SAIMA QAISER SECURITIES (PVT) LTD

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of SAIMA QAISER SECURITIES (PVT) LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of **SAIMA QAISER SECURITIES (PVT) LIMITED**, which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2020, and the statement of profit or loss, the statement of 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, statement of profit or loss and statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the 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, 2020 and of the loss, total comprehensive loss, 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.

Material Uncertainty relating to Going Concern

We draw attention to note 1.2 to the financial statements that described these financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis despite the company has curtailed trading activities substantially, the company incurred a loss of Rs. 125,475 for the year and has accumulated loss of Rs. 4.95 million as at June 30, 2020. These conditions set forth in note 1.2 to the financial statements, indicate the existence of material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as going concern.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report.

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 are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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 auditor's 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 up to the date of our auditor's 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, statement of 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 has duly complied with the requirements of Section 78 of the Securities Act, 2015, and relevant requirements of Securities Brokers (Licensing and Operations) Regulations, 2016 as at June 30, 2020.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Muhammad Amin.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Lahore: 07 OCT 2020

SAIMA QAISER SECURITIES (PVT) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

	Note	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
ASSETS			
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Property and equipment	5	650,798	786,109
Capital work in progress	6	-	3,379,000
Intangible assets	7	5,879,000	2,500,000
Long term investments	8	17,850,071	18,238,300
Long term deposits	9	500,000	500,000
		24,879,869	25,403,409
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade deposits, short term prepayments and current account balance with statutory authorities.	10	255,767	207,881
Cash and bank balances	11	7,539,357	7,599,550
		7,795,124	7,807,431
		32,674,993	33,210,840
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Share capital	12	15,600,000	15,600,000
Revenue reserve			
Accumulated loss		(4,946,816)	(4,821,341)
Capital reserve			
Fair value adjustment reserve	13	17,850,071	18,238,300
		28,503,255	29,016,959
LONG TERM LOAN FROM CHIEF EXECUTIVE	14	4,000,000	4,000,000
		32,503,255	33,016,959
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deferred taxation	15	-	-
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deposits, accrued liabilities and advances	16	105,000	131,646
Trade and other payables	17	66,728	62,235
Provision for taxation		10	-
		171,738	193,881
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	18		
		32,674,993	33,210,840

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

Saima Qaiser

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

DIRECTOR

SAIMA QAISER SECURITIES (PVT) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Note	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
Brokerage and commission	19	670	150
Direct cost	20	(161,054)	(251,203)
		(160,384)	(251,053)
Operating expenses	21	(535,489)	(547,637)
Other income	22	675,180	421,988
		139,691	(125,650)
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS		(20,693)	(376,702)
Finance cost	23	(3,495)	(81)
LOSS BEFORE TAXATION		(24,188)	(376,784)
Taxation	24	(101,287)	(63,300)
LOSS FOR THE YEAR		(125,475)	(440,084)
EARNINGS PER SHARE- BASIC AND DILUTED	25	(1)	(3)

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

Saima Qaiser
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

DIRECTOR

SAIMA QAISER SECURITIES (PVT) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
Loss for the year	(125,475)	(440,084)
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to statement of profit or loss account	-	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to statement of profit or loss account		
(Loss)/ gain on revaluation of Availabe for sale investment	(388,229)	9,545,357
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	(388,229)	9,545,357
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	(513,704)	9,105,273

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

Saima Qaiser
CHIEF EXECUTIVE **DIRECTOR**

SAIMA QAISER SECURITIES (PVT) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Note	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss before taxation		(24,188)	(376,784)
Adjustments of items not involving movements of cash:			
Depreciation	5	135,311	167,961
		135,311	167,961
Operating cash flows before working capital changes		111,123	(208,823)
(Increase) / Decrease in working capital			
(Increase) / decrease in current assets			
Trade deposits and short term prepayments		(47,886)	-
Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities			
Deposits, accrued liabilities and advances		(26,646)	85,808
Trade and other payables		4,493	(5,279)
		(70,039)	80,529
Cash generated from / (used in) operations		41,084	(128,294)
Taxes paid		(101,277)	(101,248)
		(101,277)	(101,248)
Net cash flows From operating activities		(60,193)	(229,542)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		-	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Loan from related party repaid		-	(500,000)
Net cash flows from financing activities		-	(500,000)
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(60,193)	(729,542)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		7,599,550	8,329,092
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	A	7,539,357	7,599,550
A Cash and Cash Equivalents			
Cash and bank balances	11	7,539,357	7,599,550
		7,539,357	7,599,550

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

Saima Qaiser

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

DIRECTOR

SAIMA QAISER SECURITIES (PVT) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Paid up capital	Accumulated loss	Fair value adjustment reserve	Sub Total	Long term loan	Total
	---------(R	u	p	e	e	s)---------
Balance as at June 30, 2018	**15,600,000**	**(4,381,257)**	**8,692,942**	**19,911,685**	**4,000,000**	**23,911,685**
Loss after taxation	-	(440,084)	-	(440,084)	-	(440,084)
						-
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	9,545,357	9,545,357	-	9,545,357
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(440,084)	9,545,357	9,105,274	-	9,105,274
alance as at June 30, 2019	**15,600,000**	**(4,821,341)**	**18,238,300**	**29,016,959**	**4,000,000**	**33,016,959**
Loss after taxation	-	(125,475)	-	(125,475)	-	(125,475)
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	(388,229)	(388,229)	-	(388,229)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(125,475)	(388,229)	(513,704)	-	(513,704)
Balance as at June 30, 2020	**15,600,000**	**(4,946,816)**	**17,850,071**	**28,503,255**	**4,000,000**	**32,503,255**

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

Saima Qaiser

HIEF EXECUTIVE

IRECTOR

SAIMA QAISER SECURITIES (PVT) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

1 COMPANY AND ITS OPERATION

1.1 The company was incorporated as Private Limited Company on 29 March 2013 under the Companies Ordinance, 1984 (repealed). It is principally engaged in busuness of brokerage, underwriting, buying and selling of stocks, shares, modaraba certificates, etc. The registered office of the company is situated at 17-Badar Centre, 86 Railway Road Lahore.

The company is holder of Trading Right Entitlement Certificate (TREC) of Pakistan Stock Exchange.

1.2 During the year, the company has incurred net loss amounting Rs. 125,475 and has accumulated loss of Rs. 4.95 million as at June 30, 2020 . However, as at June 30, 2020, the company has net positive equity and excess of current assets over current liabilities amounting Rs. 32.50 million and Rs. 7.62 million respectively though, the company curtailed it's trading activities. . In addition to the above and continued financial support of the sponsors of the company, if so required, there is no doubt on Company's ability to continue as going concern.

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 Standard for Small and Medium Sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs) 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 for SMEs, 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 as disclosed in the accounting policy notes.

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.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgments and estimates made by management that may have a significant risk of material adjustments to the financial statements in subsequent years are as follows:

- Useful lives, residual values and depreciation method of property and equipment
- Useful lives, residual values and amortization method of intangible assets
- Valuation of investment in ordinary shares of LSE Financial Services Limited
- Provision for doubtful account receivables
- Estimation of provisions
- Estimation of contingent liabilities
- Current income tax expense, provision for current tax and recognition of deferred tax asset

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses (if any).

Depreciation is charged on reducing balance method at the rates mentioned in the relevant notes to the financial statements. Depreciation on additions is charged for the month in which an asset is acquired while no depreciation is charged for the month in which an asset is disposed off. Normal repair and maintenance is charged to revenue as and when incurred, while major renewals and replacements are capitalized. The useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed on a regular basis. The effect of any changes in estimate is accounted for on a prospective basis.

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

3.2 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 reporting 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. The useful lives, residual values and amortization method are reviewed on a regular basis. The effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

3.2.1 Membership card and offices

This is stated at cost less impairment, if any. The carrying amount is reviewed at each reporting date to assess whether it is in excess of its recoverable amount, and where the carrying value exceeds estimated recoverable amount, it is written down to its estimated recoverable amount.

3.2.2 Computer Software

Expenditure incurred to acquire identifiable computer software and having probable economic benefits exceeding the cost beyond one year, is recognized as an intangible asset. Such expenditure includes the purchase cost of software (license fee) and related overhead cost.

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programs are recognized as an expense when incurred.

Costs which enhance or extend the performance of computer software beyond its original specification and useful life is recognized as capital improvement and added to the original cost of the software.

Computer software and license costs are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and any identified impairment loss and amortized through reducing balance method.

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

3.3 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. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

3.3.1 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 nature of investment.

3.3.2 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 reporting date.

3.3.3 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. 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.

3.3.3 Loans and Receivables

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

3.4 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Financial liabilities are initially measured at cost, which is the fair value, of the consideration given and subsequently carried at amortized cost using effective interest rate method.

3.5 OFF-SETTING OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

A financial asset and a financial liability is offset and the net amount is reported in the financial statements if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set-off the transaction and also intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3.6 TRADE DEBTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade and other receivables are recognised and carried at transaction price less an allowance for impairment.
A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. The amount of the provision is recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Bad debts are written-off in the statement of profit or loss on identification.

The allowance for doubtful debts of the Company is based on the ageing analysis and management's continuous evaluation of the recoverability of the outstanding receivables. In assessing the ultimate realisation of these receivables, management considers, among other factors, the creditworthiness and the past collection history of each customer.

3.7 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash balances and call deposits. For the purpose of statement of cash flows; cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, bank balances and running finances.

3.8 BORROWINGS

Loans are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in finance costs.

In case the loan is interest-free or carries interest below the prevalent market rate, it is initially recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. The difference between the discounted present value and actual receipt is recognised as finance income. Subsequently, the interest-free loan is measured at amortized cost, using the effective Interest rate method, this involves unwinding of discount, such that at the repayment date, the carrying value of obligation equals the amount to be repaid. The unwinding of discount is included in finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

3.9 TAXATION

Current

Provision for current taxation is based on taxable income at the applicable rates of taxation after taking into account tax credits, brought forward losses, accelerated depreciation allowances and any minimum limits imposed by the taxation laws.

Deferred

Deferred tax is recognized using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for the financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax asset is recognized for all the deductible temporary differences only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset may be utilized. Deferred tax asset is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all the taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on the tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except in the case of items credited or charged to comprehensive income or equity, in which case it is included in comprehensive income or equity.

3.10 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

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

3.11 PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value using a pre-tax discount rate. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost in the statement of profit or loss.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

As the actual outflows can differ from estimates made for provisions due to changes in laws, regulations, public expectations, technology, prices and conditions, and can take place many years in the future, the carrying amounts of provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to take account of such changes. Any adjustments to the amount of previously recognised provision is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of cost of an asset.

3.12 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

A contingent liability is disclosed when the Company has a possible obligation as a result of past events, whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence, of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company; or the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that arises from past events, but it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

3.13 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS AND TRANSLATION

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated to Pakistan Rupees at the exchanges rate ruling at the date of transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies at reporting date are translated into Pakistan Rupees at exchange rates ruling on that date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account.

3.14 IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

The assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication that the assets are impaired. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised. The Company recognises the reversal immediately in the statement of profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with the revaluation model. Any reversal of an impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation increase.

3.15 REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of any direct expenses and sales tax. Revenue is recognized on the following basis:

- Brokerage, consultancy and advisory fee, commission etc. are recognized as and when such services are provided, and thereby the performance obligations are satisfied.
- Profit on saving accounts, profit on exposure deposits and markup on marginal financing is recognized at effective yield on time proportion basis.
- Gains/(losses) arising on sale of investments are included in the profit and loss account in the period in which they arise.
- Dividend income is recorded when the right to receive the dividend is established.
- Unrealised gains / (losses) arising on revaluation of securities classified as 'fair value through other comprehensive income' are included in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.
- Unrealised gains / (losses) arising on revaluation of securities classified as 'fair value through profit or loss' are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.
- Other revenues are recorded, as and when due, on accrual basis.

3.16 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.

3.17 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 except permitted by the regulatory authorities or reason disclosed in relevant note to the financial statements, if any. Transactions with related parties have been disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

3.18 TRADE DATE ACCOUNTING

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

3.19 CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan has introduced amendments in the Companies Act, 2017 in respect of accounting and reporting standards applicable to company, which have been applied for the first time in these financial statements. The changes in the accounting and reporting standards have impacted the Company's accounting policies relating to revenue recognition, classification and measurement of financial assets. Accordingly, relevant accounting policies have been changed and applied retrospectively in these financial statements to comply with the accounting and reporting standards applicable to the Company. As a result, the company has considered affects due to application of these accounting policies and concluded that there is no material impact resulting from such adoption except the following reclassification of financial assets:

Heads of Accounts	Original Classification	New Classification	Original Amount	New Carrying Amount
			----RUPEES----	
Long term investment	Fair Value through OCI	Available for sale	18,238,300	18,238,300
Long term deposits	Amortised cost	Loans and receivables	500,000	500,000
Cash and bank balances	Amortised cost	Loans and receivables	7,599,550	7,599,550
			26,337,850	26,337,850

4 IMPACT OF COVID-19

The novel coronavirus (COVID-19) emerged and since then, the condition has continued to deteriorate. On January 30, 2020, The International Health Regulations Emergency Committee of the World Health Organisation declared the outbreak "Public Health Emergency of International Concern". Many countries including Pakistan have enacted protection measures against COVID-19, with a significant impact on economic activities in these countries. The evolution of COVID-19 as well as its impact on the global and the local economy is hard to predict at this stage. As of the release date of these financial statements, there has been no specifically material quantifiable impact of COVID-19 on the Company's financial condition or results of operations. Further, the management evaluates going concern assumption used for the preparation of financial statements. However, as per the management assessment, there is no significant impact on the above.

5 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Particulars	Cost			Depreciation				WDV
	As at June 30, 2019	Additions/ (deletions)	As at June 30, 2020	Rate %	As at June 30, 2019	Charge for the year	As at June 30, 2020	As at June 30, 2020
	Rupees				Rupees			
OWNED								
Furniture and fittings	600,000	-	600,000	15	333,777	39,933	373,710	226,290
Office equipment	550,000	-	550,000	15	311,136	35,830	346,966	203,034
Computers	690,000	-	690,000	30	574,032	34,790	608,822	81,178
Electric equipment	386,550	-	386,550	15	221,496	24,758	246,254	140,296
	2,226,550	-	2,226,550		1,440,441	135,311	1,575,752	650,798

Particulars	Cost			Depreciation				WDV
	As at June 30, 2018	Additions/ (deletions)	As at June 30, 2019	Rate %	As at June 30, 2018	Charge for the year	As at June 30, 2019	As at June 30, 2019
	Rupees				Rupees			
OWNED								
Furniture and fittings	600,000	-	600,000	15	286,796	46,981	333,777	266,223
Office equipment	550,000	-	550,000	15	268,984	42,152	311,136	238,864
Computers	690,000	-	690,000	30	524,331	49,701	574,032	115,968
Electric Equipment	386,550	-	386,550	15	192,369	29,127	221,496	165,054
	2,226,550	-	2,226,550		1,272,480	167,961	1,440,441	786,109

6 CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS

	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
Advance for purchase of room LSE Financial services Limited	-	3,379,000
	-	3,379,000

	Note	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
7 INTANGIBLE ASSETS			
Trading right entitlement certificate	7.1	2,500,000	2,500,000
Right of room	7.2	3,379,000	-
Software	7.3	-	-
		5,879,000	2,500,000

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 This includes rights of room against room # 213 amounting Rs.3,379,000. The company is in the process of finalization of lease deed against the said room with LSE Financial Services Limited. However, during the year, the control and related rights have been transferred to the company.

7.3 This represents fully ammortized software.

	Note	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
8 LONG TERM INVESTMENTS			
Unquoted - Shares of LSE Financial Services Limited:			
Available for sale investment			
Carrying value as at July 01,		8,692,942	8,692,942
Fair value adjustment		9,157,129	9,545,358
	8.1	17,850,071	18,238,300

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 had 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 843,975 shares of LSE Financial Services Limited with the Pakistan Stock Exchange to fulfill the Base Minimum Capital requirement.

The Company, as per its policy, carried out the valuation of the aforementioned investments. In this connection, the valuation technique used by the Company was Discounted Cash Flow of Earnings method. Assumptions and inputs used in the valuation are post-tax earnings, historic growth rate of earning, rate of return on equity, risk premium. Principal assumptions used in the valuation of above unquoted investments are based on current market/industry conditions in respect of discount rate and growth rate. Business net cash flow forecast over an indefinite (infinity) has been assumed after projection period of 5 years.

	Note	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
9 LONG TERM DEPOSITS			
Deposits with:			
National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited		400,000	400,000
Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited		100,000	100,000
		500,000	500,000
10 TRADE DEPOSITS, SHORT TERM PREPAYMENTS AND CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE WITH STATUTORY AUTHORITIES			
Deposits with:			
National Clearing Company of Pakistan Ltd.		132,615	132,615
Sales tax receivable		47,886	-
Tax deducted at source		75,266	75,266
		255,767	207,881
11 CASH AND BANK BALANCES			
These were held as under:			
In hand		237,328	558,841
Cash at bank			
In current accounts;			
Pertaining to brokerage house		7,230,822	7,030,939
Pertaining to clients		71,207	9,770
		7,302,029	7,040,709
		7,539,357	7,599,550
12 SHARE CAPITAL			
Authorized			
300,000 (2019: 300,000) ordinary shares of Rs.100 each		30,000,000	30,000,000
Issued, subscribed and paid up			
156,000 (2019: 156,000) ordinary shares of Rs.100 each fully paid in cash		15,600,000	15,600,000

12.1 Pattern of Shareholding:

Categories of shareholders	% age of shares held		Number of shares held	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Individuals				
Ms. Saima Qaiser	98.72%	98.72%	154,000	154,000
Mr. Afzal Hussain	0.64%	0.64%	1,000	1,000
Mr. Muhammad Ehsan Ullah	0.64%	0.64%	1,000	1,000
	100%	100%	156,000	156,000

13 CAPITAL RESERVE

This represents accumulated gain on available for sale investment and it will be reclassified to statement of profit or loss upon disposal of related investment.

14 LONG TERM LOAN FROM CHIEF EXECUTIVE

	Note	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
From related parties:			
Ms. Saima Qaiser-Chief Executive	14.1	4,000,000	4,000,000

14.1 This represents interest free and un-secured loan obtained from the Chief Executive of the company. The loan is subordinated to all other debts of the company. The loan is repayable after two years which would be subject to enough cash flows of the company. However; repayment may be deferred as mutually agreed between the parties.

15 DEFERRED TAXATION

	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
Deferred credits/(debits) arising due to:		
Accelerated tax depreciation	(4,169)	(6)
Brought forward losses	(618,091)	(338,392)
	(622,260)	(338,398)
Balance as at July 01,	-	-
Add: charge for the year	-	-
	-	-

At year end net deductible temporary differences amounting Rs. 2,145,725 (2019: Rs.1,322,062) which results in a net deferred tax asset of Rs. 622,260 (2019: Rs. 383,398). 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, 2021.

15.1 Business losses would expire as follows:

Accounting year to which business loss relates	Amount of business losses	Accounting year in which business loss will expire
	Rupees	
2017	1,042,028	2023
2019	630,811	2024

15.2 Depreciation losses with no limit to expire are as follows:

Accounting year to which depreciation loss relates	Amount of depreciation	Accounting year in which depreciation loss will expire
	Rupees	
2017	279,875	No expiry limit
2019	178,601	No expiry limit
2020	33	No expiry limit

	Note	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
16 DEPOSITS, ACCRUED LIABILITIES AND ADVANCES			
Accrued expenses		105,000	131,646
17 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES			
Creditors for sale of shares on behalf of clients		66,728	62,235
		66,728	62,235

17.1 The total value of securities pertaining to clients is amounting Rs. 1,272,391 (2019:Rs. 1,272,391) held in sub-accounts of the company. No clients' security is pledged by the company to the financial institutions.

Creditors for sale of shares on behalf of clients include the following amount due to related parties:

Name of related party	Basis of relationship	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
Mrs. Saima Qaiser	Chief Executive	21,047	12,796

18 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

Contingencies and commitments as at the reporting date were Rs. nil (2019: Rs. nil).

	Note	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
19 BROKERAGE AND COMMISSION			
Retail Customers		777	179
Less: Sales Tax		(107)	(29)
		670	150
20 DIRECT COST			
National Clearing Company trade fee		68,926	112,342
Central Depository Company charges		47,068	64,890
Pakistan Stock Exchange expenses		45,060	73,971
		161,054	251,203
21 OPERATING EXPENSES			
Staff salaries and benefits		144,000	30,000
Postage and courier		-	280
Communication expenses		128,000	143,400
Auditor's remuneration	21.1	105,000	70,000
Fee and subscription		15,000	1,600
Depreciation	5	135,311	167,961
Others		8,178	134,396
		535,489	547,637

21.1 Auditor's remuneration

The audit fee included in the financial statements is as follows:

Amin, Mudassar & Co. Chartered Accountants	Note	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
Statutory audit		105,000	70,000
		105,000	70,000

		2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
22 OTHER INCOME			
Income from financial assets			
Dividend income		675,180	421,988
		675,180	421,988
23 FINANCE COST			
Bank charges		3,495	81

	Note	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
24 TAXATION			
Income tax:			
-Current		101,287	63,300
-Prior year		-	-
-Deferred		-	-
		101,287	63,300

24.1 Income tax assessment of the Company have been finalized up to tax year 2019 on the basis of returns filed as the company did not receive any notice in this respect.

24.2 No numeric tax rate reconciliation was presented in the financial statements for the current and prior year as the company was either liable to pay tax under final tax regime or minimum tax u/s 113 of Income Tax Ordinance 2001.

25 EARNINGS PER SHARE- BASIC AND DILUTED

	2020	2019
Loss for the year-Rupees	(125,475)	(440,084)
Weighted Average Number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year-Numbers	156,000	156,000
Earnings per share-Rupees	(0.80)	(2.82)

26 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

	2020	2019
	(Number)	
Total number of employees at the end of year	2	2
Average number of employees during the year	2	2

	Note	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
27 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY			
Financial assets and financial liabilities			
Financial assets			
Financial instruments- available for sale			
Long term investment		17,850,071	18,238,300
Investment at fair value through profit and loss		-	-

	Note	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
Loans and receivables			
Long term deposits		500,000	500,000
Trade deposits and other receivables		132,615	132,615
Cash and bank balances		7,539,357	7,599,550
		8,171,972	8,232,165

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Deposits, accrued liabilities and advances	105,000	131,646
Trade and other payables	66,728	62,235
Provision for taxation	10	-
	171,738	193,881

28 LIQUID CAPITAL BALANCE

The liquid capital balance has been prepared on the basis of Securities Brokers (Licensing and Operations) Regulations, 2016 (The Regulations) issued by Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan.

1. Assets

1.1	Property & Equipment	650,798	100.00%	-
1.2	Intangible Assets	5,879,000	100.00%	-
1.3	Investment in Govt. Securities	-	-	-
1.4	**Investment in Debt. Securities**			
	If listed than:			
	i. 5% of the balance sheet value in the case of tenure upto 1 year.	-	5.00%	-
	ii. 7.5% of the balance sheet value, in the case of tenure from 1-3 years.	-	7.50%	-
	iii. 10% of the balance sheet value, in the case of tenure of more than 3 years.	-	10.00%	-
	If unlisted than:			
	i. 10% of the balance sheet value in the case of tenure upto 1 year.	-	10.00%	-
	ii. 12.5% of the balance sheet value, in the case of tenure from 1-3 years.	-	12.50%	-
	iii. 15% of the balance sheet value, in the case of tenure of more than 3 years.	-	15.00%	-
1.5	**Investment in Equity Securities**			
	i. If listed 15% or VaR of each securities on the cutoff date as computed by the Securities Exchange for respective securities whichever is higher.	-	-	-
	ii. If unlisted, 100% of carrying value.	17,850,071	100.00%	-
	iii. Subscription money against Investment in IPO/offer for Sale: Amount paid as subscription money provided that shares have not been alloted or are not included in the investments of securities broker.are not included in the investments of securities broker	-	-	-
	iv. 100% Haircut shall be applied to Value of Investment in any asset including shares of listed securities that are in Block, Freeze or Pleadge status as on reporting date. (July 19, 2017). Provided that 100% haircut shall not be applied in case of investment in those securities which are Pledged in favor of Stock Exchange / Clearing House against Margin Financing requirements or pledged in favor of Banks against Short Term financing arrangements. In such cases, the haircut as provided in schedule III of the Regulations in respect of investment in securities shall be applicable (August 25, 2017)	-	-	-
1.6	Investment in subsidiaries	-	100.00%	-
1.7	**Investment in associated companies/undertaking**			
	i. If listed 20% or VaR of each securities as computed by the Securites Exchange for respective securities whichever is higher.	-	-	-
	ii. If unlisted, 100% of net value.	-	100.00%	-
1.8	Statutory or regulatory deposits/basic deposits with the exchanges, clearing house or central depository or any other entity.	500,000	100.00%	-
1.9	Margin deposits with exchange and clearing house.	132,615	-	132,615
1.10	Deposit with authorized intermediary against borrowed securities under SLB.	-	-	-
1.11	Other deposits and prepayments	123,152	100.00%	-
1.12	Accrued interest, profit or mark-up on amounts placed with financial institutions or debt securities etc.(Nil)	-	-	-
	100% in respect of markup accrued on loans to directors, subsidiaries and other related parties	-	100.00%	-
1.13	Dividends receivables.	-	-	-
1.14	Amounts receivable against Repo financing. Amount paid as purchaser under the REPO agreement. (*Securities purchased under repo arrangement shall not be included in the investments.)*	-	-	-
1.15	i. Short Term Loan To Employees: Loans are Secured and Due for repayment within 12 months	-		
	Receivables other than trade receivables	-	100.00%	-
1.16	**Receivables from clearing house or securities exchange(s)**	-		-
	i. 100% value of claims other than those on account of entitlements against trading of securities in all markets including MtM gains.	-	-	-
	ii) Receivable on entitlements against trading of securities in all markets including MTM gains.	-		
	Receivables from customers			
	i. In case receivables are against margin financing, the aggregate if (i) value of securities held in the blocked account after applying VAR based Haircut, (ii) cash deposited as collateral by the financee (iii) market value of any securities deposited as collateral after applying VaR based haircut. ***i. Lower of net balance sheet value or value determined through adjustments.***	-	-	-

3. **Ranking Liabilities Relating to :**

3.1	**Concentration in Margin Financing**			
	The amount calculated client-to- client basis by which any amount receivable from any of the financees exceed 10% of the aggregate of amounts receivable from total financees.	-	-	-
3.2	**Concentration in securites lending and borrowing**			
	The amount by which the aggregate of: (i) Amount deposited by the borrower with NCCPL (Ii) Cash margins paid and (iii) The market value of securities pledged as margins exceed the 110% of the market value of shares borrowed	-	-	-
3.3	**Net underwriting Commitments**			
	<u>**(a) in the case of right issuse :**</u> if the market value of securites is less than or equal to the subscription price; the aggregate of: (i) the 50% of Haircut multiplied by the underwriting commitments and (ii) the value by which the underwriting commitments exceeds the market price of the securities. In the case of rights issuse where the market price of securities is greater than the subscription price, 5% of the Haircut multiplied by the net underwriting	-	-	-
	<u>**(b) in any other case :**</u> 12.5% of the net underwriting commitments	-	-	-
3.4	**Negative equity of subsidiary**			
	The amount by which the total assets of the subsidiary (excluding any amount due from the subsidiary) exceed the total liabilities of the subsidiary	-	-	-
3.5	**Foreign exchange agreements and foreign currency positions**			
	5% of the net position in foreign currency.Net position in foreign currency means the difference of total assets denominated in foreign cuurency less total liabilities denominated in foreign currency	-	-	-
3.6	Amount Payable under REPO	-	-	-
3.7	**Repo adjustment**			
	In the case of financier/purchaser the total amount receivable under Repo less the 110% of the market value of underlying securites. **In the case of financee/seller** the market value of underlying securities after applying haircut less the total amount received ,less value of any securites deposited as collateral by the purchaser after applying haircut less any cash deposited by the purchaser.	-	-	-
3.8	**Concentrated proprietary positions**			
	If the market value of any security is between 25% and 51% of the total proprietary positions then 5% of the value of such security .If the market of a security exceeds 51% of the proprietary position,then 10% of the value of such security	-	-	-
3.9	**Opening Positions in futures and options**			
	i. In case of customer positions, the total margin requiremnets in respect of open postions less the amount of cash deposited by the customer and the value of securites held as collateral/ pledged with securities exchange after applyiong VaR haircuts	-	-	-
	ii. In case of proprietary positions , the total margin requirements in respect of open positions to the extent not already met	-	-	-
3.10	**Short sell positions**			
	i. Incase of customer positions, the market value of shares sold short in ready market on behalf of customers after increasing the same with the VaR based haircuts less the cash deposited by the customer as collateral and the value of securities held as collateral after applying VAR based Haircuts	-	-	-
	ii. Incase of proprietory positions, the market value of shares sold short in ready market and not yet settled increased by the amount of VAR based haircut less the value of securities pledged as collateral after applying haircuts.	-	-	-
3.11	**Total Ranking Liabilites**	-	-	-
		32,503,255		7,500,234
	Liquid Capital Balance			7,500,234

29 NET CAPITAL BALANCE

The net capital balance has been prepared on the basis of Securities Exchange Commission (SEC) Rules, 1971, the Securities Brokers (Licensing and Operations) Regulation, 2016 (The Regulations) and guidelines issued by Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan.

	Rupees	Rupees
CURRENT ASSETS		
Margin Deposit with Clearing Houses		
National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited	132,615	132,615
Cash in hand and bank balances		
Bank balances		
Pertaining to Brokerage House	7,230,822	
Pertaining to Clients	71,207	
	7,302,029	
Cash in hand	237,328	7,539,357
Trade Receivables		
Receivable from National Clearing Company of Pakistan	-	
Receivables from clients	-	
Less: Outstanding for more than 14 days	-	
	-	-
Investment in Listed Securities		
Securities appearing and owned by Brokerage House	-	
Less: 15% discount	-	-
Securities purchased for clients		
Receivable from clients after expiry of 14 days	-	-
		7,671,972
LESS: CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade and other payables		
Overdue payables	66,728	
Less: Overdue more than 30 days	58,468	
	8,260	
Other Liabilities		
Trade payables overdue more than 30 days	58,468	
Accrued expenses	105,000	
Provision for taxation	10	
	163,478	171,738
NET CAPITAL BALANCE		7,500,234

30 CORRESPONDING FIGURES

Corresponding figures have been rearranged/reclassified wherever needed for the purpose of better presentation. However, there were no material rearrangement to report.

31 GENERAL

Figures have been rounded off to the nearest of rupee.

32 DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE

These financial statements were authorized for issue on 07 OCT 2020 by the Board of Directors of the Company.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

DIRECTOR