AL-HAQ SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

ShineWing PAKISTAN | SHINEWING HAMEED CHAUDHRI & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

HM House,
7-Bank Square, Lahore.
Tel: +92 42 37235084-87
Fax: +92 42 37235083
Email: lhr@hccpk.com
www.hccpk.com
Other Offices:
Karachi & Multan

Independent Auditor's Report To The Members Of Al-Haq Securities (Private) Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of **Al-Haq Securities (Private) Limited** (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2019, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of the audit.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows together with the notes forming part thereof conform with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and give the information required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017), in the manner so required and respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at June 30, 2019 and of the loss, other comprehensive income, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report thereon

Management is responsible for the other information presented along with the financial statements and the auditors' report thereon. With respect to the Company the other information comprises only the Director's Report on the operations of the Company.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and the requirements of Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Board of directors is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained upto the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the board of directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Based on our audit, we further report that in our opinion:

a) proper books of account have been kept by the Company as required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017);

b) the statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and are in agreement with the books of account and returns;

c) investments made, expenditure incurred and guarantees extended during the year were for the purpose of the Company's business;

d) no Zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980); and

e) the Company was in compliance with requirement of section 78 of the Securities Act, 2015, and the relevant requirements of the Securities Brokers (Licencing and Operations) Regulations, 2016 as on the date of statement of financial position.

The Engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Mr.Osman Hameed Chaudhri.

Sd/- ShineWing Hameed Chaudhri & Co.

SHINEWING HAMEED CHAUDHRI & CO.,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

LAHORE; 13 SEP 2019

AL-HAQ SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT JUNE 30, 2019

	Note	2019	2018
Assets		----- Rupees -----	
Non current assets			
Operating fixed assets	6	465,120	405,134
Intangible assets	7	9,600,000	9,600,000
Long term investment	8	19,158,233	18,314,258
Security deposits	9	2,250,000	1,850,000
		31,473,353	30,169,392
Current assets			
Short term investments	10	4,107,547	14,122,956
Due from clients	11	14,073,931	16,594,130
Advances and other receivables	12	842,255	939,900
Tax deducted at source		6,796,808	8,726,856
Exposure deposit		11,400,000	7,000,000
Cash and bank balances	13	24,042,163	62,709,429
		61,262,704	110,093,271
Total Assets		92,736,057	140,262,663
Equity and Liabilities			
Share Capital and Reserves			
Authorised capital 1000,000 ordinary shares of Rs.100 each		100,000,000	100,000,000
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital 608,410 ordinary shares of Rs.100 each		60,841,000	60,841,000
Unrealised gain on remeasurement of investment at fair value through other comprehensive income		4,270,514	3,426,539
Revenue reserves - (accumulated loss) / unappropriated profit		(1,976,972)	6,249,706
		63,134,542	70,517,245
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	18,350,044	65,061,675
Short term finance	15	8,200,000	146,715
Accrued mark-up		667,329	252
Taxation	16	2,384,142	4,536,776
		29,601,515	69,745,418
Total Liabilities		29,601,515	69,745,418
Contingencies and commitments	17		
Total Equity and Liabilities		92,736,057	140,262,663

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

Chief Executive Officer SHC **Director**

AL-HAQ SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS & OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Note	2019	2018
		----- Rupees -----	
Operating revenue	18	**6,283,283**	7,311,367
Loss on sale of short term investments - net		**(3,233,974)**	(10,016,821)
Fair value loss on remeasurement of investments through profit or loss		**(1,929,792)**	(3,730,397)
Other income	19	**3,558,453**	3,250,219
		4,677,970	(3,185,632)
Administrative and operating expenses	20	**(9,392,512)**	(8,173,996)
Other expenses		**-**	(515,083)
Financial charges	21	**(1,003,095)**	(154,595)
Loss before taxation		**(5,717,637)**	(12,029,306)
Taxation			
- current		**(2,384,142)**	(4,536,776)
- prior year		**(124,899)**	209,756
	16	**(2,509,041)**	(4,327,020)
Loss after taxation		**(8,226,678)**	(16,356,326)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit or loss			
Unrealised gain on remeasurement of investment at fair value through other comprehensive income		**843,975**	3,426,539
Total Comprehensive Loss		**(7,382,703)**	(12,929,787)

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

Chief Executive Officer SHC **Director**

AL-HAQ SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	2019	2018
	----- Rupees -----	
Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss before taxation	(5,717,637)	(12,029,306)
Adjustments for non-cash charges and other items:		
Depreciation	69,053	58,784
Provision for doubtful debts	-	515,083
Dividend income	(877,860)	(788,820)
Reversal of provision for doubtful debt	(538,283)	-
Finance cost	942,690	32,545
Fair value loss on remeasurement of investments through profit or loss	1,929,792	3,730,397
Loss before working capital changes	(4,192,245)	(8,481,317)
Effect on cash flow due to working capital changes		
(Increase) / decrease in current assets:		
Short term investments	8,086,117	49,736,675
Due from clients	3,058,482	20,187,791
Advances, prepayments and other receivables	97,645	(233,900)
Exposure deposit	(4,400,000)	-
(Decrease) / increase in current liabilities:		
Trade creditors	(46,729,494)	(29,754,235)
Accrued and other liabilities	17,363	(36,523,197)
	(39,869,887)	3,413,134
Cash used in operations	(44,062,132)	(5,068,183)
Security deposits	(400,000)	2,000,000
Income tax paid	(2,731,627)	(4,747,205)
Net cash used in operations	(47,193,759)	(7,815,388)
Cash flow from investing activities		
Fixed capital expenditure	(129,039)	(211,050)
Repayment of share deposit money	-	(14,900,000)
Dividend received	877,860	788,820
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities	748,821	(14,322,230)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Short term finance - net	8,053,285	(318,155)
Finance cost paid	(275,613)	(318,431)
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities	7,777,672	(636,586)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(38,667,266)	(22,774,204)
Cash and cash equivalents - at beginning of the year	62,709,429	85,483,633
Cash and cash equivalents - at end of the year	24,042,163	62,709,429

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

Chief Executive Officer SHC **Director**

AL-HAQ SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Share capital	Share deposit money	Unappr-opriated profit / (accumulated loss)	Remeasure-ment gain on investments at FVTOCI	Total
			Rupees		
Balance as at July 01, 2017	60,841,000	14,900,000	22,606,032	-	98,347,032
Total comprehensive loss for the year ended June 30, 2018	-	-	(16,356,326)	-	(16,356,326)
Repayment of Share deposit money	-	(14,900,000)	-	-	(14,900,000)
Balance as at June 30, 2018	60,841,000	-	6,249,706	-	67,090,706
Effect of reclassification of financial assets (note 4.2)	-	-	-	3,426,539	3,426,539
Balance as at July 01, 2018	**60,841,000**	**-**	**6,249,706**	**3,426,539**	**70,517,245**
Total comprehensive loss for the year ended June 30, 2019					
Loss for the year	-	-	(8,226,678)	-	(8,226,678)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	843,975	843,975
	-	-	(8,226,678)	843,975	(7,382,703)
Balance as at June 30, 2019	**60,841,000**	**-**	**(1,976,972)**	**4,270,514**	**63,134,542**

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

SHC

Chief Executive Officer **Director**

AL-HAQ SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

1. LEGAL STATUS AND OPERATIONS

Al-Haq Securities (Private) Limited (the Company) was incorporated in Pakistan as a Private Company Limited by shares under the Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now the Companies Act, 2017) on May 25, 2006. The Company is a Trading Right Entitlement Certificate holder of the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited. The Company is principally engaged in shares brokerage & trading business. The registered office of the Company is situated at Room No.405/407, LSE Building, Lahore.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan. The accounting and reporting standards applicable in Pakistan comprise of:

- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Standards) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as notified under the Companies Act, 2017; and
- Provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017.

Where provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 differ from the IFRS Standards, the provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 have been followed.

2.2 Basis of measurement

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

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Pakistan Rupees which is the functional currency of the Company and figures are rounded off to the nearest rupees unless otherwise stated.

3. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

3.1 Standards, interpretations and amendments to published approved accounting standards that are effective and relevant

Certain standards, amendments and interpretations to IFRSs are effective for accounting periods beginning on July 01, 2018 but are considered not to be relevant or to have any significant effect on the Company's operations (although they may affect the accounting for future transactions and events) and are, therefore, not detailed in these financial statements, except for the following:

(a) IFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers' which is effective for the annual period beginning on July 01, 2018. IFRS 15 introduces a single five-step model for revenue recognition and establishes a comprehensive framework for recognition of revenue from contracts with customers based on a core principle that an entity should recognize revenue representing the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

(b) IFRS 9, 'Financial Instruments': this standard has been notified by the SECP to be effective for annual periods ending on or after June 30, 2019. This standard replaces the guidance in International Accounting Standard ('IAS') 39, 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement'. It includes requirements on the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities; it also includes an expected credit losses model that replaces the current incurred loss impairment model.

(c) IFRIC 22, "Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration' applicable to accounting periods beginning on or after July 01, 2018. This interpretation clarifies the determination of the date of transaction for the exchange rate to be used on initial recognition of a related assets, expenses or income where an entity pays or receive consideration in advance for foreign currency denominated contracts. For a single payment or receipt, the date of the transaction should be the date on which an entity recognizes the non-monetary assets or liability arising from the advance consideration. If their are multiple payments or receipts for one item a date of transaction should be determined as above for each payment or receipts. The impact of the interpretation is not considered to be material on the financial statements of the Company.

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

There are certain standards, amendments to the IFRSs and interpretations that are mandatory for companies having accounting periods beginning on or after July 01, 2019 but are considered not to be relevant or to have any significant effect on the Company's operations and are, therefore, not detailed in these financial statements, except for the following:

(a) IAS 23, 'Borrowing costs' is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after January 01, 2019. The amendment is part of the annual improvement 2015-2017 cycle. The amendment clarifies that the general borrowings pool used to calculate eligible borrowing costs exclude only borrowings that specifically finance qualifying assets that are still under development or construction. Borrowings that were intended to specifically finance qualifying assets that are now ready for their intended use or sale - or any non-qualifying assets - are included in that general pool. The amendments are not likely to have material impact on the Company's financial statements.

(b) IFRIC 23, 'Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments': (effective for periods beginning on or after January 01, 2019). This IFRIC clarifies how the recognition and measurement requirements of IAS 12 'Income taxes', are applied where there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. The IFRIC explains how to recognize and measure deferred and current income tax assets and liabilities where there is uncertainty over a tax treatment. An uncertain tax treatment is any tax treatment applied by an entity where there is uncertainty over whether that treatment will be accepted by the tax authority. The IFRIC applies to all aspects of income tax accounting where there is an uncertainty regarding the treatment of an item, including taxable profit or loss, the tax bases of assets and liabilities, tax losses and credits and tax rates. The Company is yet to assess the full impact of the interpretation on its financial statements.

There are a number of other standards, amendments and interpretations to the published standards that are not yet effective and are also not relevant to the Company and, therefore, have not been presented here.

3.3 Critical Accounting estimates and Judgement

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

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

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) Estimate of useful lives and residual values of depreciable assets and provision for impairment there against [note 5.1];

(ii) Classification and valuation of investments [note 5.3];

(iii) Provision for taxation [note 5.8] and

(iv) Provisions [note 5.9].

4. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICY DUE TO ADOPTION OF NEW ACCOUNTING STANDRADS

4.1 IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments'

This standard addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities and replaces the related guidance in IAS 39. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes three primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost, fair value through profit or loss and fair value through other comprehensive income. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. Investments in equity instruments are required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss with irrevocable option at the inception to present changes in fair value in other comprehensive income, with no recycling. For financial liabilities, there are no changes to classification and measurement except for the recognition of changes in own credit risk in other comprehensive income, for liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss.

4.2 Impacts of adoption of IFRS 9 on these financial statements

As a result of application of IFRS 9, long term investments in equity securities amounting to Rs.14.887 million as at July 1, 2018 have been reclassified from 'cost model' to 'fair value through other comprehensive income'. In accordance with the transitional provisions of IFRS 9, comparative figures and its related gain has been reclassified in the opening statement of financial position.

Furthermore, all financial assets previously classified under the head 'loans and receivables' have now been classified as 'amortised cost'.

With the adoption of IFRS 9 the Company has amended its accounting policies accordingly; for revised policies refer note 5.3,5.4 and 5.5 to these financial statements.

For detailed revised classification of financial instruments refer note 25 to these financial statements.

5. SUMMARY SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set-out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

5.1 Operating fixed assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

Depreciation is charged to income by applying reducing balance method at the rates specified in note 6. Depreciation on additions to fixed assets is charged from the month in which an asset is available for use while no depreciation is charged for the month in which the asset is disposed off.

Normal repairs and replacements are taken to statement of profit or loss. Major improvements and modifications are capitalised and assets replaced, if any, other than those kept as stand-by, are retired.

Gain / loss on disposal of fixed assets, if any, is taken to statement of profit or loss.

5.2 Intangible assets

Trading Right Entitlement Certificate

In the absence of active market price, Trading Right Entitlement Certificate has been carried at the same value that was determined when the membership card of Lahore Stock Exchange Limited was swapped under the Stock Exchanges (Corporatization, Demutualization and Integration) Act, 2012 with the shares of Lahore Stock Exchange Limited and Trading Right Entitlement Certificate after changing of impairment, if required (note 7.1).

5.3 Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- those to be measured at amortized cost.

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

Initial recognition and measurement of financial assets

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the profit or loss.

Equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value for financial instruments quoted in an active market, the fair value corresponds to a market price (level 1).

For financial instruments that are not quoted in an active market, the fair value is determined using valuation techniques including reference to recent arm's length market transactions or transactions involving financial instruments which are substantially the same (level 2), or discounted cash flow analysis including, to the greatest possible extent, assumptions consistent with observable market data (level 3).

- ***Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)***

  Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVTOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value. Reclassification of fair value gains and losses to unappropriated profits shall be made with in statement of changes in equity.

- ***Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)***

  Changes in the fair value of equity investments at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in other income in the statement of profit or loss as applicable.

Dividends from such investments continue to be recognized in profit or loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

5.4 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities at amortized costs are initially measured at fair value minus transaction costs. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the profit or loss.

5.5 Impairment of financial assets

The adoption of IFRS 9 has also changed the accounting for impairment losses for financial assets by replacing the incurred losses model approach with a forward looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach. The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at FVTOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Further, applying the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade and other receivables. Impairment losses related to trade and other receivables, are presented separately in the statement of profit or loss. Trade and other receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Management used actual credit loss experience over past years to base the calculation of ECL. Based on the Company's experience, collection history, historical loss rates / bad debts and normal receivable aging, the shift from an incurred loss model to an ECL model has no material impact on the financial position and / or financial performance of the Company.

5.6 Due from clients and other receivables

These are initially recognised at original invoice amount, which is the fair value of consideration to be received in future and subsequently measured at cost less provision for doubtful debts, if any.

5.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the reporting date. For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash-in-hand and balances with banks.

5.8 Trade and other payables

Liabilities for 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, whether or not billed to the Company.

5.9 Taxation

(a) Current and prior year

Provision for current year's taxation is determined in accordance with the prevailing law of taxation on income enacted or substantially enacted by reporting date and is based on current rates of taxation being applied on the taxable income for the year, after taking into account, tax credits and rebates available, if any. The tax charge also includes adjustments, where necessary, relating to prior years which arise from assessments finalised during the year.

(b) Deferred

Deferred tax is recognised using the statement of financial position liability method on all temporary differences arising between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts appearing in the financial statements. Deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that temporary differences will reverse in the future and taxable income will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax asset and liability is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

5.10 Provisions

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

5.11 Borrowings and borrowing costs

All borrowings are recorded at the proceeds received. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. All other borrowing costs are charged to income in the period in which these are incurred.

5.12 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable on the following basis:

- brokerage income is accounted for on 'accrual basis'.
- capital gains and losses on sale of investments are recorded on the date of sale.
- dividend income is accounted for when the right of receipt is established.

5.13 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised at the time when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and derecognised when the Company loses control of contractual rights that comprise the financial assets and in the case of financial liabilities when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. Any gain or loss on derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities is included in the statement of profit or loss for the year.

Financial instruments carried on the statement of financial position include deposits, due from clients, advances, investments, bank balances, trade and other payable and accrued mark-up. All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost, which is the fair value of consideration given and received respectively. These financial assets and liabilities are subsequently measured at fair value or cost as the case may be. The particular recognition methods adopted are disclosed in the individual policy statements associated with each item.

5.14 Off-setting of financial assets and liabilities

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

6. OPERATING FIXED ASSETS - tangible

	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Total
		Rupees	
At July 1, 2017			
Cost	61,100	1,423,179	1,484,279
Accumulated depreciation	50,875	1,180,536	1,231,411
Net book value	10,225	242,643	252,868
Year ended June 30, 2018			
Opening net book value	10,225	242,643	252,868
Additions	-	211,050	211,050
Depreciation charge	1,534	57,250	58,784
Closing net book value	8,691	396,443	405,134
At June 30, 2018			
Cost	61,100	1,634,229	1,695,329
Accumulated depreciation	52,409	1,237,786	1,290,195
Net book value	8,691	396,443	405,134
Year ended June 30, 2019			
Opening net book value	8,691	396,443	405,134
Additions	-	129,039	129,039
Depreciation charge	1,304	67,749	69,053
Closing net book value	**7,387**	**457,733**	**465,120**
At June 30, 2019			
Cost	61,100	1,763,268	1,824,368
Accumulated depreciation	53,713	1,305,535	1,359,248
Net book value	**7,387**	**457,733**	**465,120**
Annual depreciation rate (%)	**15**	**15**	

7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Note	2019	2018
		Rupees	
Trading Right Entitlement Certificate - PSX	7.1	**5,000,000**	5,000,000
Room at LSE building		**4,600,000**	4,600,000
		9,600,000	9,600,000

7.1 In accordance with the requirements of the Stock Exchanges (Corporatization, Demutualization and Integration) Act, 2012 (the Act), the Company received Trading Right Entitlement Certificate (TREC) and equity shares of LSE Financial Services Ltd. (formerly Lahore Stock Exchange Ltd.) in lieu of its membership card of Lahore Stock Exchange Ltd. The Company's entitlement in respect of shares of LSE Financial Services Ltd. was determined on the basis of the valuation of assets and liabilities of Lahore Stock Exchange Ltd. as approved by the SECP. The Company has been allotted with 843,975 shares of LSE Financial Services Ltd., having face value of Rs.10 each.

7.2 As at June 30, 2013 the active market value of TREC and equity shares of LSE Financial Services Ltd. was not available. The allocation of the carrying amount of membership card to the composite assets i.e. TREC and equity shares was made on proportionate basis at ratio of 32:68 which was determined on the basis of fair value estimate of LSE Financial Services Ltd.

8. LONG TERM INVESTMENT	2019	2018
- at fair value through other comprehensive income	----- Rupees -----	
LSE Financial Services Ltd.		
843,975 ordinary shares of Rs.10 each	**14,887,719**	14,887,719
Adjustment on remeasurement to fair value	**4,270,514**	3,426,539
	19,158,233	18,314,258

Shares have been valued on the basis of latest available net asset value per share of Rs. 22.70. This value was determined by the LSE Financial Services Ltd. and circulated vide notice no.6790 dated September 02, 2019.

9. SECURITY DEPOSITS	2019	2018
	----- Rupees -----	
Deposits with:		
National Clearing Company of Pakistan	**1,500,000**	1,100,000
Pakistan Mercantile Exchange Ltd.	**750,000**	750,000
	2,250,000	1,850,000

10. SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS - held for trading

No. of shares		Name of the Company	Market value	
June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018		**June 30, 2019**	June 30, 2018
			--------- Rupees ---------	
599	599	Adamjee Insurance Company Ltd.	**20,995**	29,189
8,166	8,166	Askari Bank Ltd.	**154,419**	178,590
440	440	Aisha Steel Mills Ltd.	**4,048**	6,939
2,202	2,202	Aisha Steel Mills Ltd. Preference	**33,030**	43,401
318	255	Attock Refinery Ltd.	**24,572**	54,904
500	500	Al-Azhar Textile Mills Ltd.- Freeze	**-**	130
2,209	2,009	Bank Alfalah Ltd.	**96,290**	105,051
592	592	Bank Al Habib Ltd.	**46,401**	46,667
87,816	49,816	The Bank Of Punjab	**803,516**	601,279
5,100	5,100	Byco Petroleum Pakistan Ltd.	**32,691**	62,220
2,350	2,350	Capital Assets Leasing Corporation Ltd.	**22,607**	22,443
234	234	First Capital Mutual Fund	**2,340**	2,340
612	612	Crescent Steel & Allied Products Ltd.	**23,121**	55,796
67,000	4,500	Dewan Cement Ltd.	**523,270**	81,000
-	8,000	Dewan Farooq Motor Ltd.	**-**	227,440
342	342	D.G. Khan Cement Company Ltd.	**19,337**	39,156
4,013	4,013	Dewan Salman Fibre Ltd.	**-**	3,531
287	287	Efu Life Assurance Ltd.	**66,010**	89,395
1,100	1,100	First Tri-Star Modaraba	**9,350**	8,789
1,330	1,330	Genertech Pakistan Ltd. - Freeze	**-**	-
1,048	953	Highnoon Laboratories Pakistan Ltd.	**265,322**	391,216
342	298	IGI Holding Ltd.(prev IGI Insurance Ltd.)	**51,984**	85,824
13	13	Innovative Investment Bank Ltd. - Freeze	**-**	-
1,500	1,500	Jahangir Siddiqui & Company Ltd.	**16,230**	27,285
211	211	JS Large Cap. Fund	**22,256**	30,253
466	87,466	K-Electric Ltd.	**2,046**	496,807
188,790	182,888	**Carry forward**	**2,239,835**	2,689,645

2019	2018		2019	2018
---Number of shares---			--------Rupees--------	
188,790	182,888	**Brought forward**	2,239,835	2,689,645
109	109	KSB Pumps Company Ltd.	11,009	30,520
584	50,584	Lotte Chemical Pakistan Ltd.	8,906	604,985
2,936	2,936	Maple Leaf Cement Factory Ltd.	70,141	148,973
-	135,000	Mughal Iron and Steel Industries Ltd.	-	8,291,700
206	172	National Foods Ltd.	37,937	54,866
500	500	National Bank of Pakistan Ltd.	16,830	23,685
20,000	20,000	Noorie Textile Mill Ltd. - revoked	-	-
2,511	2,511	Pak Elektron Ltd.	50,270	89,040
550	550	Pak Datacom Ltd.	24,464	32,973
243	243	Pakistan Engineering Company Ltd.	27,265	59,839
2,360	-	HBL Investment Fund Class A	9,558	-
2,360	-	HBL Investment Fund Class B	23,600	-
-	2,360	PICIC Investment Fund	-	-
247	247	Pioneer Cement Ltd.	5,595	11,574
243	212	Pakistan Petroleum Ltd.	35,096	45,559
110	110	MCB Pakistan Stock Market Fund	1,100	1,100
303	303	Samba Bank Ltd.	1,664	2,318
2,592	2,592	Standard Chartered Bank Pak Ltd.	58,139	62,156
464	404	The Searle Company Ltd.	68,004	137,158
5,500	5,500	Southern Electric Power Company Ltd. - Freeze	-	-
2,500	2,500	Shifa International Hospital Ltd.	549,500	675,000
1,000	1,000	Shahpur Textile Mills Ltd. - Freeze	180	180
510,198	510,198	Silk Bank Ltd.	602,034	693,869
2,246	2,246	Soneri Bank Ltd.	23,022	29,131
643	643	Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Ltd.	44,682	64,441
100,000	100,000	Saudi Pak Leasing Co. Ltd.	-	90,000
500	500	Sargodha Spinning Mills Ltd.	20,165	12,920
2,636	2,636	Tri-Star Polyester Ltd.	24,251	43,784
5,500	5,500	Tri-Star Power Ltd.	14,300	34,540
200,000	100,000	World Call Telecom Ltd.	140,000	193,000
1,900	1,900	Zeal Pak Cement Factory Ltd. - Freeze	-	-
1,057,731	1,134,344		4,107,547	14,122,956

10.1 As at June 30, 2019, shares having value of Rs. 5.230 million are pledged with National Clearing Company of Pakistan as margin against trading.

11. DUE FROM CLIENTS - Unsecured

	Note	2019	2018
		----- Rupees -----	
Considered good	11.1	16,437,215	19,495,697
Less: provision for impairment		(2,363,284)	(2,901,567)
		14,073,931	16,594,130

11.1 These mainly include Rs.6.425 million (2018:Rs.4.359 million) receivable from NCCPL.

12. ADVANCES AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Note	2019	2018
		----- Rupees -----	
Advances to staff		754,000	843,000
Other receivables		88,255	96,900
		842,255	939,900

13. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	Note	2019	2018
Cash in hand		210,309	221,879
Cash at banks - current accounts			
- client accounts		21,775,686	62,466,140
- house accounts		2,056,168	21,410
		24,042,163	62,709,429

14. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Note	2019	2018
Trade creditors	14.1	18,022,439	64,751,933
Accrued expenses		327,605	190,575
Others		-	119,167
		18,350,044	65,061,675

14.1 These include an amount of Rs.0.475 million (2018: Rs.0.725 million) payable to Mr. Ammar Ul Haq (Director), against his normal trading activity.

15. SHORT TERM FINANCE

	2019	2018
	----- Rupees -----	
Running finance - secured	8,200,000	1,465
Temporary bank overdraft - unsecured	-	145,250
	8,200,000	146,715

15.1 Short term running finance facility available from various commercial banks under mark-up arrangements aggregate Rs.70 million (2018: Rs 70 million).This finance facility, during the current financial year, carried mark-up at the rates ranging from 7.25% to 16.13% (2018:11.14% to 11.50%) per annum. This facility is secured against personal guarantee of all Directors, hypothecation charge over receivables of the Company of Rs 54.00 million with 25% margin and mortgage of property measuring 2 kanals, located at House # 30,Block S, phase II, DHA Lahore Cantt owned by Ammar ul Haq and Asnan ul Haq (Directors) and lien over personal bank account of Ammar ul Haq (Director) amounting to Rs.34 million and 100% cash margin in shape of lien over deposit.

16. TAXATION - net

	2019	2018
	----- Rupees -----	
Opening balance	4,536,776	552,494
Add: provision made during the year for:		
- current	2,384,142	4,536,776
- prior year	124,899	(209,756)
	2,509,041	4,327,020
Less: adjusted against completed assessment	(4,661,675)	(342,738)
Closing balance	2,384,142	4,536,776

16.1 Provision for current year includes mainly tax on dividend income and commission income under section 150 and 233 respectively of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

16.2 Income tax assessments of the Company have been finalised by the Income Tax Department or deemed to be assessed under section 120 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 upto the year ended June 30, 2018.

17. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

Guarantee amounting Rs.5.000 million (2018: Rs.5.000 million) have been issued by bank of the Company to National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited.

18. OPERATING REVENUE

	Note	2019	2018
		----- Rupees -----	
Brokerage income:			
- retail customers		5,329,582	6,313,210
- proprietary trade		75,841	209,337
		5,405,423	6,522,547
Dividend income		877,860	788,820
		6,283,283	7,311,367

19. OTHER INCOME

	Note	2019	2018
Profit on deposit account		3,020,170	3,250,219
Reversal of provision for doubtful debts		538,283	-
		3,558,453	3,250,219

20. ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING EXPENSES

	Note	2019	2018
Salaries and benefits		3,382,917	2,912,900
Director's remuneration		1,440,000	1,320,000
Fees and subscription		439,672	136,840
Travelling and conveyance		30,420	27,220
Auditors' remuneration			
- statutory audit fee		126,000	63,000
- other certification charges		74,250	94,500
		200,250	157,500
Printing and stationery		109,834	104,626
Repair and maintenance		225,524	134,258
Entertainment		888,681	707,688
Postage and communication		415,112	440,430
Electricity		299,973	471,291
News paper & periodicals		13,397	10,976
LSE charges		648,969	43,786
CDC & clearing house charges		664,254	1,010,311
Depreciation	6	69,053	58,784
Legal & professional charges		111,589	67,790
Donations		15,850	15,500
Others		437,017	554,096
		9,392,512	8,173,996

21. FINANCIAL CHARGES

	2019	2018
	----- Rupees -----	
Mark-up on short term finance	942,690	32,545
Bank charges	60,405	122,050
	1,003,095	154,595

22. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The transactions executed with the related parties are normal trading activity carried out by directors of the Company and short term advances given to the Company. Payable balances to one of the Company's director against his trading activity has been disclosed in note 14 to these financial statements.

23. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

23.1 Financial Risk Factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

Risk management is carried-out by the Company's finance department under policies approved by the board of directors. The Company's finance department evaluates financial risks based on principles for overall risk management as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and investment of excess liquidity, provided by the board of directors.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of three types of risks: currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk.

(b) Currency risk

Foreign currency risk arises mainly where receivables and payables exist due to transactions entered into in foreign currencies. The Company activities at present does not expose to any currency risk.

(c) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in market interest rates. The Company activities at present only expose it to interest rate risk against short term borrowing.

(d) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk) whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instruments or its issuer or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

The Company's investment in shares of a quoted Company expose it to price risk due to change in the prices of shares of quoted company.

A change of 10% in the price of shares of quoted Companies at reporting date would have decreased loss before tax for the year by Rs.4.108 million (2018: Rs.1.411 million).

23.2 Credit risk exposure and concentration of credit risk

Credit risk represents the risk of a loss if the counter party fails to discharge its obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company attempts to control credit risk by monitoring credit exposures, limiting transactions with specific counterparties and continually assessing the credit worthiness of counterparties.

Concentrations of credit risk arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities or have similar economic features that would cause their abilities to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations of credit risk indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry.

Credit risk primarily arises from due from clients, advances, investments and balances with banks. To manage exposure to credit risk in respect of due to clients, management performs credit reviews taking into account the customer's financial position, past experience and other relevant factors. Where considered necessary, advance payments are obtained from certain parties. Credit risk on bank balances is limited as the counter parties are banks with reasonably high credit ratings.

Exposure to credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk as at June 30, 2019 along with comparative is tabulated below:

	2019	2018
	----- Rupees -----	
Long term investment	**19,158,233**	18,314,258
Security deposits	**2,250,000**	1,850,000
Due from clients	**14,073,931**	16,594,130
Short term investments	**4,107,547**	14,122,956
Advances and other receivables	**842,255**	939,900
Exposure deposits	**11,400,000**	7,000,000
Cash and bank balances	**23,831,854**	62,487,550
	75,663,820	121,308,794

23.3 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 is to ensure, as far as possible, to always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and ensuring the availability of adequate credit facilities. The Company's treasury department aims at maintaining flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available.

Financial liabilities in accordance with their contractual maturities are presented below:

Particulars	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Less than 1 year
	-------------	Rupees	-------------
June 30, 2019			
Trade and other payables	**18,022,439**	**18,022,439**	**18,022,439**
Accrued and other liabilities	**327,605**	**327,605**	**327,605**
Short term finance and mark-up	**8,867,329**	**8,891,330**	**8,891,330**
	27,217,373	**27,241,374**	**27,241,374**
June 30, 2018			
Trade and other payables	64,751,933	64,751,933	64,751,933
Accrued and other liabilities	309,742	309,742	309,742
Short term finance and mark-up	146,967	147,967	147,967
	65,208,642	65,209,642	65,209,642

23.4 Fair value hierarchy

The table below analyzes financial instruments carried at fair value by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- 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 (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) [Level 2].
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) [Level 3].

The following table presents the Company's assets that are measured at fair value as at the year end:

	Level 1	Level 3
	------- Rupees -----	
June 30, 2019		
Long term investment	-	**19,158,233**
Short term investments	**4,107,547**	-
June 30, 2018		
Long term investment	-	18,314,258
Short term investments	14,122,956	-

23.5 Fair value measurement of financial instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received upon sale of an asset or paid upon transfer of a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Underlying the definition of fair value is the presumption that the Company is a going concern and there is no intention or requirement to curtail materially the scale of its operation or to undertake a transaction on adverse terms.

Valuation techniques used to determine fair values

Level 1: The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. These instruments are included in Level 1.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximize the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to measure the fair value of an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in Level 3.

At June 30, 2019, the carrying values of all financial assets and liabilities reflected in the financial statements approximate to their fair values.

24. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's prime objective when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders, benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain a strong capital base to support the sustained development of its business.

The Company manages its capital structure by monitoring return on net assets and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend paid to shareholders and / or issue new shares.

There was no change to the Company's approach to capital management during the year and the Company is not subject to any major externally imposed capital requirements.

25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT BY CATEGORY

	2019				2018		
	Amortised cost	At fair value through OCI	At fair value through PL	Total	Loans and receivables	At fair value through PL	Total
Financial assets as per statement of financial position	-------- Rupees --------				-------- Rupees --------		
Long term investment	-	19,158,233	-	19,158,233	-	-	-
Security deposits	2,250,000	-	-	2,250,000	1,850,000	-	1,850,000
Short term investments	-	-	4,107,547	4,107,547	-	14,122,956	14,122,956
Due from clients	16,437,215	-	-	16,437,215	19,495,697	-	19,495,697
Advances and other receivables	842,255	-	-	842,255	939,900	-	939,900
Exposure deposit	11,400,000	-	-	11,400,000	7,000,000	1,748	7,001,748
Cash and bank balances	24,042,163	-	-	24,042,163	62,709,429	-	62,709,429
	54,971,633	19,158,233	4,107,547	78,237,413	91,995,026	14,124,704	106,119,730

	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	
Financial liabilities as per statement of financial position	**2019**	2018
	--- Rupees ---	
Trade and other payables	**18,350,044**	65,061,675
Short term finance and Accrued mark-up	**8,867,329**	146,967
	27,217,373	65,208,642

26. REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND A DIRECTOR

Particulars	Chief Executive		Directors	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018
	----------- Rupees -----------			
Managerial remuneration	**720,000**	660,000	**720,000**	660,000
No. of persons	**1**	1	**1**	1

27. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

The total number of employees as at June 30, 2019 were 17 (2018: 17) and their average numbers during the year were 17 (2018: 17).

28. PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING

As at June 30, 2019 following persons held more than 5% of the issued, subscribed and paid-up capital of the Company.

- Mr. Asnan Ul Haq (Chief Executive)
- Mr. Ammar Ul Haq

29. DATE OF AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements were authorised for issue on 13 SEP 2019 by the board of directors of the Company.

30. GENERAL

Corresponding figures have been re-arranged, wherever necessary, for the purposes of comparison; however, no material re-arrangements have been made in these financial statements.

Chief Executive Officer

SHC

Director