ, resulting in future changes to the provisions.

2.4.3 Income tax

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

2.4.4 Stock in trade

The Company reviews the net realizable value (NRV) of stock in trade to assess any diminution in the respective carrying values. Any change in the estimates in future years might affect the carrying amounts of stock in trade and corresponding effect in profit and loss account of those future years. Net realisable value is determined with respect to estimated selling price less estimated expenditures to make the sales.

3 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS AND PRONOUNCEMENTS

3.1 Standards and amendments to approved accounting standards that are effective in current year.

There are certain amendments and interpretations to the accounting and reporting standards which are mandatory for the Company's annual accounting period which began on July 1, 2022. However these do not have any significant impact on the Company's financial reporting.

3.2 Standards and amendments to approved accounting standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the company

The following new standards and amendments to approved accounting standards are not effective for the financial year beginning on July 01, 2022 and have not been early adopted by the Company:

**Effective Date
(annual reporting
periods beginning on
or after)** *2022*

IAS 1	Presentation of Financial statements (Amendments)	January 1, 2023
IAS 8	Accounting Policies, changes in accounting estimates & errors	January 1, 2023
IAS 12	Incomes Taxes (Amendments)	January 1, 2023
IFRS 9	Financial Instrumetns (Amendments)	January 1, 2023
IAS 7	Statement of Cash Flow (Amendments)	January 1, 2023
IFRS 7	Financial Instruments	January 1, 2023
IFRS 16	Leases (Amendments)	January 1, 2024

4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

4.1 Property and equipment

Owned

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Subsequent costs are included in assets' carrying amounts or recognized as separate assets, as appropriate only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of item can be measured reliably.

Depreciation is charged to profit and loss account by applying the reducing balance method systematically on yearly basis over its estimated useful life and at the rates specified in note 5.

Depreciation on additions to property and equipment is charged from the year in which an item is acquired while no depreciation is charged in the year the item is disposed off.

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If such an indication exists the carrying amount of such assets are reviewed to assets whether they are recorded in excess of their recoverable amounts. Where carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amounts, assets are written down to the recoverable amount; and the impairment losses are recognized in the profit and loss account.

The residual values, depreciation method and the useful lives of each part of property and equipments that is significant in relation to the total cost of the assets are reviewed , and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

Normal repairs and maintenance costs are charged to profit and loss account in the period of occurrence, while major renovations and improvements are capitalized only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. Disposal of assets is recognized when significant risk and rewards incidental to the ownership have been transferred to the buyers.

4.2 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

4.2.1 Initial Recognition

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost which is the fair value of the consideration given or received. These are subsequently measured at fair value, amortized cost as the case may be.

4.2.2 Classification of financial assets

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories:

- at amortized cost.
- at fair value through other statement of other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"), or *OCI*
- at fair value through statement of profit or loss ("FVTPL"),

The Company determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. The classification of instruments (other than equity instruments) is driven by the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics.

- **Financial assets at amortized cost**

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortized cost:

- a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
- b) 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.

- **Financial assets at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"),**

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at FVTOCI:

- a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and
- b) 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.

However, Company may make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through statement of profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in statement of other comprehensive income.

- **Financial assets at fair value through statement of profit or loss ("FVTPL"),**

A financial asset is measured at fair value through statement of profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized or at fair value through statement of OCI.

4.2.3 Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities in the following categories:

- **at amortized cost.**
- **at fair value through statement of profit or loss ("FVTPL"), or**

Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such as instruments held for trading or derivatives) or the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL.

4.2.4 Subsequent measurement

- **Financial assets at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI")**

Elected investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value, with gains or losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in statement of OCI.

Investments in un-quoted equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value. However, in limited circumstances, where there is insufficient recent information is available or where there is wide range of possible fair value measurements, the cost may be an appropriate estimate of fair value.

- **Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost**

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Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value plus or minus transaction costs, and subsequently carried at amortized cost, and in the case of financial assets, less any impairment.

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through statement of profit or loss ("FVTPL"),

Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Where management has opted to recognize a financial liability at FVTPL, any changes associated with the Company's own credit risk will be recognized in the statement of other comprehensive income/(loss). Currently, there are no financial liabilities designated at FVTPL.

Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost. Loss allowances are measured on the basis of life time (ECLs) that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Lifetime ECL is only recognized if the credit risk at the reporting date has increased significantly relative to the credit risk at initial recognition. Further, the Company considers the impact of forward looking information (such Company's internal factors and economic environment of the country of customers) on ECLs. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

Provision against financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the asset.

4.2.5 Derecognition

- Financial assets

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortized cost, the difference between the assets carrying value and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized 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 is 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 revenue reserve.

- Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities only when its obligations under the financial liabilities are discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

- **Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the financial statements only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amount and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and to settle the liabilities simultaneously.

4.3 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

These are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Costs associated with maintaining these assets are charged to the statement of profit or loss as and when incurred, however, costs that are directly attributable to the identifiable asset and have probable economic benefits exceeding one year, are recognised as intangible asset. Direct costs include purchase cost of the asset, salaries and other service benefits of staff deployed towards development of the asset and other related overheads. Expenditure incurred in respect of design, construction and testing of an intangible asset are also added to the carrying amount of that asset.

All intangible assets are estimated to have definite useful lives and are amortised from the month they are acquired, made available for use or extended support cost is incurred, using the straight line method over a period of 2 to 5 years.

4.4 IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

Non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to identify circumstances indicating occurrence of impairment loss or reversal of previous impairment losses, if any. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

4.5 STOCK IN TRADE

Stock-in-trade are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of raw materials and components represent invoice values plus other charges incurred thereon. Cost of inventory is based on weighted average cost. Cost in relation to work-in-process and finished goods represent direct cost of raw materials, wages and appropriate manufacturing overheads. Goods in transit are valued at cost accumulated upto the reporting date.

4.6 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at cost.

4.7 SHARE CAPITAL

Ordinary shares are classified as equity and recognised at their face value. *QW*

4.8 TRADE RECEIVABLES

Trade debts are amounts due from customers for sale of good in the ordinary course of buisness. If collection is expected in one year or less, they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets. Trade debts are recognized and carried at the original invoice amounts, being the fair value, less an allowance for uncollectable amounts, if any.

4.9 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

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

4.10 PROVISIONS

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

4.11 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS AND TRANLATIONS

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of transactions. The closing balance of non-monetary items is included at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction and monetary items are translated using the exchange rate prevailing on the reporting date. 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 recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

4.12 REVENUE RECOGNITION

The Company recognises revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods and services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those good and services. The Company recognises revenue in accordance with that core principle by applying the following steps:

- Identify the contract with a customer
- Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- Determine the transaction price
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
- Recognise revenue when the entity satisfies a performance obligation

4.13 EARNING PER SHARE

The Company presents earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

4.14 SEGMENT REPORTING

Segment information is presented on the same basis as that used for internal reporting purposes by the Chief Operating Decision Maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments. On the basis of its internal reporting structure, the Company considers itself to be a single reportable segment.

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4.15 DIVIDEND AND APPROPRIATION TO RESERVES

Dividend and appropriation to reserves are recognised in the financial statements in the period in which these are approved.

4.16 DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS

Unfunded Gratuity Scheme

Defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan. Defined benefit plans define an amount of gratuity that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age and years of service. The liability recognized in the statement of financial position represents the total undiscounted value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period.

4.17 LONG TERM DEPOSITS

These are stated at cost which represent the fair value of consideration given.

4.18 ADVANCES, LOAN AND RECEIVABLE

Loan and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.

4.19 TAXATION

Income tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in profit and loss account except to the extent that it related to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Current

Provisions for current taxation is based on taxable income at the applicable rate of taxation after taking into account tax credits and tax rebates, if any. *SMV*

FTP COMMODITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED FROM 23/01/24 TO 30/06/24

	NOTE	From 23/01/24 To 30/06/24 (Rupees)
5 CASH AND BANK BALANCES		
Cash in hand		-
Cash in Bank		<u>11,000,000</u>
		<u>11,000,000</u>
6 SHARE CAPITAL		
6.1 Authorized Share Capital		
10,000 Ordinary share of Rs. 100/- each		<u>11,000,000</u>
6.2 Issued, subscribed & paid up share capital		
5,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100/- each (Paid in cash)		<u>11,000,000</u>
		<u>11,000,000</u>
6.3		
All ordinary shares rank equally with regard to the company's residual assets. Holders of these shares are entitled to dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at general meetings of the company.		
7 ACCRUED AND OTHER PAYABLES		
Auditor's Remuneration		<u>110,000</u>
		<u>110,000</u>
8 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS		
There are no contingencies and commitments as at June 30, 2023.		
9 SALES / REVENUE		
Sales		<u>-</u>
		<u>-</u>
10 ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES		
Auditor's remuneration Expense	10.1	<u>110,000</u>
		<u>110,000</u>
10.1 AUDITOR'S RENUMERATION		
Audit Fee		100,000
Out of pocket		<u>10,000</u>
		<u>110,000</u>
11 TAXATION		
Current Tax		-
Prior Year		<u>-</u>

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12 RENUMERATION TO CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

Description	2024		
	Chief Executive	Directors	Executives
	----- Rupees -----		
Managerial Remuneration	-	-	-
Housing and Utilities	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----
Number of Persons	1	1	1

13 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES

The Board of Directors of the company has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of Company's risk. The Company is exposed to the following risks:

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

13.1 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 counter parties to fulfil their obligations.

Exposure To Credit Risk

Credit risk of the Company arises principally from trade debts, loan and advances, trade deposits, bank balances and other receivables. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. Credit risk is minimized due to a fact that the company invest only in high quality financial assets, 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 as follows:

Cash in bank

From 23/01/24
To 30/06/24
11,000,000
11,000,000

Qm

13.2 LIQUIDITY RISK

liquidity risk is the risk that the company will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due. Liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the company could be required to pay its liabilities earlier than expected or difficulties in raising funds to meet commitments 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 lines available. The following are the contractual maturities of financial

	30-Jun-24				
	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flows	Less than Six Months	Up to One Year	One to Two Years
	----- Rupees -----				
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>					
Short Term Loan	-	-	-	-	-
Creditors, accrued and other	110,000	110,000	650,000	-	-
	<u>110,000</u>	<u>110,000</u>	<u>650,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

13.3 MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk that the value of a financial instruments may fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates or the market prices. The company manage market risk by monitoring exposure on marketable securities by following the internal risk management and investment policies and guidelines. The market risk arises due to interest rate risks,

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The company is not exposed to interest rate risk as financial assets and liabilities are not based on fixed interest rate and have short duration.

Other Price Risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flow of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than 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. The company does not have investments in marketable securities that are subject to price risk.

Currency Risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flow of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in foreign exchange rates. The company, at present is not exposed to currency risk as all transactions are carried out in Pak

13.4 OPERATIONAL RISK

Operational risk is the risk of direct and indirect loss arising from the wide variety of causes associated with the processes, technology and infrastructure supporting the Company's operations either internally within the Company or externally at the Company's services providers, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risk such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of control 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 responsibilities;
- Requirement for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions;
- Compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements;
- Documentation of control and procedures;
- Requirement for the periodic assessment of operational risk faced, the adequacy of control and procedures to address the risk identified;
- Ethical and business standards; and
- Risk mitigation, including insurance where this is effective.

14 TRANSACTION AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES

Related parties comprise subsidiaries, directors and their close family members, major shareholder of the Company, key management personnel and other companies under common management. Transaction with related parties are on arm's length. Remuneration and benefits to executives of the Company are in accordance with the terms of the employment. Significant balances and transaction with related parties other than those disclosed elsewhere are as follows:

Name Of The Related Party	Relationship with company	Nature of Transaction	June 30, 2024
No Related Party Transactions			

15 KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

There were no transaction with key management personnel other than those disclosed in note 25 of these financial

16 OPERATION SEGMENTS

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of a single reportable segment which is consistent with the internal reporting used by the chief decision-makers.

There were no changes in the reportable segments during the year.

All non-current assets of the Company as at 30 June 2024 are located in Pakistan. *GMW*

17 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

----- Numbers -----

Total number of employees as at June 30

1

Average number of employees as at June 30

1

17.1 The employees other than gratuity report are on contractual basis.

18 DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE

These financial statements have been authorized for issue on 28 OCT 2024 by the Board of Directors of the company.

19 GENERAL

- Corresponding figures have been rearranged and reclassified, wherever necessary, to conform to current year basis and
- Figures have been rounded off to the nearest thousand of rupees unless otherwise stated. *conv*



CHIEF EXECUTIVE



DIRECTOR

