

**PROGRESSIVE INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT (PVT) LIMITED**

**Un-Audited Financial Statements  
For the Period Ended 31 March, 2019**

# PROGRESSIVE INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT (PVT) LIMITED

## Balance Sheet

As at 31 March, 2019

		March 31, 2019 Un-Audited	June 30, 2018 Audited
	Note	Rupees	
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property and equipment	6	217,029	224,193
Intangible asset	7	2,500,000	2,500,000
Long term investment	8	30,365,569	30,365,569
Long term deposits	9	1,200,000	1,200,000
		<b>34,282,598</b>	<b>34,289,762</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Trade debts - net	10	2,435,810	6,622,043
Advances	11	670,000	670,000
Deposits, prepaymennts and other receiveables	12	4,396,915	3,345,765
Income tax - net	13	712,037	335,842
Tax refund due from the Government		-	134,571
Short term investments	14	4,230,839	3,735,409
Cash and bank balances	15	3,828,376	2,496,700
		<b>16,273,977</b>	<b>17,340,330</b>
		<b>50,556,575</b>	<b>51,630,092</b>
<b>Equity and Liabilities</b>			
Share capital	16	46,092,320	38,092,320
Unappropriated profit		(1,089,303)	568,958
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>45,003,017</b>	<b>38,661,278</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	18	5,553,557	3,785,627
Short term running finance		-	-
		<b>5,553,557</b>	<b>3,785,627</b>
<b>Contingencies and commitments</b>			
	19	<b>50,556,574</b>	<b>42,446,905</b>

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chief Executive

\_\_\_\_\_  
Director

# PROGRESSIVE INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT (PVT) LIMITED

## Profit and Loss Account

For the Period ended 31 March, 2019

		March 31, 2019	June 30, 2018
		Un-Audited	Audited
		R U P E E S	
	Note		
Revenue	20	1,666,295	2,020,783
Operating and administrative expenses	21	(3,819,748)	(4,139,669)
<b>Loss from operations</b>		<b>(2,153,453)</b>	<b>(2,118,886)</b>
Financial charges	22	(3,881)	(3,881)
Other income / Loss	23	499,073	(2,707,075)
<b>Profit/ (loss) before taxation</b>		<b>(1,658,261)</b>	<b>(4,829,842)</b>
Taxation	24	-	-
<b>Profit/ (loss) for the year</b>		<b>(1,658,261)</b>	<b>(4,829,842)</b>

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chief Executive

\_\_\_\_\_  
Director

## PROGRESSIVE INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT (PVT) LIMITED

### Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the Period ended 31 March, 2019

	March 31, 2019 Un-Audited	June 30, 2018 Audited
	Rupees	
Profit/ (loss) for the year	(1,658,261)	(4,829,842)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	-	-
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year</b>	<b><u>(1,658,261)</u></b>	<b><u>(4,829,842)</u></b>

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chief Executive

\_\_\_\_\_  
Director

# PROGRESSIVE INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT (PVT) LIMITED

## Cash Flow Statement

For the Period ended 31 March, 2019

	March 31, 2019 Un-Audited	June 30, 2018 Audited
	Rupees	
<i>Note</i>		
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Loss before taxation	(1,658,261)	(4,829,842)
<b>Adjustments for non cash items:</b>		
Depreciation and Impairment	-	-
Finance charges	3,881	3,881
Provision for doubtful debts	-	-
Unrealized gain on investment	-	-
<b>Operating profit before working capital changes</b>	<b>(1,654,380)</b>	<b>(4,825,961)</b>
 (Increase)/ Decrease in current assets:		
(Increase)/ Decrease in trade debts - net	4,186,233	5,761,671
(Increase)/ Decrease in Advances	-	514,000
(Increase)/ Decrease in Deposits	1,292,774	(2,484,805)
(Increase)/ Decrease in Short term investments	(495,430)	(2,017,825)
Increase/ (Decrease) in Trade and other payable	(1,767,930)	164,163
	<b>3,215,647</b>	<b>1,937,204</b>
<b>Cash generated from/ (used in) operations</b>	<b>1,561,267</b>	<b>(2,888,757)</b>
 Financial charges paid	(3,881)	(3,881)
Taxes paid	(225,711)	56,284
<b>Net cash used in operating activities</b>	<b>1,331,676</b>	<b>(2,836,354)</b>
 <b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Purchase of Assets	-	-
Long term deposits	-	-
	-	-
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
 <b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Long term loans	-	-
Movement in short term running finance	-	-
Share deposit money	-	-
	-	-
<b>Net cash generated from financing activities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
 <b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the year</b>	<b>1,331,676</b>	<b>(2,836,354)</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year</b>	<b>2,496,700</b>	<b>5,333,055</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>3,828,376</b>	<b>2,496,701</b>

9

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

Chief Executive

Director

# PROGRESSIVE INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT (PVT) LIMITED

## Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Period ended 31 March, 2019

	Revenue Reserve		
	Share capital Rupees	Unappropriated profit Rupees	Total Rupees
<b>Balance as at 1 July 2017</b>	38,092,320	5,398,800	43,491,120
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	(4,829,842)	(4,829,842)
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2018</b>	38,092,320	568,958	38,661,278
<b>Change in opening R.E</b>			
Increase in share capital	8,000,000		8,000,000
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	(1,658,261)	(1,658,261)
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2019</b>	<u>46,092,320</u>	<u>(1,089,303)</u>	<u>45,003,017</u>

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

Chief Executive

Director



# **PROGRESSIVE INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT (PVT) LIMITED**

## **Notes to the financial statements**

*For the Period ended 31 March, 2019*

### **1 LEGAL STATUS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS**

Progressive Investment Management Securities (Private) Limited (the Company) is a private limited company incorporated on June, 1994 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 judgments 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. Judgments 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 judgment 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
- (v) Provision for taxation (Note 20)

## **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 certain financial instruments, which are carried at their fair values and obligations for staff retirement gratuity and pension which are carried at present values of defined benefit obligation net of fair value of plan assets

### **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 15. 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 Second Schedule of 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, short term running finance 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.

**5.1 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 Amortization (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 effective from the dates mentioned below against the respective standard:

<b>Standard</b>	<b>Effective date (annual periods beginning on or after)</b>
- IAS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows (Amendments) - Disclosure Initiative	1-Jan-17
- IAS 12 - Income Taxes (Amendment) - Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for unrealized losses.	1-Jan-17
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2014–2016 Cycle – Amendments to IFRS 12	1-Jan-17
- 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-Jan-18
- IFRIC 23 - Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments	1-Jan-19
- Transfers of Investment Property (Amendments to IAS 40)	1-Jan-18

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:

<b>Standard</b>	<b>IASB Effective date (annual periods beginning on or after)</b>
- IFRS 1 - First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards	1 July 2009
- IFRS 14 - Regulatory Deferral Accounts	1-Jan-16
- IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments	1-Jan-18
- IFRS 15 - Revenue from Contract with Customers	1-Jan-18
- IFRS 16 - Leases	1-Jan-19
- IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts	1-Jan-21

2018									
	Cost		As at 31 March 2019	Accumulated Depreciation			As at 31 March 2019	Net book value as at 31 March 2019	Rate of Depreciation %age
	As at 1 July 2018	Additions/ (Deletions)		As at 1 July 2018	Adjustments	For the year			
	Rupees								
Office equipment	164,170	-	164,170	134,560	-	2,961	137,521	26,649	10
Computer equipment	361,556	-	361,556	309,644	-	15,573	325,218	36,338	30
Furniture and fixtures	354,500	-	354,500	305,794	-	4,871	310,665	43,835	10
Office renovation	758,520	-	758,520	711,258	-	11,815	723,074	35,446	25
LSE Back office	89,000	89,000	89,000	17,800	-	14,240	14,240	74,760	20
	1,727,746	89,000	1,727,746	1,479,057	-	49,461	1,510,717	217,029	



		March 31, 2019 Un-Audited	June 30, 2018 Audited
	Note	Rupees	
<b>7 INTANGIBLE ASSET</b>			
Trading Right Entitlement Certificate (TREC)	7.1	2,500,000	2,500,000
		<u>2,500,000</u>	<u>2,500,000</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.

		March 31, 2019 Un-Audited	June 30, 2018 Audited
	Note	Rupees	
<b>8 LONG TERM INVESTMENT</b>			
<b>Investments available for sale</b>			
Investment in ISE Towers REIT Management Limited (unquoted) - at cost	8.1	30,365,569	30,365,569
		<u>30,365,569</u>	<u>30,365,569</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 notified by PSX amounts to Rs. 12.13 per share, hence no impairment has been recognized in the books of accounts for these shares.

<b>March 31, 2019</b>	<b>June 30, 2018</b>
<b>Un-audited</b>	<b>Audited</b>
<b>Rupees</b>	

*Note*

**9 LONG TERM DEPOSITS**

CDC membership deposit	100,000	100,000
NCCPL membership deposit	100,000	100,000
Deposit for future trade	1,000,000	1,000,000
	<b>1,200,000</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>

**10 TRADE DEBTS - NET**

Considered good - secured	10.1	2,435,810	6,622,043
Considered doubtful		-	-
		2,435,810	6,622,043
Provision for doubtful debts	10.2	-	-
		<b>2,435,810</b>	<b>6,622,043</b>

March 31, 2019      June 30, 2018  
Un-audited      Audited  
Rupees

Note

11 ADVANCES

Loan to director  
Advance for purchases

-	-
670,000	670,000
670,000	670,000

12 DEPOSITS, PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Deposits

Margin deposits  
Other deposits

2,647,314	2,785,000
720,960	120,960

Prepayments and other receivables

NCSS Future  
Marked to market loss

-	170,170
1,028,641	269,636
4,396,915	3,345,765

13 INCOME TAX - NET

Advance income tax  
Provision for current tax

712,037	335,842
-	-
712,037	335,842

14 SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS

Investments at fair value through profit or loss

Investment in listed securities  
Unrealized gain/(Loss)

14.1

4,230,839	3,735,409
-	(262,016)
4,230,839	3,473,393

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.

March 31, 2019      June 30, 2018  
Rupees      Rupees

Note

15 CASH AND BANK BALANCES

Cash in hand

518,521	384,080
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Cash at bank  
Admin accounts  
Client accounts

15.1

66,800	1,652,812
3,243,055	459,809
3,309,855	2,112,621
3,828,376	2,496,700

16 SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized

3,810,000 (2017:3,810,000) Ordinary Shares of Rupees 10/- each

38,100,000	38,100,000
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Issued, subscribed and paid up

3,809,232 (2017: 3,810,000) Ordinary Shares of Rupees 10/- each fully paid in cash

16.1

-	-
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16.1 Details of the shareholders of the Company are as follows;

Muhammad Sharif  
Mrs. Suraiya Sharif

Shareholding

%age	%age
47%	47%
18%	18%

Ahmed Sharif  
Miss Sara Sharif  
Mrs. Sadia Sharif

18%  
8%  
8%

18%  
8%  
8%

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**18 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES**

Trade creditors	5,242,682	3,119,948
NCCPL Payable	-	503,377
FED payable	155,316	32,631
Tax payable	-	33,822
Accrued and other payables	155,559	95,850
	<b>5,553,557</b>	<b>3,785,627</b>

**19 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS**

**19.1** There are no contingencies and commitments of the Company as of 30 June 2017.

March 31, 2019	June 30, 2018
Un-Audited	Audited
Rupees	Rupees

**20 REVENUE**

*Note*

Commission income from brokerage	20.1	1,666,295	2,020,783
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**20.1** This includes Rs. 980,997 from retail customers and Rs. 84,212 own brokerage income.

March 31, 2019	June 30, 2018
Un-Audited	Audited
Rupees	Rupees

Note

## 21 OPERATING AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Staff salaries and benefits	1,482,600	1,868,100
Utilities and Service Charges	912,373	1,016,155
Communication expense	83,418	143,771
Postage and courier charges	41,513	33,149
Entertainment	138,567	154,194
Printing and stationery	74,861	135,269
Rent rates and taxes	-	63,000
CDC trading charges	71,913	121,130
NCCPL trading charges	90,440	53,601
PSX trading charges	5,000	40,000
Provision for doubtful debts	-	-
Balances written off	-	-
Newspapers and periodicals	-	-
Fee and subscription	388,614	223,964
Legal and professional charges	348,500	212,500
Repair and maintenance	171,949	-
Depreciation	-	49,461
Misc. Expenses	10,000	10,333
	<u>3,819,748</u>	<u>4,124,626</u>

## 22 FINANCIAL CHARGES

Bank charges	<u>6,325</u>	
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## 23 OTHER INCOME / LOSS

Unrealized gain/ (loss) on investment	-	(262,016)
Dividend income	465,796	365,814
Impairment loss on TREC	-	(1,500,000)
Other income	33,277	57,916
Provision for doubtful debt	-	(1,368,789)
	<u>499,073</u>	<u>(2,707,075)</u>

## 24 TAXATION

Current	24.1	-	-
Prior		-	-
Deferred	24.2	-	-
		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

- 24.1** Owing to the taxable loss for the current year, provision for turnover tax under section 113 of the income tax ordinance, 2001 has been made.
- 24.2** Provision for deferred tax has not been made as the commission income is subject to final tax regime for tax year 2018. Other sources of income are currently not sufficient to absorb accumulated losses of the Company.