DIRECTORS' REPORT

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I am pleased to present the Report and the Audited Financial Statements of the company for the year ended June 30, 2016.

Market Review

The Financial Year 2016 was another healthy year for the equity market. The KSE-100 index registered an appreciation of 8.9 percent. KSE 100 Index closed at 37,783 as compared to 34,399 points at the beginning of the year. Average daily volumes remained healthy. During the year improving law and order situation, increased investment in energy sector, and expected improvement on the fiscal front through increased taxation and reduction in overall subsidies support capital market's performance.

Economic Review

The year under review witnessed Pakistan's economy improving macros and the country recording a respectable GDP growth figure of 4.71%. It was achieved because of industrial and services sectors showing significant improvement. Also favorable was the low inflation at 2.9% in contrast to 4.6% during the previous year, as a result of soft commodity prices in global market in general and lower oil prices in particular, This created room for the state bank's policy rate to be slashed by another 75bps to a multi-decade low of 5.75% by june2016.

Financial Results

The Company has earned an after tax profit of PKR 2.166 million compared to loss after tax of PKR 3.464 million for the comparative period last year. The Company earned operating revenue of PKR 12.364 million as compared to PKR 10.971 million for the corresponding period. The financial results of the company are summarized as under:

	2016 (In Rupees)	**2015 (In Rupees)**
Operating revenue	12,364,928	10,971,792
Operating expenses	12,141,268	10,974,880
Operating profit	223,661	3,087
Other operating Income/ (expenses)	2,458,135	2,061,853
Financial Charges	21,512	16,824
Impairment loss – TREC	-	3,938,747
Profit/ (Loss) before tax	2,660,283	(1,896,807)
Taxation	493,962	1,567,224
Profit/ (Loss) after tax	2,166,321	(3,464,031)

Future Prospects

The future outlook and profitability of the company looks positive on account of growing market volumes and stability in the stock market performance. The company endeavors to provide its clients financial services of the highest quality.

Auditors

The Board of Directors has proposed reappointment of the retiring auditors, Amin Mudassar & CO. Chartered Accountants, for the financial year ending June 30, 2017.

October 03, 2016

for & on behalf of the Board

Muhammad Yasir Mahmood
(Chief Executive)

AMIN, MUDASSAR & CO.
Chartered Accountants

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AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS

We have audited the annexed balance sheet of **Yasir Mahmood Securities (Private) Limited** as at June 30, 2016 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 account 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 except for the change in accounting policy as stated in note 3.1 to the annexed financial statements with which we concur;

(ii) the expenditure incurred during the year was for the purpose of the 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;

(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 thereof, 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, 2016 and of the profit, its comprehensive income, 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.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
MUHAMMAD AMIN

Lahore: 03 OCT 2016

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YASIR MAHMOOD SECURITIES (PVT) LTD.
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT JUNE 30, 2016

	Note	2016 Rupees	2015 Rupees (Re-stated)	2014 Rupees (Re-stated)
ASSETS				
NON CURRENT ASSETS				
Property and equipment	5	2,379,328	1,241,531	1,417,254
Capital work in progress	6	100,000	100,000	100,000
Intangible assets	7	9,441,017	9,107,517	13,050,264
Long term investments	8	17,759,201	15,680,428	15,613,298
Long term deposits	9	1,127,500	1,283,700	1,483,700
Deferred taxation	10	-	-	445,454
		30,807,046	27,413,176	32,109,970
CURRENT ASSETS				
Trade debts	11	6,522,731	6,509,101	1,420,443
Short term investments	12	22,736,267	21,397,427	25,127,567
Loans and advances	13	502,020	417,930	422,149
Trade deposits, short term prepayments and current account balances with statutory authorities	14	1,634,320	701,682	118,309
Other recievable	15	-	-	-
Interest accrued		43,829	49,260	88,358
Cash and bank balances	16	42,774,782	44,142,138	37,428,122
		74,213,949	73,217,538	64,604,948
		105,020,995	100,630,714	96,714,918
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Share capital	17	45,001,000	45,001,000	45,001,000
Accumulated profit		12,310,544	10,144,222	13,608,253
Fair value adjustment reserve		549,808	(1,544,663)	(1,611,792)
		57,861,352	53,600,559	56,997,461
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Trade and other payable	18	46,685,013	45,908,384	39,316,379
Provison for taxation		474,630	1,121,770	401,078
		47,159,643	47,030,155	39,717,457
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	19	-	-	-
		105,020,995	100,630,714	96,714,918

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

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

DIRECTOR

YASIR MAHMOOD SECURITIES (PVT) LTD.
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	Note	2016 Rupees	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
Brokerage and commission	20	8,504,166	9,788,473	9,547,855
Capital gain on investment in listed securities		3,860,762	1,183,319	2,496,669
		12,364,928	10,971,792	12,044,524
Direct cost	21	2,327,480	3,324,398	2,961,150
		10,037,448	7,647,394	9,083,374
Operating expenses	22	9,813,788	7,650,482	7,155,680
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)		223,661	(3,087)	1,927,694
Other operating income/(expenses)	23	2,458,135	2,061,853	5,180,538
Finance cost	24	21,512	16,824	15,760
Impairment loss - TREC		-	3,938,747	-
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION		2,660,283	(1,896,807)	7,092,472
Taxation	25	493,962	1,567,224	1,029,692
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		2,166,321	(3,464,031)	6,062,780
			--------R u p e e s------	
EARNING/(LOSS) PER SHARE-BASIC AND DILUTED	26	0.48	(0.77)	1.35

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

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

DIRECTOR

YASIR MAHMOOD SECURITIES (PVT) LTD.
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	2016 Rupees	2015 Rupees (Re-stated)	2014 Rupees (Re-stated)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	2,166,321	(3,464,031)	6,062,780
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss account	-	-	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss account			
Gain/(Loss) on remeasurement of long term investment available for sale - Shares of LSE Financial Services	2,065,683	-	(1,685,305)
Gain on remeasurement of long term investment available for sale - Mutual funds	28,788	67,129	73,513
Other comprehensive income for the year	2,094,471	67,129	(1,611,792)
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year	4,260,792	(3,396,902)	4,450,988

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

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Mahena Yasir

DIRECTOR

YASIR MAHMOOD SECURITIES (PVT) LTD.
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	Note	2016 Rupees	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
(Loss)/Profit before taxation		2,660,283	(1,896,807)	7,092,472
Adjustments for non cash items:				
Depreciation	5	146,455	255,280	185,438
Amortization	7.2	41,500	4,000	7,800
Finance cost		21,512	16,824	-
Impairment loss		-	3,938,747	
Unrealized (profit)/ loss on re-measurement of investments	12	1,254,920	2,427,521	(2,808,323)
Dividend income		(926,514)	(1,457,495)	(523,008)
Balances written back		(1,312)	-	-
Loss on disposal of fixed asset		132,604	15,528	-
		669,165	5,200,405	(3,138,093)
Operating cash Flows Before Working capital changes		3,329,449	3,303,598	3,954,379
Changes in Working Capital				
(Increase) / decrease in current assets				
Accounts receivables		(13,630)	(5,088,658)	(69,647)
Loans and advances		(84,090)	4,219	(142,113)
Short tern investment		(2,593,760)	1,302,619	(5,144,042)
Trade deposits, short term prepayments		(751,317)	(583,373)	
Interest accrued		5,431	39,098	
Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities				
Trade and other payable		777,940	6,592,005	7,661,624
		(2,659,426)	2,265,910	2,305,822
Cash Outflow From Operations		670,023	5,569,508	6,260,201
Taxes paid		(1,322,423)	(401,078)	(820,907)
Finance cost paid		(21,512)	(16,824)	
		(1,343,935)	(417,902)	(820,907)
Net cash Flows From Operating Activities		(673,912)	5,151,606	5,439,294
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Fixed capital expenditure		(1,615,855)	(102,085)	(365,568)
Intangible asset purchased		(375,000)	-	-
Sales proceeds from disposal of fixes assets		199,000	7,000	-
long term investment		15,697	-	-
Long term deposits		156,200	200,000	(1,200)
Dividend income		926,514	1,457,495	523,008
Net cash Flows From Investing Activities		(693,444)	1,562,410	156,240
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Net cash Flows From Financing Activities		-	-	-
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(1,367,356)	6,714,016	5,595,534
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		44,142,138	37,428,122	31,832,588
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	16	42,774,782	44,142,138	37,428,122

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

Mahena Yasir

CHIEF EXECUTIVE | DIRECTOR

YASIR MAHMOOD SECURITIES (PVT) LTD.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	Paid up capital	Accumulated Profit	Fair value adjustment reserve	Total
	---------- (R	u p e	e s) ----------	
Balance as at June 30, 2013	45,001,000	7,545,473	-	52,546,473
Profit after taxation	-	6,062,780	-	6,062,780
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(1,611,792)	(1,611,792)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	6,062,780	(1,611,792)	4,450,988
Balance as at June 30, 2014-Restated	45,001,000	13,608,253	(1,611,792)	56,997,461
Profit after taxation	-	(3,464,031)	-	(3,464,031)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	67,129	67,129
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(3,464,031)	67,129	(3,396,902)
Balance as at June 30, 2015	45,001,000	10,144,222	(1,544,663)	53,600,559
Profit after taxation	-	2,166,321	-	2,166,321
Other comprehensive income	-	-	2,094,471	2,094,471
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	2,166,321	2,094,471	4,260,792
Balance as at June 30, 2016	45,001,000	12,310,544	549,808	57,861,352

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statement.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Mahena Yasin

DIRECTOR

1 COMPANY AND ITS OPERATION

Yasir Mahmood Securities (Private) Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on June 05, 2006 as a private limited Company under the Companies Ordinance, 1984. The Company is principally engaged in the business of brokerage, financial consultancy, underwriting, portfolio management/acquisition of securities and securities research. The registered office of the Company is situated at 2nd Floor, Room # 205, 19- Khayaban-e-Aiwan-e-Iqbal, Lahore Stock Exchange Building, Lahore.
The company is a holder of Trading Right Entitlement Certificate (TREC) of Pakistan Stock Exchange.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

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

2.2 ACCOUNTING CONVENTION

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as stated hereafter in the relevant accounting policies. Further accrual basis of accounting is followed in the preparation of these financial statements except for cash flow information.

2.3 FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

The financial statements are presented in Pakistani Rupee, which is the company's functional and presentation currency.

2.4 JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with approved accounting standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

2.5 AMENDMENTS / INTERPRETATION TO EXISTING STANDARD AND FORTHCOMING REQUIREMENTS

2.5.1 Amendments to published standards that are effective in current year but not relevant to the Company.

There are amendments to published standards that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 01 July 2015 but are considered not to be relevant or do not have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements and are therefore not detailed in these financial statements.

2.5.2 Standards and amendments to published approved accounting standards that are not yet effective but relevant to the Company

The following standards and amendments to existing standards have been published and are mandatory for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 July 2016 or later periods:

- Amendments to IAS 38 Intangible Assets and IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016) introduce severe restrictions on the use of revenue-based amortization for intangible assets and explicitly state that revenue-based methods of depreciation cannot be used for property, plant and equipment. The rebuttable presumption that the use of revenue-based amortization methods for intangible assets is inappropriate and can be overcome only when revenue and the consumption of the economic benefits of the intangible asset are 'highly correlated', or when the intangible asset is expressed as a measure of revenue.

- Amendments to IAS 12 'Income Taxes' are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. The amendments clarify that the existence of a deductible temporary difference depends solely on a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset and its tax base at the end of the reporting period, and is not affected by possible future changes in the carrying amount or expected manner of recovery of the asset. The amendments are not likely to have an impact on Company's financial statements.

- Amendments to IAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' are part of IASB's broader disclosure initiative and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. The amendments require disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flow and non-cash changes.

- IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments- Disclosures'. IFRS 7 is amended to clarify when servicing arrangements on continuing involvement in transferred financial assets in cases when they are derecognized in their entirety are in the scope of its disclosure requirements. IFRS 7 is also amended to clarify that additional disclosures required by 'Disclosures: Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Amendments to IFRS7)' are not specifically required for inclusion in condensed interim financial statements for all interim periods.

The above amendments are not likely to have a material impact on Company's financial statements.

2.5.3 Standard and amendments to published standards that are not yet effective and not considered relevant to the company

There are other standard and amendments to published standards that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 01 July 2016 but are considered not to be relevant or do not have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements and are therefore not detailed in these financial statements.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICY

During the year, the company has changed its accounting policy in respect of treatment of available for sale investment as explained in note no. 8 to the financial statements.

3.2 SHARE CAPITAL

Ordinary shares are classified as equity and recognized at their face value. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, if any.

3.3 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT AND DEPRECIATION

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation.

Depreciation is charged on reducing balance method at the rates mentioned in the note no. 5. Depreciation on addition is charged from the month the asset is available for use while no depreciation is charged in the month in which the asset is disposed off.

Normal repair and maintenance is charged to revenue as and when incurred, while major renewals and replacement are capitalized.

Gain or loss on disposal of property and equipment, if any is taken to profit and loss account.

3.4 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets with finite useful life are stated at cost less amortization and 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 carrying value exceeds estimated recoverable amount, it is written down to estimated recoverable amount.

3.5 FINANCIAL ASSETS

Financial assets are classified in the following categories: Held-to-maturity, at fair value through profit or loss, available-for-sale and loans and receivables. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. The company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates the designation at each balance sheet date.

3.5.1 Held to Maturity

The investments with fixed maturity, if any, that the company has to positive intent and ability to hold to maturity. Held to maturity investments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs and are subsequently stated at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method less impairment, if any. These are classified as current and non-current assets in accordance with criteria set out by IFRSs.

3.5.2 At fair value through profit and loss

Investments classified as held for trading are included in the category of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss. These are listed securities that are acquired principally for the purpose of generating a profit from short term fluctuations in price or dealer's margin.

All investments are initially recognized at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given excluding acquisition charges with the investment. After initial recognition, investments are measured at their fair values. Unrealized gains and losses on investments are recognized in profit and loss account of the period.

Fair values of these securities representing listed equity and debt securities are determined by reference to stock exchange quoted market prices at the close of the business on balance sheet date.

3.5.3 Available-for-sale

Investments which are intended to be held for an undefined period of time but may be sold in response to the need for liquidity or changes in interest rates are classified as available-for-sale.

Subsequent to initial recognition at cost, these are premeasured at fair value. The Company uses latest stock exchange quotations to determine the fair value of its quoted investments whereas fair value of investments in un-quoted companies is determined by applying the appropriate valuation techniques as permissible under IAS 39 (Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement). Gains or losses on available-for-sale investments are recognized directly in other comprehensive income until the investments are sold or disposed-off, or until the investments are determined to be impaired, at that time cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income, is re-classified from equity to profit and loss as re-classification adjustment.

3.6 TRADE DEBTS AND OTHER RECIEVABLES

Trade debts and other receivables are recognized initially at cost which is the fair value of consideration to be received less provision for doubtful debts, if any. A provision for doubtful debt is established when there is an objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. Trade debts and other receivables considered irrecoverable are written off.

3.7 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the balance sheet at fair value. For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand, balances at banks in current and deposit accounts and short term running finances with bank.

3.8 TAXATION

Current

Provision for current taxation is based on taxable income at the applicable rates of taxation after taking into account tax credits and tax rebates available, if any, minimum tax or alternative corporate tax u/s 113 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, whichever is higher.

Deferred

The company accounts for deferred taxation using the liability method on all timing differences which are considered reversible in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized.

Deferred tax is calculated at the rates expected to apply to the period when the related temporary differences reverse, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date.

3.9 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

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

3.10 PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognized when the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an out flow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. However provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Contingent assets are not recognized and are also not disclosed unless an inflow of economic benefits is probable and contingent liabilities are not recognized and are disclosed unless the probability of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

3.11 IMPAIRMENT

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that operating fixed assets may be impaired. If such an indication exists, the carrying amounts of the related assets are reviewed to assess whether they are recorded in excess of their recoverable amount. Where carrying values exceed the respective recoverable amounts, assets are written down to their recoverable amounts and the resulting impairment loss is charged to the profit and loss account. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

3.12 OFFSETTING OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

A financial asset and a financial liability is only offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet date, where there is a legal enforceable right to set off the recognized amount and the company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expenses arising from such assets and liabilities are also accordingly offset.

3.13 REVENUE RECOGNITION

- Brokerage, consultancy and advisory fees are recognized as and when services are provided.
- Capital gains or losses on sale of marketable securities are accounted for the year in which they arise.

- Dividend income is recorded when the right to receive the dividend id established .
- Interest income is recognized on time proportion basis using effective interest rates.
- Other revenues are recorded, as and when due, on accrual basis.

3.14 BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

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

3.15 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions and contracts with the related parties are carried out at an arm's length price determined in accordance with comparable uncontrolled price method.

4 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions with related parties have been disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements except that commission earned from related parties i.e. directors and shareholders during the year was amounting Rs. 228,783 (2015: Rs. 585,851).

5 Property and equipment

Particulars	Cost				Depreciation					W.D.V.
	To July 01, 2015	Additions	Deletion	As at June 30, 2016	Rate %	To July 01, 2015	charge for the year	Adjustment	As at June 30, 2016	As at June 30, 2016
OWNED										
Computers	2,549,034	115,100	1,302,109	1,362,025	33	2,242,125	18,226	1,226,787	1,033,564	328,461
Furniture and fixtures	501,696	14,000	290,732	224,964	10	290,535	14,781	175,575	129,741	95,223
Office equipment	596,148	13,500	119,762	489,886	10	352,532	22,380	64,084	310,828	179,058
Electric equipment	830,353	73,255	172,932	730,676	10	374,610	43,341	109,781	308,170	422,506
Vehicle	53,990	1,400,000	53,990	1,400,000	10	29,888	47,727	31,695	45,920	1,354,080
Rupees	4,531,221	1,615,855	1,939,525	4,207,551		3,289,690	146,455	1,607,922	1,828,223	2,379,328

5.1 Property and equipment

Particulars	Cost				Depreciation					W.D.V.
	To July 01, 2014	Additions	Deletion	As at June 30, 2015	Rate %	To July 01, 2015	charge for the year	Adjustment	As at June 30, 2015	As at June 30, 2015
OWNED										
Computers	2,553,963	25,855	30,784	2,549,034	33	2,090,581	159,800	8,256	2,242,125	306,909
Furniture and fixtures	501,696	-		501,696	10	267,070	23,465	-	290,535	211,161
Office equipment	596,148	-		596,148	10	325,364	27,168	-	352,532	243,616
Electric equipment	754,123	76,230	-	830,353	10	332,441	42,169	-	374,610	455,743
Vehicle	53,990	-		53,990	10	27,210	2,678	-	29,888	24,102
Rupees	4,459,920	102,085		4,531,221		3,042,666	255,280	8,256	3,289,690	1,241,531
Rupees-2014	4,094,352	365,568		4,459,920		2,857,228	185,438	0	3,042,666	1,417,254

6 CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS

	2016 Rupees	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
Advance for purchase of room - LSE Financial Services Limited	100,000	100,000	100,000
	100,000	100,000	100,000

7 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Note	2016 Rupees	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
Rights of room		5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Trading right entitlement certificate	7.1	4,100,000	4,100,000	8,038,747
Computer software	7.2	341,017	7,517	11,517
		9,441,017	9,107,517	13,050,264

7.1 It represents Trading Right Entitlement Certificate (TREC) received from the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited without any additional payment, in lieu of TREC issued by the Lahore Stock Exchange Limited, surrendered on, January 10, 2016 on the consequence of Scheme(s) of Integration approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan vide Order No. 01/2016 dated January 11, 2016 under regulation 6 (8) of the Stock Exchange (Corporatization, Demutualization and Integration) Regulations, 2012. The Trading Right entitlement certificate is pledged/mortgaged with the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited as a collateral for running the brokerage business and to meet partly, the Base Minimum Capital Requirement.

7.2 Computer software

Particulars	Cost			Amortization				W.D.V.
	To July 01, 2015	Additions/ (Deletions)	As at June 30, 2016	Rate %	To July 01, 2015	charge for the year	As at June 30, 2016	As at June 30, 2016
Computer software	1,084,000	375,000	1,459,000	20	1,076,483	41,500	1,117,983	341,017
Rupees	1,084,000	375,000	1,459,000		1,076,483	41,500	1,117,983	341,017

7.2.1 Computer software

Particulars	Cost			Amortization				W.D.V.
	To July 01, 2014	Additions/ (Deletions)	As at June 30, 2015	Rate %	To July 01, 2014	charge for the year	As at June 30, 2015	As at June 30, 2015
Computer software	1,084,000	-	1,084,000	20	1,072,483	4,000	1,076,483	7,517
Rupees	1,084,000	-	1,084,000		1,072,483	4,000	1,076,483	7,517
Rupees-2014	1,084,000	-	1,084,000		1,064,683	7,800	1,072,483	11,517

	Note	2016 Rupees	2015 Rupees (Re-stated)	2014 Rupees (Re-stated)
8 LONG TERM INVESTMENTS				
Available for sale investment:				
- Unquoted - Shares of LSE financial services limited (Formerly: Lahore Stock Exchange Limited)		9,880,819	9,882,829	16,961,253
Cost as at July 01,		16,959,243	16,961,253	16,961,253
Fair value adjustment		380,378	(1,685,305)	(1,685,305)
	8.1	17,339,621	15,275,948	15,275,948
- Investment in mutual funds	8.2	419,580	404,479	337,350
		17,759,201	15,680,428	15,613,298

8.1 Pursuant to the promulgation of the Stock Exchanges (Corporation, Demutualization and Integration) Act, 2012 (The Act), The Lahore Sock Exchange Limited, now LSE Financial Services Limited allotted 843,975 shares of the face value of Rs. 10 each to the TREC holder. All shares are held in freeze status in the respective CDC sub-account of the TREC holder. The divestment of the same will be made in accordance with the requirements of the Act within one year from the date of Scheme(s) of Integration approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan vide Order No. 01/2016 dated January 11, 2016 under regulation 6 (8) of the Stock Exchange (Corporatization, Demutualization and Integration) Regulations, 2012. The Company has pledged 843,875 shares of LSE Financial Services Limited with the Pakistan Stock Exchange to fulfill the Base Minimum Capital requirement.

The valuation of the aforementioned entity carried out the by the valuer after considering the latest available financial information, recent market development, effect of integration and new scope of business to be carried by LSE Financial Services Limited.

The company has changed its accounting policy in respect of "Available for Sale Investment" from cost to fair value. The relevant adjustment has been made retrospectively as per International Accounting Standard 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors". Further, there was no effect on earning per share in consequence of change in accounting policy.

	2016 Rupees	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
8.2 Investment in mutual funds			
Cost	390,792	337,350	263,837
Gain on remeasurement of fair value of investment as at June 30,	28,788	67,129	73,513
	419,580	404,479	337,350

	2016	2015	2014
9 LONG TERM DEPOSITS			
Deposit with:			
National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited	300,000	300,000	300,000
Pakistan Stock Exchange	200,000	-	-
Central Depository Company Limited	100,000	100,000	100,000
Lahore Stock Exchange - Clearing House	-	30,000	30,000
Membership deposit - Royal Palm and Country Club	400,000	400,000	400,000
Security deposited for LSE - exposure	-	326,200	526,200
Others	127,500	127,500	127,500
	1,127,500	1,283,700	1,483,700

10	DEFERRED TAXATION		2016 Rupees	2015 Rupees	2015 Rupees
	Deferred tax (liabilities) / assets arising due to:				
	Accelerated tax depreciation		(121,685)	(178,339)	(208,936)
	Accelerated tax amortization		(319)	155	-
	Provision against other receivables		393,293	634,560	654,390
			271,289	456,375	445,454
	Balance as at July 01,		-	445,454	505,097
	Less: charge for the year		-	(445,454)	(59,643)
			-	-	445,454

At the year end net deductible temporary differences amounting Rs. 875,129 (2015: 1,426,173) which results in a net deferred tax asset of Rs. 271,289 (2015: 456,375) . However, deferred tax asset has not been recognized in these financial statements being prudent. Management is of the view that recognition of deferred tax asset shall be reassessed as at June 30, 2017.

11	**Trade debts**		2016 Rupees	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
	Secured		6,520,362	6,489,082	1,397,309
	Unsecured		2,369	20,019	23,134
		11.1	6,522,731	6,509,101	1,420,443

11.1 These are receivable against purchase of shares on behalf of client and commission charged thereof and these are secured to the extent of margin maintained with the TREC holder. Further, these are considered good by the management of the company.

12	SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS	2016 Rupees	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
	Investment at fair value through profit and loss			
	Listed Companies			
	Cost	23,991,187	23,824,948	22,319,244
	Loss on remeasurement of fair value of investment as at June 30,	(1,254,920)	(2,427,521)	2,808,323
		22,736,267	21,397,427	25,127,567
13	LOANS AND ADVANCES			
	Advances (Unsecured)			
	Employee	502,020	417,930	422,149

		Note	2016 Rupees	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
14	**TRADE DEPOSITS, SHORT TERM PREPAYMENTS AND CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE WITH STATUTORY AUTHORITIES**				
	Deposits with:				
	National Clearing Company		800,000	-	
	Prepayments		56,712	111,995	113,025
	Tax deducted at source		767,797	586,476	-
	Sales tax adjustable		9,811	3,211	5,284
			1,634,320	701,682	118,309
15	**OTHER RECIEVABLE**				
	Other receivable		1,983,000	1,983,000	1,983,000
	Less: Provision against other receivables	15.1	(1,983,000)	(1,983,000)	(1,983,000)
			-	-	-

15.1 This represents provision made against balance amount due from a former employee against fraud committed by him. The Company is pursuing the matter with the police and in a court of law and is hopeful that it will be able to recover the amount. However, as a matter of prudence, the balance amount receivable has been fully provided for in these financial statements.

		Note	2016 Rupees	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
16	**CASH AND BANK BALANCES**				
	These were held as under:				
	In hand		687	2,631	4,426
	At bank - on current accounts		214,075	93,741	35,359
	- on PLS accounts		42,560,020	44,045,766	37,388,337
			42,774,095	44,139,507	37,423,696
			42,774,782	44,142,138	37,428,122
17	**SHARE CAPITAL**				
	Authorized				
	10,000,000 (2015: 10,000,000) ordinary shares of Rs.10/- each		100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
	Issued, subscribed and paid up				
	4,500,100 (2015: 4,500,100) ordinary shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid in cash		45,001,000	45,001,000	45,001,000
18	**TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLE**				
	Creditors for sale of shares on behalf of clients	18.1	46,377,606	45,143,757	38,696,177
	Withholding tax payable		11,407	17,669	16,735
	Federal excise duty payable		91,975	141,611	99,728
	Accrued expenses		204,025	605,347	503,739
			46,685,013	45,908,384	39,316,379

18.1 This includes amounting Rs.546,145 (2015: Rs.15,870) payable to related parties i.e. directors and shareholders of the company against sale of shares.

19 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

Contingencies

Refer to note 15.1

Commitments

There are no commitments at the end of this year (2015: Nil).

	Note	2016 Rupees	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
20 BROKERAGE AND COMMISSION				
Brokerage and commission		8,504,166	9,788,473	9,547,855
21 DIRECT COST				
Commission paid		1,432,529	2,515,027	1,911,698
National Clearing Company trade fee		262,591	264,199	1,049,452
Central Depository Company charges		523,261	544,259	-
Pakistan Stock Exchange expense		47,679	-	-
Lahore Stock Exchange expenses		61,420	913	-
		2,327,480	3,324,398	2,961,150
22 OPERATING EXPENSES				
Directors' remunerations		3,159,000	1,175,340	1,273,285
Salaries and other benefits		3,569,142	3,307,564	3,012,647
Rent, rates and taxes		310,823	584,341	405,135
Traveling and conveyance		37,516	35,370	60,091
Utilities		137,982	186,766	214,224
Communication charges		475,490	465,143	474,297
Printing and stationery		110,758	62,647	67,761
Repairs and maintenance		701,816	418,578	526,267
Fee and subscription		276,530	195,848	105,125
Legal and professional charges		358,032	325,140	398,773
News papers and periodicals		5,811	5,390	5,592
Entertainment		90,378	166,954	145,962
Insurance		95,029	71,835	80,313
Advertisement and business promotion		3,236	52,000	6,600
Postage and telegram		135,570	127,172	141,492
Share transfer expenses		6,000	1,000	500
Donation		-	65,000	-
Zakat expenses		-	2,946	-
Depreciation	5	146,455	255,280	185,438
Amortization	7.2	41,500	4,000	7,800
Miscellaneous expenses		152,720	142,169	44,378
		9,813,788	7,650,482	7,155,680

		Note	2016 Rupees	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
23	OTHER OPERATING INCOME / (EXPENSES)				
	Income from financial assets				
	Dividend income		926,514	1,457,495	523,008
	Profit on bank deposit		1,833,106	1,994,567	1,849,207
	Profit/(loss) on remeasurement of investment at fair value through profit & loss	12	(1,254,920)	(2,427,521)	2,808,323
			1,504,700	1,024,541	5,180,538
	Income from assets other than financial assets				
	Account maintenance and custody fee		757,452	793,593	-
	Balances written back		1,312		-
	Loss on sale of fixed asset		(132,604)	(15,528)	-
	Other income		327,275	259,247	-
			953,435	1,037,312	-
			2,458,135	2,061,853	5,180,538
24	FINANCE COST				
	Bank charges		21,512	16,824	15,760
25	TAXATION				
	Income tax:				
	-Current		474,630	1,122,844	973,672
	-Prior year		19,332	(1,074)	(3,623)
	-Deferred		-	445,454	59,643
			493,962	1,567,224	1,029,692
26	EARNING/(LOSS) PER SHARE-BASIC AND DILUTED				
	Profit/(loss) for the year - Rupees		2,166,321	(3,464,031)	6,062,780
	Weighted Average Number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year - Numbers.		4,500,100	4,500,100	4,500,100
	Earnings/(Loss) per share-Rupees		0.48	(0.77)	1.35

27 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

	2016	2015	2014
	(------N u m b e r------)		
Number of employees at the end of year	9	11	10
Average number of employees during the year	10	11	10

28 REMUNERATION TO CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND DIRECTORS

The aggregate amount charged in the financial statements for the year for remuneration, including certain benefits to the chief executive and directors of the company is as follows:

	Chief Executive	Director	Total
	2016		
	Rupees		
Managerial Remuneration	2,337,000	822,000	3,159,000
Number of persons	1	1	2
	2015		
	Rupees		
Managerial Remuneration	782,100	393,240	1,175,340
Number of persons	1	1	2
	2014		
	Rupees		
Managerial Remuneration	847,275	426,010	1,273,285
Number of persons	1	1	2

The Chief Executive and directors are entitled to free use of cars according to the company's policy.

29 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

	2016 Rupees	2015 Rupees
Financial assets and financial liabilities		
Financial assets		
Financial instruments- available for sale		
Long term investment	17,759,201	15,680,428
Investment at fair value through profit and loss	22,736,267	21,397,427
Loans and receivables		
Long term deposits	1,127,500	1,283,700
Trade debts	6,522,731	6,509,101
Trade deposits	800,000	-
Cash and bank balances	42,774,782	44,142,138
	51,225,012	51,934,939
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		
Trade and other payables	46,685,013	45,908,384

30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

30.1 The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (interest/mark-up rate risk and price risk). The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the financial performance. Overall, risks arising from the company's financial assets and liabilities are limited. The Company consistently manages its exposure to financial risk without any material change from previous periods in the manner described in notes below.

The company's exposure to financial risks, the way these risks affect revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and forecast transactions of the company and the manner in which each of these risks are managed is as follows:

a) **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. 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 economics, political or other conditions. Concentrations of credit risk indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry.

Exposure to Credit Risk

Credit risk of the Company arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, trade debts, short term loans, deposits, receivable / payable against sale of securities 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, obtain authorized approvals and arrange for necessary collaterals in the form of equity securities to reduce credit risks and other factors. Further, credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counter parties are banks with reasonably high credit ratings.

The carrying amount of financial assets represent the maximum credit exposure at the reporting date, which are detailed as follows:

	Note	2016 Rupees	2015 Rupees
Long term investment		17,759,201	15,680,428
Long term deposits		1,127,500	1,283,700
Trade deposits		1,634,320	701,682
Trade debts	30.1.1	6,522,731	6,509,101
Bank balances	30.1.2	42,774,095	44,139,507
		69,817,846	68,314,417

30.1.1 The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade debts is due from local clients and the aging of trade debts at the reporting date was:

	2016 Rupees	2015 Rupees
The aging of trade debts at the reporting date was:		
Upto 1 month	6,238,810	5,332,533
1 to 6 months	852	116,074
More then 6 months	283,069	1,060,494
	6,522,731	6,509,101

30.1.2 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.

Geographically there is no concentration of credit risk.

The credit quality of Company's liquid funds can be assessed with reference to external credit ratings as follows:

	Note rating	2016 Rupees	2015 Rupees
Cash at banks	A1+	42,774,095	44,142,138

b) **Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the company's reputation. The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including expected interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements:

	2016			
	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flows	Maturity up to one year	Maturity after one year
	-------------R u p e e s-------------			
Trade and other payables	46,685,013	46,685,013	46,685,013	-

	2015			
	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flows	Maturity up to one year	Maturity after one year
	-------------R u p e e s-------------			
Trade and other payables	45,908,384	45,908,384	45,908,384	-

Liquidity Risk Management

The company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the company's reputation.

The company monitors cash flow requirements and produces cash flow projections for the short and long term. Typically, the company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational cash flows, including serving of financial obligations. This includes maintenance of balance sheet liquidity ratios, debtors and creditors concentration both in terms of overall funding mix and avoidance of undue reliance on large individual customer.

c) **Market Risk**

Market risk means that the fair value or future cash flows 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 / mark up rate risk and price risk. The market risks associated with the Company's business activities are discussed as under:

i) Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk arises mainly where receivables and payables exist due to transaction in foreign currency. Currently, the Company is not exposed to currency risk since there are no foreign currency transactions and balances at the reporting date.

ii) Price Risk

Price risk represents the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market prices (other than those arising from interest/ mark up rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all or similar financial instruments traded in the market. Presently, daily stock market fluctuation is controlled by government authorities with cap and floor of 5%. The restriction of floor prices reduces the volatility of prices of equity securities and the chances of market crash at any moment. The Company manages price risk by monitoring the exposure in quoted equity securities and implementing the strict discipline in internal risk management and investment policies, which includes disposing of its own equity investment and collateral held before it led the company to incur significant mark to market and credit losses. The Company is exposed to equity price risk since it has investments in quoted equity securities and also the company holds collaterals in the form of equity securities against their debtor balances at the reporting date.

Sensitivity Analysis

The table below summarizes Company's equity price risk as of 30 June 2016 and 2015 and shows the effects of a hypothetical 10% increase and a 10% decrease in market prices of investments through profit and loss as at the year end reporting dates. The selected hypothetical change does not reflect what could be considered to be the best or worst case scenarios. Indeed, results could be worse because of the nature of equity markets and the aforementioned concentrations existing in Company's equity investment portfolio.

	Fair Value Rupees	Hypothetical Price Change	Estimated Fair Value After Hypothetica l Change In Price Rupees	Hypothetical Increase/(De crease) in Share Holders' Equity Rupees
June 30, 2016	22,736,267	10% increase	25,009,894	2,273,627
		10% decrease	20,462,640	(2,273,627)
June 30, 2015	21,397,427	10% increase	23,537,170	2,139,743
		10% decrease	19,257,684	(2,139,743)

iii) **Interest Rate Risk**

Interest / mark-up rate risk is the risk that value of a financial instrument or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in the market interest / mark-up rates. Sensitivity to interest / mark up rate risk arises from mismatches of financial assets and liabilities that mature or re-price in a given period. The Company manages these mismatches through risk management strategies where significant changes in gap position can be adjusted.

Sensitivity Analysis

The company is exposed to interest rate risk in respect of its variable rate instruments. A 100 basis points increase in variable interest rates would have increased profit by Rs.425,600 (2015: 440.458). A 100 basis points decrease in variable interest rate would have had an equal but opposite impact on profit. This sensitivity analysis is based on assumption that all variables, with the exception of interest rates, remain unchanged.

30.2 Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or liability settled, between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Consequently, differences can arise between carrying values and the 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 estimated fair value of all financial assets and liabilities is considered not significantly different from book values as the items are either short - term in nature or periodically reprised.

International Financial Reporting Standard 13, 'Financial Instruments : Disclosure' 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:

- quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1)
- 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 2) ; and
- inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (level 3).

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety shall be determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

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 categorized:

	2016		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	---Rupees---		
Financial assets			
Investments available for sale	419,580	17,339,621	-
Investment at fair value through profit and loss	22,736,267	-	-
	23,155,847	17,339,621	-

	2015		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	---Rupees---		
Financial assets			
Investments available for sale	404,479	15,275,948	-
Investment at fair value through profit and loss	21,397,427	-	-
	21,801,906	15,275,948	-

30.3 Capital risk management

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to remain as a going concern and continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The Company has a gearing ratio of 0%(2015: 0%) as of the balance sheet date.

31 OPERATING SEGMENT

31.1 These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of a single reportable segment which is consistent with the internal reporting used by the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

31.2 All non-current assets of the Company at June 30, 2016 are located in Pakistan.

32 CORRESPONDING FIGURES

Corresponding figures have been rearranged/reclassified wherever needed for comparison purpose, however, there were no material rearrangements except that:

a) Deposit against room with LSE Financial Services Limited amounting Rs. 100,000 for the year ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 have been reclassified from long term deposits to capital work in progress.

b) Expenses/charges in respect of commission paid, National Clearing Company of Pakistan, Central Depository Company, Pakistan Stock Exchange and LSE Financial Services amounting Rs. 3,324,398 and Rs.2,961,150 for the year ended June 30, 2015 have been reclassified from operating expenses to direct cost.

33 GENERAL

Figures have been rounded off to the nearest of rupee.

34 DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE

These financial statements were authorized for issue on 0 3 OCT 2016 by the Board of Directors of the company.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

DIRECTOR