MRA Securities Limited
Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2017

## **MRA Securities Limited**

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#### **Financial Statements**

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# **MRA Securities Limited**

## TREC HOLDER: PAKISTAN STOCK EXCHANGE LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: Room # 738-741 7th Floor Pakistan Stock Exchange Building Phones: 32410136-40, 32414112-13 Fax: 32460708

### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

The Directors take pleasure in presenting their report together with the annual financial statements of the Company for the year June 30, 2017 together with auditors report.

#### **PERFORMANCE REVIEW**

During the year under review Divestment Committee of the Exchange had issued an invitation for Expression of Interest for acquiring equity stake in PSX. Thereafter, bids were submitted by interested parties and as a result of bidding process, share price of Rs. 28/share has been offered by the successful investor. Sale proceeds of 40% shares sold, after retaining 10% of sale price for one year to settle any outstanding liabilities of PSX in terms of Share Purchase Agreement (SPA), have been credited to respective TRE Certificate holders. Furthermore, in June, PSX offered Initial Public Offering (IPO) in which the Company disposed-off additional 801,477 shares (i.e. 20% stake) at a price of Rs. 28 per share. On June 23, 2017 SECP approved PSX's application for listing and thereafter, the shares were successfully listed on June 29, 2017.

Due to above transaction company has earned handsome capital gain and thus earning per share and liquidity have been improved to satisfactory level. The working results of the company for the financial year are given as under:

OPERATIONAL RESULTS	Rupees
Operating revenue	455,579,461
Operating expenses	(320,224,614)
Operating profit	135,354,846
Other charges	,
Other income	59,671,288
Profit before tax	195,026,135
Tax	(47,277,756)
Profit after tax	147,748,379

## DIVIDEND

The Directors do not recommended any dividend during the year due to anticipated working capital requirements during next financial year.

#### **EARNINGS PER SHARE**

Earnings per share for the year ended June 30, 2017 was Rs. 5.37

## **FUTURE PROSPECTS**

Due to improvement in economic indicators political stability and better law and order situation, the future of capital market is also bright. The directors are hopeful that the future profitability of the company will be increased.

#### **AUDITORS**

The auditors of the company Nasir Javaid Maqsood Imran Chartered Accountants have retired and are eligible for reappointment for the ensuing year.

## PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING

Statement of pattern of shareholding as on June 30, 2017 prepared in accordance with the requirements of Code of Corporate Governance, is annexed.

Karachi: Dated:

06 OCT 2017



On behalf of the board

**Chief Executive** 

**CORPORATE OFFICE:** 

Room No. 1010-1014, 10th Floor, Saima TradeTower A", I.I. Chundrigar Road, Karachi. Tel: 322774974-76

## BRANCHES



# NASIR JAVAID MAQSOOD IMRAN Chartered Accountants

807, 8TH FLOOR, Q.M. HOUSE, PLOT No. 11/2, ELLANDER ROAD, OPP. SHAHEEN COMPLEX, OFF. I.I. CHUNDRIGAR ROAD, KARACHI - PAKISTAN.

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# AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS

We have audited the annexed balance sheet of MRA Securities Limited as at June 30, 2017 and the related profit and loss account, statement of comprehensive income, cash flow statement and statement of changes in equity together with the notes forming part thereof, for the year then ended 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 our audit.

It is the responsibility of the company's management to establish and maintain a system of internal control, and prepare and present the above said statements in conformity with the approved accounting standards and the requirements of the Companies Ordinance, 1984. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the auditing standards as applicable in Pakistan. These standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the above said statements are free of any material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the above said statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting policies and significant estimates made by management, as well as, evaluating the overall presentation of the above said statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion and, after due verification, we report that;

- (a) in our opinion, proper books of accounts have been kept by the company as required by the Companies Ordinance, 1984;
- (b) in our opinion;
  - (i) the balance sheet and profit and loss account together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Ordinance, 1984, and are in agreement with the books of account and are further in accordance with accounting policies consistently applied.
  - the expenditure incurred during the year was for the purpose of the (ii) company's business; and
  - (iii) the business conducted, investments made and the expenditure incurred during the year were in accordance with the objects of the company;





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ISLAMABAD: OFFICE NO. 12 & 13, 3RD FLOOR. FAZAL ARCADE, F-11, MARKAZ, ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN. Tel: +9251-2228138, Fax: +9251-2228139, Email: njmiconsultants@gmail.com



- (c) in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the balance sheet, profit and loss account, statement of comprehensive income, cash flow statement and statement of changes in equity together with the notes forming part there of conform with approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan, and, give the information required by the Companies Ordinance, 1984, 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, 2017 and of the profit, its cash flows and changes in equity for the year then ended; and
- (d) in our opinion no Zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980.

Dated: 06 OCT 2017

NASIR JAN AID MAQSOOD IMRAN Chartered Accountants

Audit Engagement Partner: M. Javaid Qasim

## MRA Securities Limited Balance Sheet As at June 30, 2017

The the rest had all longs to a	Note	Rupees 2017	Rupees 2016
SSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	100		
Property & equipment	4	35,999,033	16,352,951
Intangible assets	5	5,000,000	10,000,000
Long term investment	6	49,603,583	48,513,580
Investment property	7	6,734,420	7,482,689
Long term advances & deposits	8	12,414,809	1,110,000
bong term automos ac deposits	7. 4	109,751,846	83,459,221
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade receivables	9	162,616,373	893,685,000
Receivable against margin financing	10	624,856,778	-
Advances, deposits, pre-payments & other receivables	11	761,244,483	212,569,491
Short term investments	12	67,230,470	111,734,088
	13	12,603,212	24,785,149
Cash & bank balances	13	1,628,551,316	1,242,773,728
		1,020,001,010	11,000
MERCENTURE VI. D.		1,738,303,162	1,326,232,949
TOTAL ASSETS		1,730,303,102	1,020,202,515
TOURNAME LEADING			
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Authorized Capital		400,000,000	200,000,000
20,000,000 (2016: 20,000,000) ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each		400,000,000	200,000,000
	14	275,000,000	175,000,000
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	#15. II		22,113,580
Capital reserve		237,265,708	72,403,749
Unappropriated profit		25,134,303	-
Unrealised gain on revaluation of available for sale investments		537,400,011	269,517,329
LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	16	2,347,215	4,578,161
Deferred gratuity	15 16	332,880,000	205,880,000
Long term loan	10	335,227,215	210,458,161
		333,227,213	210,4.0,101
CURRENT LIABILITIES		-	
Short term running finance - secured	17	160,916,127	348,826,324
Short term loan		304,695,289	349,389,967
Trade payables		261,899,006	128,232,099
Accrued expenses & other liabilities	18	138,165,514	19,809,069
Accrued expenses & only massives		865,675,936	846,257,459
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	19	28	\ <del>-</del>
		1,738,303,162	1,326,232,949
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES  The annexed notes from 1 to 37 form an integral part of these financial statements.			
The annexed notes from 1 to 37 form an integral part of most financial statement		0.1	
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# MRA Securities Limited Profit & Loss Account For the year ended June 30, 2017

	Note	Rupees 2017	Rupees 2016
REVENUE	<u>*</u> )		
Operating revenue	20	391,197,407	121,274,667
Capital gain on sale of securities		78,057,934	2,581,959
Unrealised loss on remeasurement of investments		(13,675,880)	(336,882)
	_	455,579,461	123,519,744
Administrative expenses	22	(295,200,514)	(103,770,940)
Finance cost	23	(25,024,100)	(25,453,433)
		(320,224,614)	(129,224,374)
Operating profit / (loss)		135,354,846	(5,704,629)
Other charges	24		(259,823)
Other income	25	59,671,288	13,358,880
Profit before taxation		195,026,135	7,394,428
Taxation	26	(47,277,756)	(3,315,120)
Profit after taxation	=	147,748,379	4,079,308
Earnings per share - basic and diluted	27	5.37	0.23

The annexed notes from 1 to 37 form an integral part of these financial statements.



## MRA Securities Limited Statement of Comprehensive Income For the year ended June 30, 2017

	Note	Rupees 2017	Rupees 2016
Profit after taxation		147,748,379	4,079,308
Other comprehensive income for the year Unrealised gain on revaluation of available for sale investments		25,134,303	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	The .	172,882,682	4,079,308

The annexed notes from 1 to 37 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive

Out.



## MRA Securities Limited Cash Flow Statement For the year ended June 30, 2017

	Note	Rupees 2017	Rupees 2016
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		105 027 125	7 204 429
Profit before taxation		195,026,135	7,394,428
Add / (Less): Items not involved in movement of fund:	The same of the		
Depreciation	v	6,971,735	3,581,796
Capital gain on sale of securities		(78,057,934)	(2,581,959)
Loss on disposal of property and equipment			100,000
Loss / (gain) on remeasurement of investments		13,675,880	336,882
Provision for gratuity		9	1,225,700
Finance costs	L	25,024,100	25,453,433
	-	(32,386,218)	28,115,852
Cash (used in) / generated from operating activities beforevorking capital changes	_	162,639,916	35,510,280
Net change in working capital	(a)	(65,249,985)	380,804,487
	-	97,389,931	416,314,767
W-0000 C-0000		(28,786,889)	(31,496,703)
Finance costs paid		(2,230,946)	
Gratuity paid		(120,863,900)	(3,315,120)
Taxes paid  Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities	!=	(54,491,804)	381,502,944
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1-00-1-00-1-00-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	-		2 000
Acquisition of property and equipment		(29,924,548)	(12,263,800)
Proceeds from diposal of shares of Pakistan Stook Exchange Limited		29,389,612	2 000 000
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		4,055,000	3,000,000
Long term advances & deposits	L	(300,000)	330,000
Net cash used in investing activities		3,220,064	(8,933,800)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	12		1.49630
Issuance of share capital		100,000,000	x. <del>**</del>
Long term loan (repaid) / obtained		127,000,000	(22,059,275)
Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities		227,000,000	(22,059,275)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	25	175,728,261	350,509,869
Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of the year		(324,041,175)	(674,551,044)
Cash and cash equivalent at end of the year	28	(148,312,915)	(324,041,175)
(a) Statement of change in working capital (Increase) / decrease in current assets			
Trade receivables		731,068,627	103,528,897
Receivable against margin financing		(624,856,778)	
Advances, deposits, pre-payments & other receivables		(444,838,657)	22,321,721
Short term investments		66,048,149	212,760,568
		(272,578,659)	338,611,186
Increase / (decrease) in current Liabilities		133,666,907	(114,651,232)
Trade payables		(44,694,678)	148,359,642
Short term loan		118,356,445	8,484,891
Accrued expenses & other liabilities		207,328,674	42,193,301
Net change in working capital		(65,249,985)	380,804,487
			4
The annexed notes from 1 to 37 form an integral part of these financial statements.		0	~ <i>(</i> )
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Director



## MRA Securities Limited Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended June 30, 2017

A STATE HAVE A STATE OF THE STA	Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	Capital reserves	Unappropriated profit	Unrealised gain on revaluation of available for sale investments	Total
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees		Rupees
Balance as at June 30, 2015	175,000,000	31,113,580	68,324,441	Aller of the Albert Sept. Co.	274,438,021
Impairment loss		(9,000,000)			(9,000,000)
Profit after taxation			4,079,308	in a sure of the sure	4,079,308
Balance as at June 30, 2016	175,000,000	22,113,580	72,403,749		269,517,329
Issuance of share capital	100,000,000				100,000,000
Impairment loss		(5,000,000)			(5,000,000)
Transfer of capital reserve to unappropriated profit		(17,113,580)	17,113,580		4
Profit after taxation			147,748,379		147,748,379
Unrealised gain on revaluation of available for sale investments				25,134,303	25,134,303
Balance as at June 30, 2017	275,000,000	•	237,265,708	25,134,303	537,400,011

The annexed notes from 1 to 37 form an integral part of these financial statements

Director



## 1 STATUS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

MRA Securities Limited (the Company) was incorporated in August 17, 2000 as a private limited company under the Companies Ordinance, 1984. The registered office of the Company is situated at 739-741, 7th Floor, 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 Certificate Holder of the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited (formerly Karachi Stock Exchange Limited).

## 2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

## 2.1 Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Ordinance, 1984 (the Ordinance), directives issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) and approved financial reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan. Approved financial reporting standards comprise of such International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standard Board as are notified under the provisions of the Ordinance. Wherever the requirements of the Ordinance, or the directives issued by the SECP differ with the requirements of these standards, the requirements of the Ordinance or of the said directives have been followed.

#### 2.2 Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for derivatives and investments classified as at fair value through profit or loss which are stated at fair value.

## 2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Pakistan Rupees, which is 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.

# 2.5 The Company has adopted the following accounting standards and the amendements and interpretation of IFRS which became effective for the current year

## Standard or Interpretation

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements - Disclosure Initiative (Amendment)

IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows - Amendments as result of Disclosure initiative

IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 intangible assets-

Clarification of Acceptable Method of Depreciation and Amortisation (Amendment)

IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements - Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements (Amendment)

## Improvements to Accounting Standards Issued by the IASB in September 2014

IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations - Changes in methods of disposal

IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Servicing contracts

IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Applicability of the offsetting disclosures to condensed interim financial Statements

IAS 19 Employee Benefits - Discount rate: regional market issue

IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting - Disclosure of Information elsewhere in the interim financial report.

The adoption of the above amendments, improvements to accounting standards and interpretations did not have any effect on the financial statements.

## 2.6 New accounting standards / amendments and IFRS interpretations that are not yet effective

The following standards, amendments and interpretations with respect to the approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan would be effective from the dates mentioned below against the respective standard or interpretation:

	Effective date (annual periods beginning on or after)
IFRS 2 Share-based Payments-Classification and Measurement Of Share-based Payments Transactions (Amendments)	January 01, 2018
IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures - Amendments resulting from Annual Improvements 2014 - 2016 cycle (clarifying certain fair value measurements).	January 01, 2018
IAS 40 Investment Property: Transfers of Investment Property (Amendments)	January 01, 2018
IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration	January 01, 2018
IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments	January 01, 2019

The above standards and amendments are not expected to have any material impact on the Company's financial statements in the period of initial application.

In addition to the above standards and amendments, improvements to various accounting standards have also been issued by the IASB in December 2016. Such improvements are generally effective for accounting periods beginning on or after January 01, 2017. The Company expects that such improvements to the standards will not have any impact on the Company's financial statements in the period of initial application.

Further, following new standards have been issued by IASB which are yet to be notified by the SECP for the purpose of applicability in Pakistan.

Standard	
Stanuaru	IASB Effective date (annual periods
	heginning on or after)

IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement

IFRS 14 - Regulatory Deferral Accounts

IFRS 15 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 16 - Leases

IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts

January 01, 2018

January 01, 2016

January 01, 2018 January 01, 2019

January 01, 2021

# SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

## 3.1 Property, plant and equipment

## 3.1.1 Owned

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

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.

Depreciation is charged when asset is available for use until asset is disposed off.

## 3.1.2 Leased assets

Leases in terms of which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, are classified as finance lease. Upon initial recognition, the leased asset is measured at an amount lower of tis fair value and present value of minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to the asset. Outstanding obligations under the lease less finance cost allocated to future

Finance cost under lease agreements are allocated to the periods during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of finance cost on the remaining balance of principal liability for each period.

Leased assets are depreciated over the period shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Depreciation is charged to profit and

## 3.2 Intangible assets

These are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any. Amortization is charged using reducing balance method over assets estimated useful life, after taking into accounts residual values, useful life and amortization methods are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at balance sheet date.

Amortization on additions is charged from the month the assets are put to use while no amortization is charged in the month in which the assets are disposed off.

Gain and losses on disposal of such assets, if any, are included in the profit and loss account.

# 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.

Amortization is charged from the month in which the related asset is available for use while no amortization is charged for the month in which such asset is disposed off.

## 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 Impairment

A financial asset, other than that carried at fair value through profit or loss, is assessed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred and that the loss event has a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

In case of investment in equity securities classified as available for sale and measured at fair value, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered in determining whether the assets are impaired. If any such evidence exists, the cumulative loss measured as a difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognized, is transferred from other comprehensive income to the profit and loss account. Such impairment losses are not subsequently reversed through the profit and loss account.

Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics. All impairment losses are recognized in the profit and loss account.

The carrying amount of the Company's non financial assets and investments carried at cost are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of impairment loss, if any. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. Impairment losses are recognized in the profit and loss account.

#### 3.5 Financial assets

3.5.1 The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at cost, at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, available for sale and held to maturity. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquried. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

# a) Long term investments

# Investment in subsidiary

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. The Company controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

Investment in subsidiaries are carried at cost in accordance with IAS-27 - 'Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements'.

# b) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. A financial asset is classified as held for trading if acquried principally for the purpose of selling in the short term. Assets in this category are classified as current assets.

#### c) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than twelve months after the balance sheet date, which are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables comprise trade debts, loans, advances, deposits, other receivables in the balance sheet.

## d) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of the investments within twelve months from the balance sheet date.

#### e) Held to maturity

Financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity, where management has intention and ability to hold till maturity are classified as held to maturity.

3.5.2 All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All purchases and sales of securities that require delivery within the time frame established by regulation or market convention such as 'T+2' purchases and sales are recognised on settlement date basis. Financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the profit and loss account. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Changes in the fair value of securities classified as available-for-sale are recognized in other comprehensive income.

When securities classified as available-for-sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognized in other comprehensive income are included in the profit and loss account as a reclassification adjustment. Interest on available-for-sale securities calculated using the effective interest method is recognized in the profit and loss account. Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognized in the profit and loss account when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

The fair value of quoted equity instruments are based on current market prices. Subsequent to initial measurement equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are stated at cost less impairment in value, if any.

3.5.3 Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction on the measurement date.

When available, the Company measures the fair value of an instrument using quoted prices in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available and represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

## 3.6 Derivatives

Derivative instruments held by the Company primarily comprise of future contracts in the capital market. These are initially recognized at fair value and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. The fair value of future contracts is calculated as being the net difference between the contract price and the closing price reported on the primary exchange of the future contracts. Derivatives with positive market values (unrealized gains) are included in assets and derivatives with negative market values (unrealized losses) are included in liabilities in the balance sheet. The resultant gains and losses are included in the profit and loss account.

# 3.7 Securities purchased / sold under resale / repurchase agreements

Transactions of purchase under resale (reverse-repo) of marketable securities including the securities purchased under margin trading system are entered into at contracted rates for specified periods of time. Securities purchased with a corresponding commitment to resale at a specified future date (reverse-repo) are not recognized in the balance sheet. Amounts paid under these agreements in respect of reverse repurchase transactions are included in assets. The difference between purchase and resale price is treated as income from reverse repurchase transactions in marketable transactions / margin trading system and accrued over the life of the reverse repo agreement.

Transactions of sale under repurchase (repo) of marketable securities are entered into at contracted rates for specified periods of time. Securities sold with a simultaneous commitment to repurchase at a specified future date (repo) continue to be recognized in the balance sheet and are measured in accordance with accounting policies for investments. The counterparty liabilities for amounts received under these transactions are recorded as liabilities. The difference between sale and repurchase price is treated as finance cost and accrued over the life of the repo agreement.

#### 3.8 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value plus directly attributable cost, if any, and subsequently carried at amortized cost using effective interest rate method.

# 3.9 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle either on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability 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. Trade debts in respect of securities purchased and sold on behalf of clients that require delivery within the time frame established by regulation or market convention such as 'T+2' purchases and sales are recognised on settlement date basis.

## 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 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 and sold on behalf of clients that require delivery within the time frame established by regulation or market convention such as 'T+2' purchases and sales are recognised on settlement date basis.

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.

#### 3.15 Taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

# 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

Deferred tax is recognized using balance sheet liability method, providing for all temporary differences between carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

# 3.16 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

# 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
- Income from bank deposits, revrse repo and magin deposits is recognized at effective yield on time proportion
- 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 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs incurred on short term and long term borrowing are recognized as an expense in the period in which these are incurred.

# 3.21 Related party transactions

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

	Offices	Office equipments	Computer	Furniture & fixtures	Motor vehicle	Total
	(Rupees)	(Rupees)	(Rupees)	(Rupees)	(Rupees)	(Rupees)
Net carrying value basis						
Year ended June 30, 2017	3 834 000	2 168 512	456.797	1.089,190	8,804,452	16,352,951
Additions (at cost)	8 745 896	1 000 000	3.003.776	5.049,376	12,125,500	29,924,548
Disposals (at NBV)	0,0,01,0				(4,055,000)	(4,055,000)
Depreciation charge	(1,257,990)	(475,277)	(1,038,172)	(920,785)	(2,531,243)	(6,223,466)
Closing net book value (NBV)	11,321,906	2,693,235	2,422,401	5,217,781	14,343,709	35,999,033
Gross carrying value basis						
Cost Accumulated depreciation	13,005,896 (1,683,990)	8,424,601	11,673,874	7,322,996	23,437,187	63,864,554
Net book value (NBV)	11,321,906	2,693,235	2,422,401	5,217,781	14,343,709	35,999,033
Net carrying value basis				, i des		
Opening net book value (NBV)		2,551,191	652,567	1,281,400	5,454,379	9,939,537
Additions (at cost) Disnocals (at NRV)	4,260,000		•		8,003,800	12,263,800
Depreciation charge	(426,000)	(382,679)	(195,770)	(192,210)	(3,100,000) (1,553,727)	(3,100,000) (2,750,386)
Closing net book value (NBV)	3,834,000	2,168,512	456,797	1,089,190	8,804,452	16.352.951
Gross carrying value basis As at June 30, 2016						
Cost Accumulated depreciation	4,260,000 (426,000)	7,424,601	8,670,098	2,273,620	17,311,687	39,940,006
Net book value (NRV)	0007101	(contract)	(0.213,301)	(1.184,430)	(8.507.235)	(23,587,055)
	3,834,000	2,168,512	456,797	1,089,190	8,804,452	16,352,951
Annual rates of depreciation (%)	01	15	30	15	<u>v</u>	

		2017	2016
INTANGIBLE ASSETS			
Trading Right Entitlement Certificates - Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited Less: Impairment loss in value of Trading Right Entitlement Certificates	5.1	10,000,000 (5,000,000)	19,000,000 (9,000,000)
		5,000,000	10.000,000

5.1 During the year the Company has measured the Trading Right Entitlement Certificate (TREC) on its fair value of Rs. 2.5 Million on the basis of new membership value fixed by PSX.

## **6 LONG TERM INVESTMENTS**

Available for sale - unquoted Investments in ;

States of ESE I manetal services Emilies	arthur et 17	49,603,583	48,513,580
Shares of LSE Financial Services Limited	6.2	8.439.750	8,439,750
		41,163,833	40,073,830
Unrealised gain on revaluation of shares of Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited	-37	25,134,303	
Shares of Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited	6.1	16,029,530	40,073,830

6.1 This represents the investment in ordinary shares of Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited (PSX) received by the Company in pursuance of the promulgation of Stock Exchanges (Corporatization, Demutualization and Integration) Act, 2012. The total number of shares received by the Company were 4,007,383. During the year 2016, Divestment Committee of the Exchange had issued an invitation for Expression of Interest for acquiring upto 40% equity stake in PSX held in blocked CDC account. Thereafter, bids were submitted by interested parties and as a result of bidding process, share price of Rs. 28/share has been offered by the Anchor investor/successful investor. Sale proceeds of 40% shares sold, after retaining 10% of sale price for one year to settle any outstanding liabilities of PSX in terms of Share Purchase Agreement (SPA), have been credited to respective TRE Certificate holders.

Furthermore, in June, PSX offered Initial Public Offering (IPO) in which the Company disposed-off additional 801,477 shares (i.e. 20% stake) at a price of Rs. 28 per share. On June 23, 2017 SECP approved PSX's application for listing and thereafter, the shares were successfully listed on June 29, 2017. Accordingly, the remaining 1,602,953 shares (i.e. 40% stake) are valued at the closing market rate of Rs. 25.68 per share as of period end.

6.2 This represents the investment in 843,975 unquoted ordinary shares of M/s. LSE Financial Services Limited at allocated cost.

# 7 INVESTMENT PROPERTY

Opening net book value (NBV) Additions (at cost) Disposals (at NBV) Depreciation charge

7,482,689	8,314,099
-	7 3 4
(748,269)	(831,410)
6,734,420	7,482,689

Rupees

Rupees

Annual rate of depreciation (%)

		Notes	Rupees 2017	Rupees 2016
8 <u>J</u>	LONG TERM ADVANCES & DEPOSITS			
	Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited			
	National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited		110,000	310,000
			1,200,000	500,000
	Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited		100,000	100,000
	Advance against purchase of office			200,000
	Deposit against Base Minimum Capital Requirement		11,004,809	11.50
	States with	_	12,414,809	1,110,000
	The same of the sa			
9	TRADE RECEIVABLES			
	Address of the second of the s			
	Considered good	9.1	162,616,373	893,685,000
	Considered doubtful	a	6,159,406	
			168,775,779	893,685,000
	Provision for doubtful debts	-	(6,159,406)	
		_	162,616,373	893,685,000
9.1	Trade debts are recognised initially at invoice amount less provision for doubtful receivable from clients for more than five days is as follows.	debts, if any.	The aging analy	sis for amount
	Amount due from clients for more than 5 days	_	41,328,468	
	Value of listed shares (collateral) after applying haircut on the basis of VAR		684,152,437	
	Amount receivable from clients exceeding the collateral held from such customers	-	161 177,643	
10	RECEIVABLE AGAINST MARGIN FINANCING			
	This represents receivable against margin financing from clients amounting to Rs. 624,	856,779/- (20	16: Nil)	

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. These deposits carry profit at rates ranging from 2.75% to 3.1% (2016: 3.12% to 3.82%) per annum.

11.1

557,077,095

177,425,952

26,487,368 254,068

761,244,483

100,118,570

103,839,808

8,611,113

212,569,491

11 ADVANCES, DEPOSITS, PRE-PAYMENTS & OTHER RECEIVABLES

Exposure deposits

Other receivables

Advance payment of tax

Receivables from PSX against disposal of shares

Notes	Rupees	Rupees
Hotes	2017	2016

## **SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS**

Investments at fair values through profit & loss held for trading	ny 1997 <u>Nila (m. 1911)</u>	to an of.
Listed equity securities	80,906,350	112,070,970
Unrealized gain / (loss) as a result of measurement at market value	(13,675,880)	(336,882)
Market value	67,230,470	111,734,088

## 13 CASH AND BANK BALANCES

		12,603,212	24,785,149
Cash at bank - current accounts	13.1	12,498,980	24,530,391
Cash in hand		104,232	254,758

# 13.1 Detail of customer assets held in designated bank accounts and Central Depository Company (CDC) are as follows.

Customer assets held in the designated bank accounts	9,230,515
Customer assets held in the Central Depository Company	856,496,963
Securities pledged with financial institution	361,117,643

# 14 ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP CAPITAL

# Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 /- each

2017	2016	CINANUL SECURITE		
24,300,000 3,200,000	3,200,000	Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid in cash Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each issued for consideration other than in cash.	243,000,000 32,000,000	143,000,000 32,000,000
27,500,000	17,500,000	Live green according to have the inject fresh backers for the party of the proof of the party of	275,000,000	175,000,000

There is this are secured analysis at change of the other transpages and electrons of general districts

Notes	Rupees 2017	Rupees 2016
-------	----------------	----------------

14.1 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.

## 15 DEFERRED LIABILITIES - GRATUITY

	1,225,700
4,578,161	4,578,161
(2,230,946)	
2,347,215	4,578,161
	(2,230,946)

In the opinion of the management actuarial valuation would not result in material difference between the provision provided in accounts.

## 16 LONG TERM LOAN - UNSECURED

Related parties

16.1	332,880,000	205,880,000
-	332,880,000	205,880,000

16.1 This facility is obtained from directors and other associated persons without any markup & repayable at the discretion of the company.

## 17 SHORT-TERM RUNNING FINANCE - SECURED

From banking company 17.1 160,916,127 348,826,324

17.1 The Company has obtained short term running finance facilities from commercial banks, to meet exposure and working capital requirements, amounting to Rs. 500 million (2016: 500 million). The mark-up charged on these facilities ranges from 3 months KIBOR + 2.00% to 6 months KIBOR +2.00 per annum on daily outstanding balances payable quarterly. These facilities are secured against pledge of shares of blue chip companies and personal guarantees of all directors of the Company.

		Notes	Rupees 2017	Rupees 2016
			7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
ACC	CRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER LIABILITIES			
Acc	crued expenses			13 Feb 1
	rkup payable		1,653,176	1,320,1
	orkers' welfare fund payable	10.1	1,767,942	5,530,7
	Γ payable	18.1	2 500 050	889,5
	T payable		2,509,978	NW day
			2,055,800	
Otr	her liabilities		130,178,619	12,068,67
		-	138,165,514	19,809,06
m	ronouncing that contribution towards Workers' Welfare Fund constitutes a nade through money bills (i.e. finance acts). Based on the order of the Feversed the provision for Workers' Welfare Fund recognized in prior years	Ionorable Suprer	c; hence, the said amend ne Court of Pakistan, th	ments cannot
m re	nade through money bills (i.e. finance acts). Based on the order of the F	Ionorable Suprer	c; hence, the said amend ne Court of Pakistan, th	lments cannot l
m re	nade through money bills (i.e. finance acts). Based on the order of the Feversed the provision for Workers' Welfare Fund recognized in prior years  CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	Ionorable Suprer	c; hence, the said amend ne Court of Pakistan, th	lments cannot b
m re	nade through money bills (i.e. finance acts). Based on the order of the Feversed the provision for Workers' Welfare Fund recognized in prior years	Ionorable Suprer	c; hence, the said amend ne Court of Pakistan, th	lments cannot b
m re 19 <u>C</u>	nade through money bills (i.e. finance acts). Based on the order of the Feversed the provision for Workers' Welfare Fund recognized in prior years  CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	Ionorable Suprer	c; hence, the said amend ne Court of Pakistan, th	lments cannot b
m re 19 <u>C</u> 20 <u>9</u>	nade through money bills (i.e. finance acts). Based on the order of the Feversed the provision for Workers' Welfare Fund recognized in prior years  CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS  There are no contingencies and commitments as on June 30, 2017 (20)  OPERATING REVENUE	Ionorable Suprer	c; hence, the said amend ne Court of Pakistan, the 388,276,948	the amendment Iments cannot be the Company has
m re	nade through money bills (i.e. finance acts). Based on the order of the Feversed the provision for Workers' Welfare Fund recognized in prior years  CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS  There are no contingencies and commitments as on June 30, 2017 (20)  OPERATING REVENUE  Brokerage commission	Ionorable Suprer	ne Court of Pakistan, the	Inents cannot the Company has been been been been been been been bee
m re	nade through money bills (i.e. finance acts). Based on the order of the Feversed the provision for Workers' Welfare Fund recognized in prior years  CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS  There are no contingencies and commitments as on June 30, 2017 (20)  OPERATING REVENUE	Ionorable Suprer	ne Court of Pakistan, th	Inents cannot the Company has been seen to be the company has been seen to be the cannot
m re	nade through money bills (i.e. finance acts). Based on the order of the Feversed the provision for Workers' Welfare Fund recognized in prior years  CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS  There are no contingencies and commitments as on June 30, 2017 (20)  OPERATING REVENUE  Brokerage commission	Ionorable Suprer	388,276,948 2,920,459	Inents cannot the Company has been seen to be the company has been seen to be the cannot
m re	nade through money bills (i.e. finance acts). Based on the order of the Feversed the provision for Workers' Welfare Fund recognized in prior years  CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS  There are no contingencies and commitments as on June 30, 2017 (20)  OPERATING REVENUE  Brokerage commission  Dividend income	Ionorable Suprer	388,276,948 2,920,459 391,197,407	116,840,001 4,434,666 121,274,667
m re	nade through money bills (i.e. finance acts). Based on the order of the Feversed the provision for Workers' Welfare Fund recognized in prior years  CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS  There are no contingencies and commitments as on June 30, 2017 (20)  OPERATING REVENUE  Brokerage commission  Dividend income	Ol6: Nil).	388,276,948 2,920,459 391,197,407	Inents cannot the Company has been seen to be the company has been seen to be the cannot
m re	nade through money bills (i.e. finance acts). Based on the order of the Feversed the provision for Workers' Welfare Fund recognized in prior years  CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS  There are no contingencies and commitments as on June 30, 2017 (20)  OPERATING REVENUE  Brokerage commission  Dividend income  INVESTMENT TURNOVER  Turnover during the period comprises of the following:	Ol6: Nil).	388,276,948 2,920,459 391,197,407	116,840,001 4,434,666 121,274,667
m re	nade through money bills (i.e. finance acts). Based on the order of the Feversed the provision for Workers' Welfare Fund recognized in prior years  CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS  There are no contingencies and commitments as on June 30, 2017 (20)  OPERATING REVENUE  Brokerage commission  Dividend income  INVESTMENT TURNOVER  Turnover during the period comprises of the following:  During the year ended June 30, 2017	Ol6: Nil).	388,276,948 2,920,459 391,197,407	116,840,001 4,434,666 121,274,667
19 <u>C</u> 20 <u>9</u>	nade through money bills (i.e. finance acts). Based on the order of the Feversed the provision for Workers' Welfare Fund recognized in prior years  CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS  There are no contingencies and commitments as on June 30, 2017 (20)  OPERATING REVENUE  Brokerage commission  Dividend income  INVESTMENT TURNOVER  Turnover during the period comprises of the following:	Ol6: Nil).	388,276,948 2,920,459 391,197,407	116,840,001 4,434,666 121,274,667

Total

ADMINISTRATIVE EVEN	Notes	Rupees 2017	Rupees 2016
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES Directors' remuneration			10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1
Salaries, wages and other benefits	29	6 000 000	
Rent, rates and taxes		6,000,000	6,000,000
		35,886,518	24,603,257
Telephone and communication charges		762,000	1,238,400
Utility charges		4,604,205	3,021,152
Printing and stationery		2,691,065	3,033,313
Travelling and conveyance		5,604,012	1,825,662
Postage and courier	K	3,953,175	1,569,241
Entertainment		268,705	19,213
Repair and maintenance		9,025,355	2,247,905
Computer and software expenses		9,692,067	1,933,815
Vehicle running expenses		5,955,987	1,651,745
Agents' commission		3.978,296	2,647,900
Fees and subscription		126,726,322	8,631,382
Audit fee		5,294,991	2,657,347
Bad debts		150,000	150,000
Legal and professional charges		6,159,406	•
Insurance		109,200	67,512
Service and transaction charges		14,055	513,346
Donation Charges		47,933,603	29,731,736
Depreciation		8,415,775	5,297,118
Miscellaneous expenses		6,971,735	3,581,796
iviscentaticous expenses	_	5,004,042	3,349,101
	_	295,200,514	103,770,940
23 FINANCE COSTS			
Bank charges and others		1,409,622	1,029,864
Markup on short term borrowings from banking companies		23,614,479	
A CHARFMANILLEYS	-	25,024,100	24,423,569 25,453,433
24 OTHER CHARGES	-	23,024,100	23,433,433
Workers' Welfare Fund			150 022
Loss on disposal of property & equipement		-	159,823
F	<del></del>		100,000 259,823
25 OTHER INCOME	-		237,023
From financial assets			
Profit on exposure deposit		0.004.054	
Markup on margin financing	100	8,084,954	5,004,204
		15,026	-
Profit on savings accounts IPO commission		401 107	956,586
II O COMMINSSION	est l	491,187	2,742,246
		8,591,167	8,703,036
From non-financial assets	والمراجع المتعارب المتعارب	Annual Contraction	
Recoveries		45,534,773	- 1
Reversal of provision for Workers' Welfare Fund	1,389,500	889,504	11003114
Rental income from investment property		4,655,844	4,655,844
		51,080,121	4,655,844

		2017	Rupees 2016
Current			Magre
Prior		47,277,756	3,315,120
Dolosti		47,277,756	3,315,120
Profit before taxation	<u>ofit</u>		
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 31% (2016)		195,026,135	7,394,428
or or income taxed at lower t		60,458,102	2,366,217
Tax effect of pan delayers			(1,890,840
Others			
Outers			83,143
	r.		2,756,600
		47,277,771	3,315,120
EARNINGS PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED		Since Operated	Lon
Basic earnings per share Profit after toyotion			
Number of shares issued and a second		147 749 270	40.1
of shares issued up to the end of the year			4,079,308
			17,500,000
Diluted earnings non-k		3.37	0.23
There is no dilutive effect on the basic coming			
in issue as at June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016 which would have convert is exercised.	Company, since the any effect on the	ere are no convertibe earnings per share	ole instrument
- SOME A			option to
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Cash and cash equivalents at the and a sat			
in the balance sheet as follows:	he cash flow stateme	nt are reconciled to th	e related items
Short term running finance			
Cash & bank balances		(160,916,127)	(348,826,324
and the second s		12,603,212	24,785,149
		(148,312,915)	(324,041,175
REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND CHARLES			
	Tax at the applicable tax rate of 31% (2016: 32%)  Tax effect of income taxed at lower tax rates  Tax effect of exempt income  Tax effect of non deductible expenses  Others  EARNINGS PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED  Basic earnings per share  Profit after taxation  Number of shares issued up to the end of the year  Diluted earnings per share  There is no dilutive effect on the basic earnings per share of the in issue as at June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016 which would have convert is exercised.  CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS  Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting year as shown in the balance sheet as follows:  Short term running finance  Cash & bank balances	Tax effect of exempt income Tax effect of non deductible expenses Others  EARNINGS PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED  Basic earnings per share Profit after taxation Number of shares issued up to the end of the year  Diluted earnings per share There is no dilutive effect on the basic earnings per share of the Company, since the in issue as at June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016 which would have any effect on the convert is exercised.  CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS  Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting year as shown in the cash flow stateme in the balance sheet as follows:  Short term running finance	Prelit of the fore taxation  Tax at the applicable tax rate of 31% (2016 : 32%)  Tax effect of income taxed at lower tax rates  Tax effect of exempt income Tax effect of non deductible expenses  Others  Tax effect of non deductible expenses  Others  Tax effect of non deductible expenses  Others  Tax effect of non deductible expenses  EARNINGS PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED  Basic earnings per share  Profit after taxation  Number of shares issued up to the end of the year  There is no dilutive effect on the basic earnings per share of the Company, since there are no convertion in issue as at June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016 which would have any effect on the earnings per share convert is exercised.  Cash AND CASH EQUIVALENTS  Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting year as shown in the cash flow statement are reconciled to the in the balance sheet as follows:  Short term running finance  (160,916,127) Cash & bank balances  (160,916,127)

Remuneration

Number of person(s)

Directors

3,000,000

2017

Chief Executive

3,000,000

2016

Chief Executive

3,000,000

**Directors** 

3,000,000

# 30 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED DISCLOSURES

# 30.1 Financial Instruments by category

# 30.1.1 Financial Assets

			2017		
The state of the s	At fair value through profit or loss - held for trading	Available for sale	Loans and receivables	Other financial assets	Total
Long term investments		49,603,583			
Long term loans, advances & deposits		47,003,363			49,603,58
Short term investments	67,230,470		12,414,809	9 -	12,414,80
Trade debts - unsecured		-		( <b>■</b>	67,230,47
Short term deposits, advances & other receiva	hl -	.=	162,616,373		162,616,37
Cash and bank balances		•	761,244,483		761,244,483
	67 220 470	40 (02 702	and the State of t	12,603,212	12,603,213
	67,230,470	49,603,583	936,275,665	12,603,212	
			2016		
	At fair value through profit or loss - held for trading	Available for sale	Loans and receivables	Other financial assets	Total
Long term investments		48,513,580	10		48,513,580
Long term loans, advances & deposits	*		1,110,000		1,110,000
Short term investments	111,734,088	·=	1,110,000		111,734,088
Trade debts - unsecured		ind si	893,685,000		893,685,000
Short term deposits, advances & other receiva	bl -		212,569,491		212,569,491
Cash and bank balances				24,785,149	24,785,149
	111,734,088	48,513,580	1,107,364,491	24,785,149	1,292,397,308
1.2 Financial Liabilities					
		8		2017	
			Amortised cost	At fair value through profit or loss	Total
Deferred liability			' - 1	2,347,215	2,347,215
Long term loan				332,880,000	332,880,000
Short term running finance				160,916,127	160,916,127
Short term loan				304,695,289	304,695,289
Trade payables			<del>-</del>	261,899,006	261,899,006
Accrued expenses & other liabilities			- THEY -	138,165,514	138,165,514
				1,200,903,151	1,200,903,151
			The second second	2016	
			Amortised cost	At fair value through profit or loss	Total
		danet		4,578,161	4,578,161
Deferred Hability			1919	205,880,000	205,880,000
Long term loan				348,826,324	348,826,324
Short term running intance			NEW TOTAL	349,389,967	349,389,967
Short term term				128,232,099	128,232,099
			•	19,809,069	19,809,069
Accrued expenses & other liabilities		-		1,056,715,620	1,056,715,620

## 31 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

## 31.1 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 exposed to such risk mainly in respect of short-term borrowings. Management of the Company estimates that 1% increase in the market interest rate, with all other factors remaining constant, would increase the Company's loss by Rs. 1,609,161/- and a 1% decrease would result in a decrease in the Company's loss by the same amount. However, in practice, the actual results may differ from the sensitivity analysis.

### (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. 6,723,047/- 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.

### 31.2 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.

			201	7		
eng care a real and	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Six month or less	Six to twelve months	One to two years	Two to five
	u#####################################		(Ruj	oees)		
Financial liabilities						
Deferred gratuity	2,347,215	2,347,215	₩.		2,347,215	THE RESIDENCE
Long term loan	332,880,000	332,880,000	•	L.	332,880,000	THE PERSON
Short term running finance	160,916,127	160,916,127	<del></del>	160,916,127		The Ver
Short term loan	304,695,289	304,695,289	(€.)	304,695,289		anti-Abergreie es
Trade payables	261,899,006	261,899,006	-	261,899,006	-	
Accrued expenses & other liabilities	138,165,514	138,165,514	Links, Autorite	138,165,514	Manager State	
epolitus is myrifinous (traviatio	1,200,903,151	1,200,903,151	ra li su	865,675,936	335,227,215	li disentital

				2016		
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Six month or less	Six to twelve months	One to two years	Two to five years
	•••••			(Rupees)		
Financial liabilities						
Deferred gratuity Long term loan	4,578,161	4,578,161	7/2		4,578,161	
Short term running finance	205,880,000	205,880,000	: <del>**</del>		205,880,000	THE NAME OF BRIDE
Short term loan	348,826,324 349,389,967	348,826,324		348,826,324		allegen "a hoteley
Trade payables	128,232,099	349,389,967	•	349,389,967	₩.	
Accrued expenses &	19,809,069	128,232,099	ā	128,232,099	(#)	•
other liabilities	19,809,009	19,809,069	e 🚅 🌾	19,809,069	for the second section	nt France 40
	1,056,715,620	1,056,715,620		846,257,459	210.458 161	

## 31.3 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

Long term investments	Rupees 2017	Rupees 2016
Long term loans, advances & deposits	49,603,583	48,513,580
Short term investments Trade debts - unsecured	12,414,809	1,110,000
Short term deposits, advances & other receivables	67,230,470	111,734,088
Cash and bank balances	162,616,373 761,244,483	893,685,000
the open con business, once in an entry years to return our mile company than the	12,603,212	212,569,491 24,785,149
	1,065,712,930	1 202 307 309

## 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.

## 31.4 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.

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.

# 31.5 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 at fair value through profit and loss

	To the second		2017	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Listed securities	67,230,470		-	67,230,470
	67,230,470			67,230,470
Available for sale				
Investment in shares of Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited	41,163,833	•		41,163,833
Investment in shares of LSE Financial Services Limited	L	-	8,439,750	8,439,750
	41,163,833	-	8,439,750	49,603,583
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss				
manual contract was a second		2	016	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Listed securities	111,734,088	m •dip		111,734,088
	111,734,088	•		111,734,088
	managed and a	-0.00	Address Laylan	ri Birovunia
Available for sale				
Investment in shares of Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited	<del>-</del> 2		40,073,830	40,073,830
Investment in shares of LSE Financial Services Limited	<del> </del>		8,439,750	8,439,750
	-		48,513,580	48,513,580

During the year ended 30 June, 2017, investment in shares of Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited were transferred from level 3 to level 1 after it's listing.

# 31.6 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.

## 32 OPERATING SEGMENT

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of a single reportable segment as the Company's asset allocation decisions are based on a single and integrated business strategy.

All non current assets of the Company as at 30 June 2017 are located in Pakistan.

# 33 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party a exercise significant influence over other party in making financial and operating decisions.

The related parties comprise of major shareholders, associated companies with or without common directors, directors of the company and key management personnel, staff provident fund and financial institution having nominee on the Board of Directors.

## 34 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

The total employees at year end excluding the contractual employees were 95 (2016: 89) and the average number of employees during the year was 92 (2016: 89).

# 35 PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING

Number of Shares	Name of shareholders	June 30, 2017 Percentage of Holding
	Mumtaz Rafiq	16.362%
9,500,000	Farhan Rafiq	34.545%
8,500,000	Junaid Rafig	
	Ahmed Rafiq Adam	30.909%
	Individuals	18.182%
27,500,000		0.002%
27,500,000	<b>-</b>	100.000%

# 36 DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE

These financial statements have been authorized for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company on **O6 OCT 2017**.

# 37 GENERAL

- 37.1 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.
- 37.2 Figures have been rounded off to the nearest rupee.



Director

