

**PASHA SECURITIES
(PRIVATE) LIMITED**

**Financial Statements (Un-audited)
Half Yearly 31 Dec, 2017**

PASHA SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED

Balance Sheet

As at 31 Dec, 2017

	Note	Dec, 2017 Rupees	Jun, 2017 Rupees
Non-Current Assets			
Property and equipment	6	10,180,468	10,722,602
Intangible asset	7	4,000,000	4,000,000
Long term investment	8	30,346,030	30,346,030
Long term deposits	9	1,582,200	1,082,200
		46,108,698	46,150,832
Current Assets			
Trade debts - net	10	1,988,124	1,101,169
Advances	11	202,000	192,000
Deposits	12	500,000	450,000
Income tax - net	13	237,941	238,264
Tax refund due from the Government		501,516	501,516
Short term investments	14	2,183,986	2,388,129
Cash and bank balances	15	18,875,057	13,750,894
		24,488,624	18,621,972
		70,597,322	64,772,804
Equity and Liabilities			
Share capital	16	47,815,800	47,815,800
Unappropriated profit		3,616,431	3,600,941
Total equity		51,432,231	51,416,741
Advance against issue of shares		1,668,784	1,668,784
		53,101,015	53,085,525
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	17	17,425,488	11,687,279
Accrud Liabilities		70,819	
Contingencies and commitments	18		-
		70,597,322	64,772,804

The annexed notes 1 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive

Director

PASHA SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED

Profit and Loss Account

For the year ended 31 Dec, 2017

	<i>Note</i>	Dec, 2017 Rupees	Jun, 2017 Rupees
Revenue	19	1,992,410	8,353,301
Operating and administrative expenses	20	(3,669,995)	(9,485,797)
Loss from operations		(1,677,585)	(1,132,496)
Financial charges	21	(4,180)	(9,685)
Other income	22	1,697,254	1,886,487
Profit before taxation		15,489	744,306
Taxation	23		(239,219)
Profit for the year		15,489	505,087

The annexed notes 1 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive

Director

PASHA SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 Dec, 2017

	Dec, 2017 Rupees	Jun, 2017 Rupees
Profit for the year	15,489	505,087
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	-	-
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	15,489	505,087

The annexed notes 1 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive

Director

PASHA SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED

Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended 31 Dec, 2017

	<i>Note</i>	Dec, 2017 Rupees	Jun, 2017 Rupees
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before taxation		15,489	744,305
Adjustments for non cash items:			
Depreciation and Impairment		569,134	1,278,860
Provision for doubtful debts		-	938,864
Unrealized gain on investment		-	(1,431,532)
Operating profit before working capital changes		584,623	1,530,497
(Increase)/ Decrease Accounts Receivable		(886,955)	2,085,576
(Increase)/ Decrease in Advances		(10,000)	56,900
(Increase)/ Decrease in Deposits		(50,000)	(450,000)
(Increase)/ Decrease in Short term investments		204,143	75,923
Increase/ (Decrease) in Trade Payable		5,809,028	1,148,625
		5,066,216	2,917,024
Cash flows generated from operations		5,650,839	4,447,521
Taxes paid		323	(225,073)
Net cash from operating activities		5,651,162	4,222,448
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of Property and equipment		(27,000)	(4,000)
Net change in long term deposits		(500,000)	(882,000)
Net cash from investing activities		(527,000)	(886,000)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Issue of share capital		-	-
Advance against issue of shares		-	168,784
Net cash generated from financing activities		-	168,784
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		5,124,162	3,505,032
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		13,750,894	10,245,862
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	15	18,875,056	13,750,894

Chief Executive

Director

PASHA SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 Dec, 2017

	Share capital	Revenue Reserve	
	Rupees	Unappropriated profit	Total
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
Balance as at 1 July 2016	43,815,800	3,095,855	46,911,655
400,000 ordinary shares having face value of Rs. 10 each issued for cash during the year	4,000,000	-	4,000,000
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	505,087	505,087
Balance as at 30 June 2017	<u>47,815,800</u>	<u>3,600,942</u>	<u>51,416,742</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year Dec,2017	-	15,489	15,489
Balance as at 31 Dec 2017	<u><u>47,815,800</u></u>	<u><u>3,616,431</u></u>	<u><u>51,432,231</u></u>

The annexed notes 1 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive

Director

1 LEGAL STATUS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

Pasha Securities (Private) Limited (the Company) is a private limited company incorporated on March 15, 2006 in Pakistan under the Companies Ordinance, 1984. The company is domiciled in Islamabad. The company is primarily engaged in the business of stock, brokerage, and secondary capital market operations. It is also actively taking part in the Initial Public Offerings (IPO's) and providing all relative services to the general public to promote investment. Head office of the company is situated at Islamabad Stock Exchange Towers, Islamabad.

2 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting standards comprise of such International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as are notified under the Companies Ordinance, 1984, provisions of or the directives issued under the Companies Ordinance, 1984 and the Securities Brokers (Licensing and Operations) Regulations 2016. In case requirements differ, the provisions or directives of the Companies Ordinance, 1984 and the Securities Brokers (Licensing and Operations) Regulations 2016 shall prevail.

3 USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the approved accounting standards require management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and 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 result of which form the basis of making the judgements about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of revision and future periods in other cases. Judgements made by management in application of the approved accounting standards that have significant on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustments in the next year are discussed in respective policy notes. The areas where various assumptions and estimates are significant to the Company's financial statements or where judgement was exercised in application of accounting policies are as follows:

- (i) Estimates of useful life of property, plant and equipment (Note 6)
- (ii) Estimate of useful life intangible assets (Note 7)
- (iii) Provisions and contingencies
- (iv) Impairment of non-financial assets

4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements:

4.1 Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for short term investments which are carried at their fair value

4.2 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. These financial statements are presented in Pak Rupees, which is the Company's functional currency.

4.3 Taxation

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax.

Current tax

Provision for current taxation is based on taxable income at the applicable rates of taxation after taking into account tax credits and tax rebates, if any. Income tax expense is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and tax credits can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized. Deferred tax is not recognized on temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, and differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax is calculated at the rates that are expected to apply to the period when the differences reverse, based on tax rates that have been enacted. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different taxable entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

The Company takes into account the current income tax law and decisions taken by the taxation authorities. Instances where the Company's views differ from the income tax department at the assessment stage and where the Company considers that its view on items of material nature is in accordance with law, the amounts are shown as contingent liabilities.

4.4 Property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses, except freehold land and capital work in progress, which are stated at cost less impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises acquisition and other directly attributable costs.

Depreciation is provided on a written down value basis and charged to profit or loss to write off the depreciable amount of each asset over its estimated useful life at the rates specified in note 6. Depreciation on addition in property, plant and equipment is charged from the date when the asset becomes available for use upto the date of its disposal.

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized, if any. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognized net within other income in profit or loss.

The Company reviews the useful life and residual value of property, plant and equipment on a regular basis. Any change in estimates in future years might affect the carrying amounts of the respective items of property, plant and equipment with a corresponding effect on depreciation charge and impairment.

4.5 Impairment

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of non-financial assets other than deferred tax asset, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit, or CGU").

The Company's corporate assets do not generate separate cash inflows. If there is an indication that a corporate asset may be impaired, then the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the corporate asset belongs. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit and loss account.

Impairment loss recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

Financial assets

Financial assets are assessed at each reporting date except trade receivables to determine whether there is objective evidence that they are impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably. Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired may include default or delinquency by a debtor, indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy.

All individually significant assets are assessed for specific impairment. All individually significant assets found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Assets that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together assets with similar risk characteristics.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognized through the unwinding of the discount. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit and loss account.

Trade receivables which are overdue for more than 5 days are fully provided for to the extent of amount not covered by the collateral after applying haircuts in accordance with the Securities Brokers (Licensing and Operations) Regulations, 2016

4.6 Investments

4.6.1 Available for sale investments

These are initially measured at their fair value plus directly attributable transaction cost and at subsequent reporting dates measured at fair values and gains or losses from changes in fair values other than impairment loss are recognized in other comprehensive income until disposal at which time these are recycled to profit or loss. Impairment loss on investments available for sale is recognized in the profit or loss.

4.6.2 Investments at fair value through profit or loss

Investments which are acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near term or the investments that are part of a portfolio of financial instruments exhibiting short term profit taking, are classified as fair value through profit or loss and designated as such upon initial recognition. These are stated at fair values with any resulting gains or losses recognized directly in profit or loss.

4.6.3 Loans and receivables

Investments are classified as loans and receivables which have fixed or determinable payments and are not quoted in an active market. These investments are initially measured at fair values plus directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these are stated at their amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

4.7 Foreign currency transaction and translation

Transactions in foreign currency are accounted for at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of transactions. All monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the year end are translated in Pak Rupees at exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Non monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using exchange rate at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are included in profit and loss account for the year.

4.8 Trade and settlement date accounting

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

4.9 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized when significant risk and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customers, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Revenue is recognized as follows in following cases:

- (a) Brokerage and commission are accrued as and when due.
- (b) Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss on the date that the Company's right to receive payment is established.
- (c) Interest income is recognized as it accrues in profit or loss, using effective interest method.
- (d) Underwriting commission is recognized when the agreement is executed. Take-up commission is recognized at the time commitment is fulfilled.

4.10 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs which are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset. Borrowing cost includes exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent these are regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs. All other borrowing costs are charged to profit and loss account.

4.11 Research and development cost

Research and development costs are charged to income as and when incurred.

4.12 Provisions

A provision is recognized in the balance sheet when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of time value of money and risk specific to the liability.

Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect current best estimate.

4.13 Dividend and reserve appropriation

Dividend is recognized as a liability in the period in which it is declared. Movement in reserves is recognized in the year in which it is approved.

4.14 Financial instruments

Non-derivative financial assets

These are initially recognized on the date that they are originated i.e. trade date which is the date that the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset is derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when the Company transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in such transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

The Company classifies non-derivative financial assets as available for sale, held for trading, loans and other receivables. Loans and receivables comprise investments classified as loans and receivables, cash and bank balances and trade and other receivables.

Trade debts, other receivables and other financial assets

Trade debts and other receivables are initially recognized at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, these are measured at amortized cost using effective interest method, less any impairment losses. Known bad debts are written off, when identified.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, cash with banks on current, saving/ deposit accounts, bank overdraft and other short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of change in value.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

The Company initially recognizes non derivative financial liabilities on the date that they are originated or the date that the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

These financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Non-derivative financial liabilities comprise markup bearing borrowings including obligations under finance lease, short term borrowing and trade and other payables.

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if the Company has a legally enforceable right to setoff the recognized amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

4.15 Finance income and finance costs

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested (including available-for-sale financial assets), dividend income, gain on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets and changes in fair value of investments held for trading.

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings, changes in fair value of investment carried at fair value through profit or loss and impairment losses recognized on financial assets. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognized in profit or loss using effective interest method.

Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

5 APPLICABILITY OF STANDARDS

5.1 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures resulting from adoption of amendments and interpretations during the year

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent with those of the previous financial year except as described below:

Amended standards and interpretations

The Company has adopted the following accounting standards and amendment which became effective during the year:

- Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations (Amendments to IFRS 11)
- Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation (Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38)
- Agriculture: Bearer Plants (Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41)
- Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements (Amendments to IAS 27)
- Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)
- Annual Improvements 2012-2014 Cycle
- Disclosure Initiative (Amendments to IAS 1)
- Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28)

The adoption of the above amendment and accounting standards did not have any effect on the financial statements.

5.2 Standards, amendments to accounting standards and improvements to accounting standards that are not yet effective.

The following amendments to the approved accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan, will be

Standard	Effective date (annual periods beginning on
- IAS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows (Amendments) - Disclosure Initiative	1 January 2017
- IAS 12 - Income Taxes (Amendment) - Recognition of Deffered Tax Assets for unrealized losses.	1 January 2017
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2014–2016 Cycle – Amendments to IFRS 12	1 January 2017
- IFRS 10 - Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendment)	Not yet finalized
- IFRIC 22 - Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration	1 January 2018
- IFRIC 23 - Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments	1 January 2019
- Transfers of Investment Property (Amendments to IAS 40)	1 January 2018

The Company expects that the adoption of the above amendments to the standards will not affect the Company's financial statements, in the period of initial application except for certain additional disclosures resulting from adoption of IAS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows (Amendments) - Disclosure initiative.

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

Standard	IASB Effective date (annual periods beginning on
- IFRS 1 - First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting	1 July 2009
- IFRS 14 - Regulatory Deferral Accounts	1 January 2016
- IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments	1 January 2018
- IFRS 15 - Revenue from Contract with Customers	1 January 2018
- IFRS 16 - Leases	1 January 2019
- IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts	1 January 2021

6 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Cost			Accumulated Depreciation				Net book value as at 31 Dec 2017	Rate of Depreciation %age
	As at 1 July 2017	Additions/ (Deletions)	As at 31 Dec 2017	As at 1 July 2017	Adjustments	For the year	As at 31 Dec 2017		
	Rupees								
Building	22,247,146	-	22,247,146	12,193,269	-	502,694	12,695,962	9,551,184	10
Office equipment	554,495	27,000.0	581,495	445,016	-	10,236	455,252	126,243	15
Computer equipment	540,636	-	540,636	456,054	-	12,687	468,741	71,895	30
Furniture and fixtures	610,364	-	610,364	452,388	-	11,848	464,236	146,128	15
Vehicles	3,603,320	-	3,603,320	3,286,634	-	31,669 0	3,318,302	285,018	20
	27,555,961	27,000	27,582,961	16,833,360	-	569,134	17,402,494	10,180,467	

	Cost			Accumulated Depreciation				Net book value as at 30 June 2017	Rate of Depreciation %age
	As at 1 July 2016	Additions/ (Deletions)	As at 30 Jun 2017	As at 1 July 2016	Adjustments	For the year	As at 30 Jun 2017		
	Rupees								
Building	22,247,146	-	22,247,146	11,076,171	-	1,117,098	12,193,269	10,053,878	10
Office equipment	554,495	-	554,495	425,696	-	19,320	445,016	109,479	15
Computer equipment	536,636	4,000	540,636	420,661	-	35,393	456,054	84,582	30
Furniture and fixtures	610,364	-	610,364	424,510	-	27,878	452,388	157,976	15
Vehicles	3,603,320	-	3,603,320	3,207,462	-	79,172	3,286,634	316,686	20
	27,551,961	4,000	27,555,961	15,554,500	-	1,278,860	16,833,360	10,722,601	

	<i>Note</i>	Dec, 2017 Rupees	Jun, 2017 Rupees
7 INTANGIBLE ASSET			
Trading Right Entitlement Certificate (TREC) - Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited	7.1	<u>4,000,000</u>	<u>4,000,000</u>

- 7.1** Pursuant to the Stock Exchange (Corporatization, Demutualization and Integration) Act, 2012, stock exchanges operating as guarantee limited companies were converted to public limited companies (referred to as "corporatization") along with separation of ownership rights from members' trading rights (referred to as "demutualization"). As a result of demutualization, membership cards were replaced by shares in ISE Towers REIT Management Limited (Formerly Islamabad Stock Exchange) being financial asset classified under "long term investment" and trading rights entitlement certificates (TREC) representing rights to trade on the Exchange being an intangible asset. The value represents cost of membership allocated to TREC based on fair value of TREC and shares in the Exchange at a split-off date and subsequent impairment loss, if any. TREC has indefinite useful life. In order to meet Base Minimum Capital (BMC), TREC has been pledged with Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited (PSX), which came into existence as a result of integration of stock exchanges on 11 January, 2016. Notional value of TREC notified by PSX amounts to Rs. 5 million, hence no impairment has been recognized in the books of accounts.

	<i>Note</i>	Dec, 2017 Rupees	Jun, 2017 Rupees
8 LONG TERM INVESTMENT			
Investments available for sale			
Investment in ISE Towers REIT Management Limited (unquoted) - at cost	8.1	<u>30,346,030</u>	<u>30,346,030</u>

- 8.1** This represents 3,034,603 shares of Rs. 10 each which were allotted to the Company subsequent to demutualization of stock exchanges as referred in Note 7.1 to the financial statements. The Company received 1,213,841 shares being 40% of total shares allotted to the Company. Remaining 60% of the shares are transferred to CDC sub-account in the Company's name under ISE's participant IDs with the CDC which will remain blocked until these are sold to strategic investors, general public and financial institutions. 3,034,603 shares are pledged with PSX to meet BMC requirements.

These shares do not have a quoted market price in an active market and fair value cannot be estimated reliably, therefore, these are carried at cost. Further, these have been classified in Level 3 category as per IFRS 13. The break-value of these shares as per latest audited financial statements amounts to Rs. 12.13 per share, hence no impairment has been recognized in the books of accounts for these shares.

	<i>Note</i>	Dec, 2017 Rupees	Jun, 2017 Rupees
9 LONG TERM DEPOSITS			
CDC membership deposit		100,300	100,000
NCCPL membership deposit		100,000	100,000
PSX membership deposit		300,000	200,000
Security deposit with NCCPL - future trading		1,025,000	525,000
Other security deposits		56,900	157,200
		<u>1,582,200</u>	<u>1,082,200</u>
10 TRADE DEBTS - NET			
Considered good - secured	<i>10.1</i>	54,231	271,974
Considered doubtful		1,933,893	1,768,059
		<u>1,988,124</u>	<u>2,040,033</u>
Provision for doubtful debts	<i>10.2</i>	-	-
		<u>1,988,124</u>	<u>2,040,033</u>
10.1	Market value of securities held in CDC sub-accounts against these trade debts amount to Rs. 64,057,153		
10.2	The movement in provision for doubtful debts can be analysed as under:		
Opening balance as at 1 July		-	-
Charge to profit and loss		(938,864)	938,864
		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Amounts written-off during the year		-	-
Closing balance as at 31 Dec		(938,864)	938,864
		<u>(938,864)</u>	<u>938,864</u>

11 ADVANCES

Staff advances - unsecured		202,000	192,000
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12 DEPOSITS

Futures exposure deposit with NCCPL		400,000	450,000
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13 INCOME TAX - NET

Advance income tax		-	477,483
Provision for current tax		-	(239,219)
		-	238,264

14 SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS**Investments at fair value through profit or loss**

Investment in listed securities	<i>14.1</i>	2,183,986	2,388,129
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- 14.1** These represent investment in listed securities, held by the Company, valued based quoted prices of these securities at PSX which is the active/ principal market for these securities. These are classified in Level 1 category as per IFRS 13.

15 CASH AND BANK BALANCES

Cash in hand		7,728	4,248
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Cash at bank

Deposit accounts		-	-
Current accounts	<i>15.1</i>	18,867,329	13,746,646
		18,867,329	13,746,646

Dec, 2017
Rupees**Jun, 2017**
Rupees*Note***18,875,057****13,750,894**

- 15.1** This includes Rs. 13,279,175 (2016: 10,194,134) amount held on account of clients.

16 SHARE CAPITAL**Authorized**

4,900,000 (2016: 4,900,000) Ordinary Shares of Rupees 10/- each	49,000,000	49,000,000
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Issued, subscribed and paid up

4,781,580 (2016: 4,781,580) Ordinary Shares of Rupees 10/- each fully paid-up in cash	<i>16.1</i>	47,815,800		47,815,800
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16.1 Details of the shareholders of the Company are as follows;

	Shareholding	
	%age	%age
Omer Iqbal Pasha - 4,781,531 shares (2016: 4,781,531)	99.998%	99.998%
Shazia Omer - 40 Shares (2016: 40)	0.001%	0.001%
Hamza Iqbal Pasha - 9 Shares (2016: 9)	0.000%	0.000%

17 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade creditors	17,425,488	11,415,313
Accrued and other payables	70,819	271,966
	17,496,307	11,687,279

18 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS**18.1** There are no contingencies and commitments of the Company as of 31 Dec 2017.

		Dec, 2017	Jun, 2017
		Rupees	Rupees
19 REVENUE	<i>Note</i>		
Commission income from brokerage	<i>19.1</i>	<u>1,992,410</u>	<u>8,353,301</u>

19.1 This includes Rs. 1,965,912 from retail customers, Rs. 24,870 from institutional investors and Rs. 1,628 own brokerage income.

		Dec, 2017	Jun, 2017
		Rupees	Rupees
20 OPERATING AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	<i>Note</i>		
Staff salaries and benefits		1,350,220	3,499,123
Utilities		332,580	497,718
Communication expense		43,830	175,250
Postage and courier charges		23,689	23,719
Entertainment		529,613	1,542,202
Printing and stationery		30,237	66,374
CDC trading charges		175,127	303,142
NCCPL trading charges		72,433	191,370
PSX trading charges		282,831	241,577
Provision for doubtful debts		-	938,864
Insurance expense		-	31,632
Charity and donation		21,000	3,731
Travelling and conveyance		190,230	343,600
Newspapers and periodicals		1,890	4,568
Legal and professional charges		7,735	215,890
Repair and maintenance		2,700	28,170
Income Tax		32,707	-
Depreciation	<i>6</i>	569,134	1,278,861
Advertisement		-	2,900
Misc Expenses		4,040	97,105
		<u>3,669,995</u>	<u>9,485,796</u>

21 FINANCIAL CHARGES

Bank charges		4,180	9,685
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22 OTHER INCOME

Unrealized gain on investment		377,531	1,431,532
Account opening, maintenance and CDC conversion charges		1,047,375	451,888
Profit on deposits		2,354	3,067
Dividend income		269,994	-
		1,697,254	1,886,487

23 TAXATION

Current	23.1	237,940	239,219
Prior		-	-
Deferred	23.2	-	-
		237,940	239,219

23.1 Reconciliation of accounting profit with tax charge for the year is as follows:

Accounting profit before tax		-	744,306
Tax at the rate of 31% (2016: 32%)		-	230,735
Income subject to lower rate of tax		-	-
Income exempt from tax		-	(443,775)
Effect of temporary differences		-	452,259
Tax charge for the year		-	239,219

23.2 The commission income is subject to Final Tax Regime for tax year 2018 and other classes of income including dividend income also fall under Final Tax Regime therefore deferred tax on temporary differences has not been recognised.**24 REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES**

The aggregate amount charged in these financial statements in respect of remuneration including benefits applicable to chief executive, directors and executives of the Company are given below:

	Dec, 2017		Jun, 2017	
	Chief Executive/ Director	<i>Executives</i>	Chief Executive/ Director	Executives
	----- Rupees -----			
Managerial remuneration	<u>1,631,500</u>	-	<u>424,500</u>	-
Number of persons	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>

25 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED DISCLOSURES**25.1 Risk management framework**

The Director/ Chief Executive has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. He is also responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The Director/ Chief Executive monitors frequently throughout the year for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and control, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

25.2 Financial assets and liabilities by category and their respective maturities

	Dec 31, 2017		June 30, 2017	
	Maturity up to One year	Maturity after One year	Maturity up to One year	Maturity after One year
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Long term investments	-	30,346,030	-	30,346,030
Long term deposits	-	1,582,200	-	1,082,200
Trade debts	1,988,124	-	2,040,033	-
Advances	202,000	-	192,000	-
Deposits	500,000	-	450,000	-
Short term investments	2,183,986	-	2,388,129	-
Cash and bank balances	18,875,057	-	13,750,894	-
	23,749,167	31,928,230	18,821,056	31,428,230
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Long term financing	-	-	-	-
Short term borrowings	-	-	-	-
Creditors	17,425,488	-	11,415,313	-
Accrued liabilities	70,819	-	137,461.00	-
	17,496,307	-	11,552,774	-

25.3 Fair values

Fair value is the amount that would be received on sale of an asset or paid on transfer of a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Consequently, differences can arise between carrying values and fair value estimates. Underlying the definition of fair value is the presumption that the Company is a going concern without any intention or requirement to curtail materially the scale of its operations or to undertake a transaction on adverse terms.

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets i.e. listed equity shares are based on the quoted market prices at the close of trading on the year end date. The quoted market prices used for financial assets held by the Company is current bid price. A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

IFRS 13, 'Fair Value Measurements' requires the Company to classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

25.4 Financial risk factors

The Company has exposures to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

25.4.1 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 to account of any collateral. Concentration of credit risk arises when a number of counter parties are engaged in similar business activities or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political, or other conditions. Concentrations of credit risk indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry. The Company's portfolio of financial instruments is broadly diversified and transactions are entered into with diverse credit worth counterparties thereby mitigating any significant concentrations of credit risk.

Credit risk of the Company arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, trade debts, short term loans and advances, short term investments 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 net 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 management as part of risk management policies and guidelines, reviews clients' financial position, considers past experience and other factors, and obtains necessary collaterals to reduce credit risks. Further, credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counter parties are banks with reasonably high credit ratings.

The Company's policy is to enter into financial contracts in accordance with the internal risk management policies, investment and operational guidelines approved by the Director/ Chief Executive. In addition, credit risk is also minimized 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. The Company does not expect to incur material credit losses on its financial assets.

The carrying amount of financial assets represent the maximum credit exposure, as specified below:-

	Dec, 2017	Jun, 2017
	Rupees	Rupees
Long term investments	30,346,030	30,346,030
Long term deposits	1,582,200	1,082,200
Trade debt - net	1,988,124	1,101,169
Advances	202,000	192,000
Deposits	500,000	450,000
Short term investments	2,183,986	2,388,129
Cash at bank	18,867,329	13,746,646
	<u>55,669,669</u>	<u>49,306,174</u>

25.4.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of adequate funds through committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions due to dynamic nature of the business. The Company finances its operations through equity, borrowings and working capital with a view to maintaining an appropriate mix between various sources of finance to minimize risk. The management aims to maintain flexibility in funding by keeping regular committed credit lines.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities:			
Financial liabilities	As at 31 Dec 2017		
	Carrying amount	Within one year	More than one
Long term financing	-	-	-
Short term borrowings	-	-	-
Creditors	17,425,488	17,425,488	-
Accrued liabilities	70,819	-	-
Total	17,496,307	17,425,488	-
Financial liabilities	As at 30 June 2017		
	Carrying amount	Within one year	More than one
Long term financing	-	-	-
Short term borrowings	-	-	-
Creditors	11,415,313	11,415,313	-
Accrued liabilities	137,461	-	-
Total	11,552,774	11,415,313	-

It is not expected that the cash flow included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier or at significantly different amounts.

25.4.3 Market risk

Market risk means that value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices. The objective is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return. Market risk comprises of three types of risk: foreign exchange or currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk. The market risk associated with the company's business activities are discussed as under:

Foreign exchange risk management

Currency Risk is the risk that value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The company is not exposed to currency risk as the Company does not maintain bank accounts in foreign currencies.

Interest rate risk management

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Significant interest rate risk exposures are primarily managed by a mix of borrowings at fixed and variable interest rates. The company analyzes its interest rate exposure on a regular basis by monitoring existing facilities against prevailing market interest rates and taking into accounts various other financing options available.

Price risk

Price risk represents the risk that fair value of financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factor affecting all or similar financial instruments traded in the market. The company is significantly exposed to equity price risk since it carry investments in quoted securities (Note 14 to the financial statements).

26 CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safe guard its ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for the shareholder and benefits for other stake holders. Further, the Company has to comply with capital requirements (paid-up capital, net worth, minimum net capital) applicable to related category of broker (trading, trading and self clearing, trading and clearing) in which the broker falls as specified under the Securities Brokers (Licensing and Operations) Regulations 2016. Net capital balance of the Company as at 31 Dec, 2017 amounts to Rs. 5,187,622) and liquid capital of the Company as at 31 Dec, 2017 amounts to Rs. 5,213,151)

27 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The related parties of the Company comprise of shareholders/ directors, key management personnel, entities with common shareholding, entities over which the directors are able to exercise influence and entities under common directorship. Transactions with related parties and the balances outstanding at the year end are disclosed in the respective notes to the financial statements.

28 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Total number of employees at the end of year were 5 (2016: 4). Average number of employees were 5 (2016: 4)

29 GENERAL

29.1 Figures have been rounded off to the nearest of rupee.

29.2 Corresponding figures have been rearranged, wherever necessary for the purposes of comparison. However, no significant rearrangement / reclassification have been made in these financial statements.

30 AUTHORIZATION

30.1 These financial statements were authorized for issue on _____ by the Board of Directors of the Company.