















Annual Report | 2015



Mission Statement

To be the leading financial institution in the country that provides lease finance facilities to the SME sector on a sustainable basis.

To have a client focused strategy and develop the approach and expertise in SME's that will set an example and lead the way for the financial industry to serve the SME's on a commercial basis.

Vision Statement

In partnership with the people, empowering small and medium enterprises, strengthening the economy, towards a prosperous Pakistan.

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Proxy Form

Branch Network

KARACHI

Main Branch:

Office # 304, 3rd Floor, Business Arcade, Shahra-e-Faisal, Karachi. Phone No. 92-21-34322128-9 Fax: 92-21-34322082

HYDERABAD

M-06, Mezzanine Floor, Rabi Shopping Centre, Cantonment Area, Saddar. Phone: 022-9200747, Fax: 022-9201060

LAHORE

Office No. 03, 2nd Floor, Sky Centre, Karim Block, Allama Iqbal Town Road. Phone: 042-35295423-24 Fax: 042-35295425

ISLAMABAD

Office No. 15, 2nd Floor, Rehmat Centre, I-8 Markaz. Phone: 051-9257524, Fax: 051-9257520

SIALKOT

Chowk Shahah Pura, City Bazar, Street No. 3, Shop No. 195, Opposite Sahab Marriage Hall, Sialkot. Phone: 052-3572136

PESHAWAR

34, Ground Floor, State Life Building, The Mall, Peshawar Cantt. Phone: 091-9211683, Fax: 091-9211683

Corporate Information

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Ms. Mehnaz Saleem - Chairperson
Mr. Ihsan ul Haq Khan
Mr. Ali A. Rahim
Mir Javed Hashmat - CEO
Mian Tahir Bashir
Mr. Ateeq Ur Rehman
Mr. Dilshad Ali Ahmed

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Mir Javed Hashmat

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Mr. Ateeq Ur Rehman Chairman
Mr. Ali A. Rahim Member
Mian Tahir Bashir Member
Mr. Naeem-ul-Hasan Committee Secretary

HUMAN RESOURCE COMMITTEE

Mr. Ali A. Rahim Chairman Mr. Dilshad Ali Ahmed Member Mir Javed Hashmat Member

Corporate Information

COMPANY SECRETARY & CFO

Mr. Osama Iqbal

EXTERNAL AUDITORS

KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co. Chartered Accountants

INTERNAL AUDITOR

Mr. Naeem-ul-Hasan

TAX CONSULTANT

Earnst & Young Ford Rhodes Sidat Hyder Chartered Accountants

LEGAL ADVISOR

Mohsin Tayebaly & Company, Advocate & Legal Consultant

CREDIT RATING

Long-term: BB - Short-term: B

REGISTERED OFFICE

56-F, Nazim-ul-Din Road, F-6/1, Blue Area, Islamabad.

MAIN OFFICE

Office # 304, 3rd Floor, Business Arcade, Shahra-e-Faisal, Karachi.
Tel: (+92-21) 34322128-129-137
Fax: (+92-21) 34322082
E-mail: info@smelease.com

REGISTRAR AND SHARE TRANSFER OFFICE Corptec Associates (Pvt.) Limited

503-E, Johar Town, Lahore.

BANKS AND LENDING INSTITUTIONS

Allied Bank Limited MCB Bank Limited SME Bank Limited Meezan Bank Limited \leftarrow



Notice of the 14th Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Fourteenth Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of SME Leasing Limited (the Company) will be held at the Hotel Crown Plaza, Islamabad on Tuesday April 26, 2016 at 11:00 am to transact the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS

- 1. To confirm the minutes of the 13th Annual General Meeting of the Company held on April 24, 2015.
- 2. To receive, consider and adopt the audited Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2015 together with the Directors' and Auditors' Reports thereon.
- 3. To appoint auditors for the year ending December 31, 2016 and fix their remuneration. The Board of Directors has recommended appointment of M/s. Grant Thornton Anjum Rahman, Chartered Accountants as auditors of the Company for the year ending December 31, 2016.
- 4. To transact any other business with the permission of the Chair.

By Order of the Board

Osama Iqbal
Company Secretary

Karachi: April 05, 2016

Notes:

- 1. The Register of the members of the Company will remain closed from April 19, 2016 to April 26, 2016 (both days inclusive).
- A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is entitled to appoint another member as proxy to attend, speak and vote in the meeting. Proxies in order to be effective must be received by the company at the main office situated at Office # 304, 3rd Floor, Business Arcade, Shahrah-e-Faisal, Karachi not less than 48 hours before the time of holding the meeting.
- 3. An instrument appointing proxy and the Power of Attorney or other authority (if any) under which it is signed, or a notarially certified copy of such power of attorney, in order to be valid must be deposited at the main office of the company not less than 48 hours before the time of the meeting.
- 4. CDC account holders will further have to follow the under mentioned guidelines as laid down by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan

For attending the meeting.

- o In case of individuals, the account holder or sub account holder shall authenticate his/her identity by showing his/her original Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC) or original passport at the time of attending the meeting. The shareholders registered on CDS are also requested to bring their participants I.D. numbers and account numbers in CDS.
- In case of a corporate entity, the Board of Directors' resolution /power of attorney with specimen signature of the nominee shall be produced (unless it has been provided earlier) at the time of meeting.



For appointing proxies.

- o In case of individuals, the account holder or sub account holder and /or the person whose securities are in group account and their registration details are uploaded as per the regulations, shall submit the proxy form as per the above requirements.
- The proxy shall be witnessed by two persons whose names, address and CNIC numbers shall be mentioned on the form.
- Attested copies of CNIC or the passport of the beneficial owners and the proxy shall be furnished with the proxy form.
- The proxy shall produce his/her original CNIC or original passport at the time of the meeting.
- o In case of corporate entity, the Board of Directors resolution /power of attorney with specimen signature of the nominee shall be produced (unless it has been provided earlier) along with the proxy form for the meeting.
- 5. Shareholders are requested to notify the change of their address, if any, at our main office at Office # 304, 3rd Floor, Business Arcade, Shahrah-e-Faisal, Karachi.



Directors' Report

The Board of Directors of SME Leasing Limited is pleased to present before you the annual audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Operational Review

We are pleased to inform you that your company started working aggressively on the recovery of long outstanding non-performing loans (NPLs). The company has succeeded to reverse its provisioning amounting to Rs. 9.8 million before charge from its recoveries. The company has managed its cash flows through recoveries and out of total cash generation of Rs. 123.20 million, recoveries from NPL has contributed Rs. 23.20 million this year.

During the period under review, the company mainly focused on the recoveries of the non-performing loans and utilization of the resources in generating new business in order to remain as a going concern. The company despite financial pressures due to shrinkage of performing portfolio managed to control its losses to minimum. However due to financial health we have not been able to arrange new lines from the market except for relying on the internal cash generation from recoveries and availing the running finance facility provided by the parent bank and therefore could not add substantial fresh business to our portfolio.

In view of the above the Company's current gross revenue has decreased to Rs. 27.89 million as compared to Rs. 46.22 million in 2014. The amendments made by the regulators near to year end regarding provisioning criteria also impacted increased suspension of income in the current year. The operating expenses remained constant as compared to the last year due to controlled monitoring. During the year Rs. 23.2 million has been recovered from NPLs resulting in net reversal of provisions of Rs. 5.97 million. The highlights of statement of income of the company for current year are as follows;

	Rupees	Rupees
Gross revenue	27,889,120	46,219,696
Operating Expenses	(54,970,175)	(54,480,558)
Profit/(Loss) before provisions	(27,081,055)	(8,260,862)
Reversal of provisions /(Provisions)	5,974,922	(2,322,449)
Profit/(Loss) before taxation	(21,106,603)	(10,583,311)
Taxation:	3,794,318	(462,197)
(Loss) after taxation	(17,311,745)	(11,045,508)
Earnings/(loss) per share - basic and diluted	(0.54)	(0.35)

Economic review

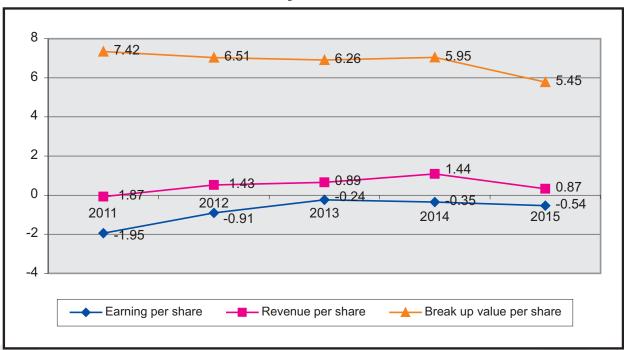
During the year, a sharp drop in the global oil prices has been experienced which has been instrumental in creating a positive economic outlook. The country's external factors have benefited the most from the oil prices decline. The CPI inflation rate has fallen below 3 percent during the period and State Bank of Pakistan has reduced its discount rate to 6.5 percent increasing the demand for credit. These factors have impacted the economy of Pakistan positively.

Leasing companies which, for several years had contributed to the economy of Pakistan and remained a vital part of financial sector in the form of NBFI, have been facing financial stress in the form of liquidity, unwillingness from commercial banks to lend credit at flexible terms and escalating cost of doing business. Majority of small leasing companies have either opted for mergers with strong financial institutions or are closing their business through voluntary liquidation. Currently, few leasing companies are operating in Pakistan and are struggling for their survival with limited resources.

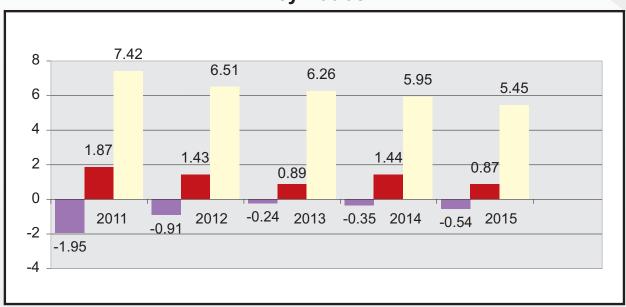


Commercial banks are still reluctant in taking exposure on the NBFI sector; NBFI and Modaraba Association of Pakistan is in constant negotiations with the regulatory authorities for working out solutions to overcome this challenging phase and to improve liquidity position of the sector.

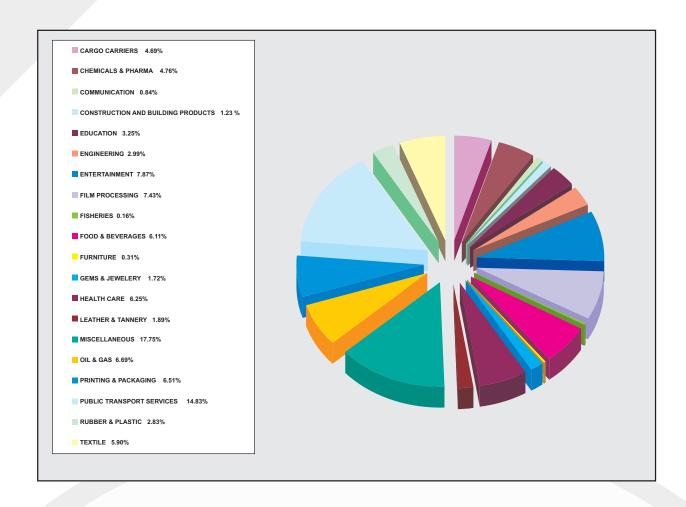
Key Ratios

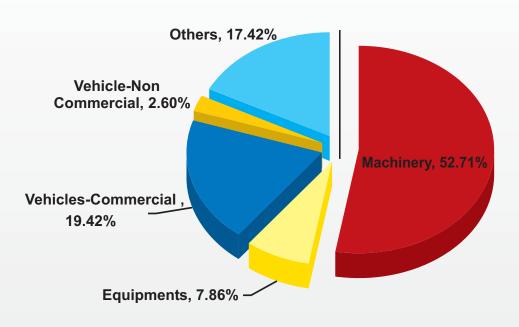


Key Ratios











Subsequent Development

Subsequently to year end, all the stock exchanges of Pakistan, namely Lahore Stock Exchange, Islamabad Stock Exchange and Karachi Stock Exchange have integrated to form Pakistan Stock Exchange. All the stocks listed on former exchanges are listed on new exchange in the same category as previous with effective from January 11, 2016.

Dividend

Due to the company having incurred a loss the Board has not recommended any dividend for the year under review.

Minimum equity requirements

As per the recommendations of the Reform Committee of Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP), the commission has recently made some changes in the regulations of NBFIs. The minimum capital requirement of the non-deposit taking leasing company has been reduced to Rs. 50 million and for deposit taking Leasing Company to Rs. 500 million. It is expected that these reforms will play a positive role in resource mobilization from the capital markets.

Future Prospects

The stable economic outlook of the society is a vital part for any business to grow. Business requires adequate profit margins to get the room enough to maintain their liquidity and honor their repayment commitments. In present, the ability of business to service their liabilities has been impaired due to diminishing profits resulting from increased costs, direct and indirect taxes.

Leasing companies currently facing the high borrowing costs, the spread being demanded by the commercial banks on their debt financing is always kept on a higher side. Moreover, lending banks also look for collateral securities before undertaking any credit commitment to the leasing sector which makes it tougher for the companies to access funding.

To make the situation more tough for the leasing companies, commercial banks have become more active in offering Islamic mode of leasing (Ijarah) as wells as leasing facilities to its customers at much lower rates due to their lower costs making it hard for leasing companies to match those rates thus losing competition in the market.

In the absence of funding for its disbursements from commercial banks other than the parent bank the company is also utilizing internal cash generation through recovery measures. Whilst this would be sufficient for rapid result in near future, it is a step towards revival; and the managementis optimistic about bringing improvement in the coming year. Prudential regulations of State Bank of Pakistan have restricted the single exposure to a related party. Therefore management is working on various funding options in consultation with the main sponsor, SME Bank Limited, to build new healthy assets in the coming year.

Human Resources

The management fully understands the need and role of skilled human resources in achieving improved business results. Training and development of human resources through in-house orientations and external training programs is being implemented for capacity building of the human resource.

Board of Directors

Elections of the Board of Directors were held in July 2015 after the expiration of the term of three years of the appointment of directors.

Ms. Mehnaz Saleem assumed the charge of Chairperson of the Board of Directors of the Company on August 31, 2015.

Mr. Masrur Zulfiqar, VP Head Marketing, who was given additional charge of Chief Executive Officer, handed over the office to Mir Javed Hashmat on his joining as CEO in March 2015.

The Board wishes to place on record its appreciation for the valuable contributions made by the outgoing/retiring Directors and welcomes the new Directors and expect them to play a positive role in bringing the company out of financial crises.



During the year, four meetings of the Board of Directors and Board Audit Committee were held. Detail of the attendance by each member of the Board and Audit Committee are as follows:

Board of Directors Meetings

Director	Meetings attended	Director	Meetings attended
Mr. Ihsan-ul-Haq Khan	4	Mian Tahir Bashir	4
Mr. Dilshad Ali Ahmad	2	Mr. Masrur Zulfigar*	1
Mr. Ali A Rahim	4	Mr. Ateeq Ur Rehman	4
Mr. Junaid Mohmand	2	Ms. Mehnaz Saleem	4
Mir Javed Hashmat	3		

^{*}Mr. Masrur Zulfiqar handed over the charge to Mir Javed Hahsmat.

Audit Committee Meetings

etings attended
4

Leave of absence was granted to Directors who could not attend the Meetings.

Corporate Governance - Public Sector Companies

The Board of Directors is committed to uphold the highest standards of Corporate Governance. The Company has also implemented the provisions of the Code of Corporate Governance for Public Sector Companies and a review report on compliance with best practices of the Code of Corporate Governance by the statutory auditors is annexed with the report.

Business Ethics

The Code of conduct of the company sets out a framework for all the employees of the company to perform in the environment of integrity and honesty with complete dedication ensuring highest standards of ethical business conduct and compliance with the applicable laws.

Directors Declaration:

The Board of the company is fully cognizant of its responsibility as recognized by the Code of Corporate Governance, detailed in listing regulation and Public Sector Companies (Corporate Governance) Rules, 2013 issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan. Following are the comments on acknowledgement of SMEL's commitment towards high standards of corporate governance and continuous improvements:

- i) Compliance has been made with the relevant principles of corporate governance, and the rules that have not been complied with, have been identified along with the period in which such non-compliance is made, and reasons for such non-compliance.
- ii) The financial statements prepared by the management of SME Leasing Limited present fairly its statement of affairs, the results of its operations, cash flows, statement of comprehensive income and changes in its equity;
- iii) Proper books of accounts of the company have been maintained;
- iv) Appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied in preparation of financial statements and accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent judgment;
- v) International Accounting Standards as applicable in Pakistan have been followed in preparation of financial statements:
- vi) The system of internal control is sound in design and has been effectively implemented and monitored;



- vi) The non-executive members of the Board do not have fixed remuneration and are being paid a fixed fee for each meeting attended. The said fees are decided upon by the entire Board of directors collectively;
- vii) There are no significant doubts upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in view of the mitigating factors as stated in note number 1.2 of the financial statements;
- viii) There has been no material departure from the best practices of Corporate Governance as detailed in the listing regulations and Public Sector Code of Corporate Governance;
- ix) Key operating and financial data for last six years in summarized form is included in the Annual report.
- x) The value of investments of recognized provident fund as at December 31, 2015, was Rs. 3.99 million (un-audited) and as at December 31, 2014, was Rs. 4.44 million (Audited).
- xi) No trading in shares of the Company was carried out by the Directors, Chief Executive, Chief Financial Officer/Company Secretary and their spouses and minor children during the year.

Credit Rating

Based on the results for the year ended December 31, 2014, the rating agency, JCR-VIS, has given the long term entity rating to BB - (Double B negative) with negative outlook and short term of B with stable outlook.

Parent Company

SME Bank Limited and its nominees hold 73.14% of the shareholding in the company.

Auditors

The present auditors M/s KPMG Taseer Hadi & Company, Chartered Accountants, retire this year. On the proposal of the Board Audit Committee, the Board recommends the appointment of M/s. Grant Thornton Anjum Rahman, Chartered Accountants, as statutory auditors of the company for the year 2016.

Pattern of Shareholding

The pattern of shareholding of the Company as on December 31, 2015, is annexed with this report.

Acknowledgement

We take this opportunity to place on record our appreciation to the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan, Pakistan Stock Exchange, other regulatory authorities and lending financial institutions for their continued support and professional guidance, and the shareholders for the trust and confidence reposed in us.

We also would like to place on record, our thanks and appreciation to the staff for their commitment and dedication which has contributed towards strengthening of the organization.

On behalf of Board of Directors

Ms. Mehnaz Saleem Chairperson

Dated: March 02, 2016



Financial Highlights

(Rupees in 000)

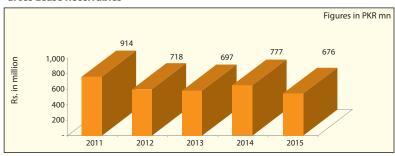
Balance Sheet	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Paid-up Capital	320,000	320,000	320,000	320,000	320,000	320,000
Total Equity	174,447	190,474	200,334	207,886	237,473	303,664
Gross Lease Receivable	676,450	777,084	697,016	718,133	914,494	1,065,118
Net Investment in Lease	443,243	519,173	459,877	481,606	662,865	843,012
Long-Term Liabilities	58,533	72,553	62,452	64,013	98,820	297,074
Current Liabilities	335,336	395,357	279,299	315,155	453,190	388,898
Current Assets	448,291	427,864	421,028	472,700	582,321	519,151
Total Assets	568,316	658,384	542,085	587,054	789,483	989,636
					(Ru	pees in 000)
Income Statement	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Lease Income	27,700	46,063	26,204	44,906	53,376	84,512
Total Revenue	27,889	46,220	28,392	45,827	59,718	85,591
Financial Charges	17,665	16,535	7,362	20,764	30,769	46,824
Administrative Expenses	37,305	37,945	29,416	40,555	47,249	44,709
Provisions	(5,975)	2,322	(954)	13,366	43,642	41,447
Total Expenses	48,995	56,803	35,825	74,685	126,661	132,979
(Loss) Before Taxation	(21,106)	(10,583)	(7,433)	(28,859)	(61,943)	(47,388)
(Loss) After Taxation	(17,312)	(11,046)	(7,717)	(29,088)	(62,540)	(49,786)
Financial Indicators	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Breakup Value (Rs per share)	5.45	5.95	6.26	6.51	7.42	9.49
Current Ratio (X)	1.34	1.08	1.51	1.50	1.28	1.13
Loss Per Share (Rs.)	(0.54)	(0.35)	(0.24)	(0.91)	(1.95)	(1.56)
Financial Charges to Total Exps (%)	36.06	29.11	20.55	27.80	25.29	35.21
Financial Charges to Total Revenue (%)	63.34	35.78	25.93	45.31	51.52	54.71
Income Expense Ratio (Times)	0.57	0.81	0.73	0.60	0.49	0.64
Net Profit Margin (%)	(62.07)	(23.90)	(27.18)	(63.47)	(104.71)	-58.17
Return on Average Equity (%)	(9.06)	(5.55)	(3.78)	(13.05)	(23.11)	(15.20)
Return to Shareholders (%)	(9.00)	(3.33)	(3.70)	(13.03)	(23.11)	(13.20)
Revenue Per Share (Rs.)	0.87	1.44	0.89	1.43	1.87	2.67

^{*} bonus issue

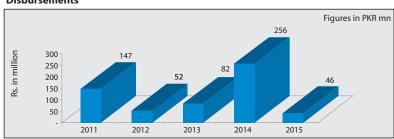


Financial Highlights and Charts

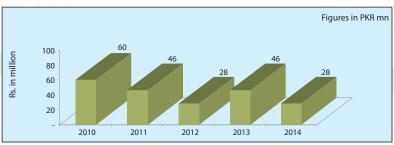
Gross Lease Receivables



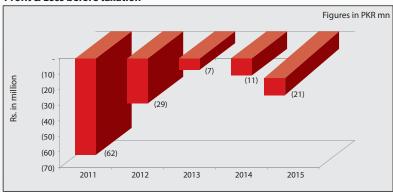
Disbursements



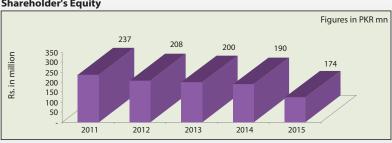
Total Revenue



Profit & Loss before taxation



Shareholder's Equity





Code of Conduct

The Code of Conduct of SME Leasing Limited (SLL) has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Code of Corporate Governance and other rules & policies formulated by the Company. The Code sets out fundamental policies/standards which intended to guide employees of the Company in the performance of their professional duties and responsibilities in a manner that maintains company's commitment to honesty, integrity and quality. The Code applies to all peoples related to SLL including its Directors, Officers and Employees whether permanent or contractual.

The Code of Conduct also serves as a model for the employees of the SME Leasing Limited, who are free to adopt additional measures as and when required and to integrate it into their existing codes.

The salient features of the Code are as follows;

1. Business conduct.

SME Leasing Limited (SLL) is committed to conduct its business activities and to structure relationships with its customers, associates, business partners, employees and others with integrity, honesty, sincerity and professionalism.

2. Compliance with laws and regulations.

All the Directors and employees must ensure to comply with all the applicable laws, guidelines and regulations of the country. This include understanding the laws and regulations relevant to their work and complying with the legal requirements effecting business activities, ignorance of the law does not excuse SLL or its employees from their obligation to comply. If in doubt advice should be taken.

3. Competition and fair dealing.

SLL believes in fair competition and seeks to out perform its competitors fairly and honestly through superior performance. The company supports the appropriate competition laws. No company personnel should take unfair advantage of anyone through manipulation, concealment, or abuse of privileged information, misrepresentation of material facts, or any other intentional unfair-dealing practice.

4. Conflict of interest.

Each Director and Employee shall maintain a high degree of integrity, engage in honest and ethical conduct and avoid any activity or personal interest that creates, or appears to create, a conflict between their interests and the interests of SLL. The company's assets and information should not be used for any personal advantage or gain .Where conflict of interest exists it should be disclosed and guidance sought. Conflict of interest may include followings:

- Owing a meaningful financial interest in an organization that competes with SLL.
- Making any transaction or dealing in which personal interests conflict, or may appear to conflict, with the interest of SLL.
- Insider dealings, bribes, kickbacks or acceptance of compensation from any other person or entity as a result of business activity or prospective business activity affecting SLL.

5. Gifts and favors

Nothing shall be given or received in any type of material gift, cash or in kind, token or favor that could reasonably be viewed as having the potential to influence engagement or conduct of business in relation to particular customer, community, vendor, supplier or competitor.



Code of Conduct

6. Political contributions and activities.

SLL does not support any political party and is prohibited from making any political contribution either directly or indirectly promoting party interests.

7. Human rights and dignity of the individuals.

SLL respect and promote the equality of opportunity regardless of gender, race, disability, color, and marital status, ethnic and national origin. Policies pertaining to recruitment and promotions are excellence and performance oriented and is free from any discrimination.

8. Guarding Corporate Assets.

Company's assets shall be used for company business only. Without specific approval no one is allowed to use company's property for any non- company purpose.

9. Communication & disclosure.

SLL encourages its employees to communicate with their seniors or any appropriate person in regard to doubt(s) about a course of action in any situation. Any suspected material violation of a law, regulation or ethical standard and internal policies must be reported to appropriate level without any fear of vengeance.



Statement of Compliance

With the Public Sector Companies (Corporate Governance) Rules, 2013

Name of Company: **SME Leasing Limited**Name of Ministry: **Ministry of Finance**For the year ended: **Dec 31, 2015**

- I. This statement is being presented to comply with the Public Sector Companies (Corporate Governance) Rules, 2013 (hereinafter called "The Rules") issued for the purpose of establishing a framework of good governance, whereby a public sector company is managed in compliance with the best practices of public sector governance.
- II. The Company has complied with the provisions of the Rules in the following manner:

S. No.		Rule no.	Y	N	N/A	Remarks		
1.	The independent directors under the Rules.	2(d)	1					
2.	The Board has the requ At 31 December 2015 the E	isite percentage of indep Board includes:	pendent directors.	3(2)		1		The Board does not have majority of its total members as
	Category	Names	Date of Appointment					i n d e p e n d e n t directors
	Independent Directors	Mr. Ateeq ur Rehman Ms. Mehnaz Saleem	23-07-2015 23-07-2015					
	Executive Director	Mr. Mir Javed Hashmat	23-07-2015					
	Non-Executive Directors	Mr. Ihsan-ul-Haq Mr. Mian Tahir Bashir Mr. Ali A. Rahim Mr. Dilshad Ali Ahmed	23-07-2015 23-07-2015 23-07-2015 23-07-2015					
3.	A casual vacancy occurring on the board was filled up by the directors within ninety days.						1	No casual vacancy arose during the year.
4.	The directors have confirm more than five public sector except their subsidiaries.	3(5)	1					
5.	The appointing authorities have applied the fit and proper criteria given in the Annexure in making nominations of the persons for election as board members under the provisions of the Ordinance.				1			
6.	The chairman of the board of the Company.	4(1)	1					
7.	The chairman has been elected from amongst the independent directors.				1			
8.	The Board has evaluated the candidates for the position of the chief executive on the basis of the fit and proper criteria as well as the guidelines specified by the Commission.							



S. No.	Provision of the Rules	Rule no.	Υ	N	N/A	Remarks
9.	(a) The company has prepared a "Code of Conduct" and has ensured that appropriate steps have been taken to disseminate it throughout the company along with its supporting policies and procedures, including posting the same on the company's website.	5(4)	1			
	(b) The Board has set in place adequate systems and controls for the identification and redressal of grievances arising from unethical practices.		1			
10.	The Board has established a system of sound internal control, to ensure compliance with the fundamental principles of probity and propriety; objectivity, integrity and honesty; and relationship with the stakeholders, in the manner prescribed in the Rules.	5(5)	1			
11.	The Board has developed and enforced an appropriate conflict of interest policy to lay down circumstances or considerations when a person may be deemed to have actual or potential conflict of interests, and the procedure for disclosing such interest.	5(5) (b)(ii)		1		Mr. Naeem is acting as the Internal Auditor and Head of Compliance simultaneously.
12.	The Board has developed and implemented a policy on anti-corruption to minimize actual or perceived corruption in the company.	5(5) (b)(vi)	1			
13.	(a) The Board has ensured equality of opportunity by establishing open and fair procedures for making appointments and for determining terms and conditions of service.	5(5) (c)(ii)	1			
	(b) A Committee has been formed to investigating deviations from the company's code of conduct.					
14.	The Board has ensured compliance with the law as well as the company's internal rules and procedures relating to public procurement, tender regulations, and purchasing and technical standards, when dealing with suppliers of goods and services, in accordance with the PPRA Rules.	5(5) (c)(iii)			1	PPRA Rules are not applicable on the Company (Procurement via public accounts)
15.	The board has developed a vision or mission statement, corporate strategy and significant policies of the company.	5(6)	1			
	A complete record of particulars of significant policies along with the dates on which they were approved or amended has been maintained.					
16.	The board has quantified the outlay of any action in respect of any service delivered or a good sold by the Company as a public service obligation, and has submitted its request for appropriate compensation to the Government for consideration.	5(8)			1	
17.	(a) The board has met at least four times during the year.	6(1)	1			
	(b) Written notices of the board meetings, along with agenda and working papers, were circulated at least seven days before the meetings.	6(2)	1			
	(c) The minutes of the meetings were appropriately recorded and circulated.	6(3)	1			
18.	The board has carried out performance evaluation of its members, including the chairman and the chief executive, on the basis of a process, based on specified criteria, developed by it.	8		1		The performance evaluation forms were approved by the board in the 59th Board
	The board has also monitored and assessed the performance of senior management annually.					meeting but the evaluation have not been carried out.
19.	The board has reviewed and approved the related party transactions placed before it after recommendations of the audit committee. A party wise record of transactions entered into with the related parties during the year has been maintained.	9	✓			



S. No.		Rule no.	Υ	N	N/A	Remarks			
20.	The board has approved t as at the end of, the first, so financial year end, and ha company's website. Mont amongst the board memb	10	√						
21.	All the board members un company to apprise them specified in the Rules.	nderwent an orientation of the material developme	course arranged by the ents and information as	11		1		No formal orientation training took place during the year.	
22.						<i>,</i>		Mr. Dilshad Ali Ahmed being the Chairman of the Risk Management Committee and Mr. Ali A. Rahim being the Chairman of Human Resource Committee are not independent directors.	
	(d) The committees were	e chaired by the following r	non -executive directors:					The majority of the	
	Committee	Number of members	Name of Chair					The majority of the members of Audit	
	Audit Committee	Mr Ateeq Ur Rehman Mr Ali A. Rahim Mr. Mian Tahir Bashir	Mr Ateeq-ur-Rehman						Committee, Risk Management Committee and Human Resource Committee are not
	Risk Management Committee	Mr. Dilshad Ali Ahmed Mr. Mian Tahir Bashir Mr. Ali A. Rahim	Mr. Dilshad Ali Ahmed					independent. The CEO evaluated that at present the Company is involved in very limited procurement of day to day items so Procurement Committee is not needed. The Board will be directly looking after procurement matters and all transactions in excess of Rs 1 million will be brought to the Board for approval.	
	Human Resource Committee	Mr Ali A. Rahim Mr. Dilshad Ali Ahmed Mr. Mir Javed Hashmat	Mr Ali A. Rahim						
	Procurement Committee	-	-						
	Nomination Committee	-	-						
23.	The board has approved a Secretary and Chief Interna- conditions of employme	al Auditor, with their remu	neration and terms and	13/14	1			Mr. Naeem-ul-Hasan has been appointed as acting Internal Auditor during the year.	
24.	The company has adopted notified by the Commission of the Ordinance.		16	1					
25.	The directors' report for th requirements of the Ordin matters required to be dis	17	1						
26.	The directors, CEO and exthe company other than t	18	1						
27.	A formal and transparent of individual directors has		emuneration packages	19	1				
	The annual report of the remuneration of each direction		riteria and details of		1				



S. No.		Rule no.	Υ	N	N/A	Remarks		
28.			y were duly endorsed by the chief , before approval of the board.	20	1			
29.	The board has formed an audit committee, with defined and written terms of reference, and having the following members:				1			
	Name of Member	Category	Professional Background					
	Mr. Ateeg ur Rehman	Chairman	Businessman/ Member of KCC					
	Mr. Ali A Rahim	Member	CA/Tax Consultant					
	Mr. Mian Tahir Bashir	Member	CA/Banking Professional					
	The chief executive and chairman of the Board are not members of the audit committee.				1			
30.	The board has set up an effective internal audit function, which has an audit charter, duly approved by the audit committee, and which worked in accordance with the applicable standards.				1			
31.	The company has appointed its external auditors in line with the requirements envisaged under the Rules.				1			
32.	The external auditors of the company have confirmed that the firm and all its partners are in compliance with International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) guidelines on Code of Ethics as applicable in Pakistan.				1			
33.	The external auditors have not been appointed to provide non-audit services and the auditors have confirmed that they have observed applicable guidelines issued by IFAC in this regard.				1			
34.	The company has comprequirements of the Rule		corporate and financial reporting		1			



Statement of Compliance

With the Public Sector Companies (Corporate Governance) Rules, 2013

Certain additional disclosures as required under Code of Corporate Governance (CCG) 2012

- 1. All the resident directors of the Company registered as taxpayers and none of them has defaulted in payment of any loan to banking company, a DFI or an NBFI or being a member of a stock exchange, has been declared as a defaulter by that stock exchange.
- 2. All the powers of the Board have been duly exercised and decisions on material transactions, including appointment and determination of remuneration and terms and conditions of employment of the CEO and other executive directors, have been taken by the Board.
- 3. Director's Training program was arranged for one member of the Board during the year.
- 4. During the year, the Company appointed a full time Chief Executive Officer (CEO) in March 2015 for which approval was duly obtained from SECP.
- 5. The meetings of the Audit Committee were held at least once in every quarter, prior to approval of interim and final results of the Company and as required by the Code. The terms of reference of the Audit Committee have been framed and approved by the Board and have been advised to the Committee for compliance.
- 6. The statutory auditors of the Company have confirmed that they have been given a satisfactory rating under the quality control review program of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP), that they or any of the partners of the firm, their spouses and minor children do not hold share of the Company and that the firm and all its partners are in compliance with International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) guidelines on code of ethics as adopted by ICAP.
- 7. The 'closed period', prior to the announcement of interim/final results, and business decisions, which may materially affect the market price of the company's securities, was determined and intimated to Directors, employees and stock exchange.
- 8. Material/price sensitive information has been disseminated among all market participants at once through stock exchanges.
- 9. We confirm that all other material principles contained in the CCG have been complied with.

Ms. Mehnaz Saleem Chairperson Mr. Ali A. Rahim Director



Statement of Compliance

With the Public Sector Companies (Corporate Governance) Rules, 2013

Reasons for Non-Compliance with the Public Sector Companies (Corporate Governance) Rules, 2013

We confirm that all other material requirements envisaged in the Rules have been complied with [except for the following, toward which reasonable progress being made by the company to seek compliance by the end of next accounting year]:

S. No.	Rule/sub- rule no.	Reasons for non-compliance	Future course of action
1.	3(2)	The Company is a subsidiary of SME Bank Limited which holds 73.14% of the Company's shares. Hence, the Board does not have majority of its members as independent directors due to nominee representation of SME Bank on the Board of the Company.	Matter will be brought up with the Board to determine future course of action for complying with the said requirement
2.	5(5)b(ii)	The Company initiated its hiring process, however the Company has not found a suitable candidate for the position yet.	The Board has documented separate duties and functions for the two positions. The matter for separate appointment shall be brought before the Board for its resolution.
3.	8	The performance evaluation forms were approved by the board in the 59th Board meeting but the evaluation have not been carried out.	Management has assured that evaluation forms will be submitted in subsequent meeting.
4.	12	Mr. Dilshad Ali Ahmed being the Chairman of the Risk Management Committee is a nominee director of SME Bank Limited. Further, Mr. Ali A. Rahim is serving on the Board for third consecutive term. Therefore,these directors are not considered as independent directors. Also, due to majority nomination of SME Bank Limited on the Board of the Company, the committees of the Board do not constitute majority of independent directors.	Matter will be brought up with the Board in the next Board meeting for reconstitution of the committees.
5.	11	No formal orientation training was conducted during the year.	No need for a formal session arose during the year. However the management delivered important information from time to time.

Ms. Mehnaz Saleem Chairperson Mr. Ali A. Rahim Director

Mir Javed Hashmat Chief Executive Officer

Karachi: March 02, 2016



KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co. Chartered Accountants Sheikh Sultan Trust Building No. 2 Beaumont Road Karachi, 75530 Pakistan Telephone + 92 (21) 3568 5847 Fax + 92 (21) 3568 5095 Internet www.kpmg.com.pk

Review Report to the Members on the Statement of Compliance with the Code of Corporate Governanceand Public Sector Companies (Corporate Governance) Rules, 2013

We have reviewed the enclosed Statement of Compliance with the best practices contained in the Code of Corporate Governance and Public Sector Companies (Corporate Governance) Rules, 2013 (both herein referred to as 'Codes') prepared by the Board of Directors of SME Leasing Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015 to comply with the requirements of Listing Regulation of the Pakistan Stock Exchange where the Company is listed and the provisions of Public Sector Companies (Corporate Governance) Rules, 2013.

The responsibility for compliance with the Codes is that of the Board of Directors of the Company. Our responsibility is to review, to the extent where such compliance can be objectively verified, whether the Statement of Compliance reflects the status of the Company's compliance with the provisions of the Codes and report if it does not and to highlight any non-compliance with the requirements of the Codes. A review is limited primarily to inquiries of the Company's personnel and review of various documents prepared by the Company to comply with the Codes.

As a part of our audit of the financial statements we are required to obtain an understanding of the accounting and internal control systems sufficient to plan the audit and develop an effective audit approach. We are not required to consider whether the Board of Directors' statement on internal control covers all risks and controls or to form an opinion on the effectiveness of such internal controls, the Company's corporate governance procedures and risks.

The Codes require the Company to place before the Audit Committee, and upon recommendation of the Audit Committee, place before the Board of Directors for their review and approval its related party transactions distinguishing between transactions carried out on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions and transactions which are not executed at arm's length price and recording proper justification for using such alternate pricing mechanism. We are only required and have ensured compliance of this requirement to the extent of the approval of the related party transactions by the Board of Directors upon recommendation of the Audit Committee. We have not carried out any procedures to determine whether the related party transactions were undertaken at arm's length price or not.

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the Statement of Compliance does not appropriately reflect the Company's compliance, in all material aspects, with the Codes as applicable to the Company for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Further, we highlight below instances of non-compliance with the requirements of the Codes as reflected in the point/paragraph references where these are stated in the Statement of Compliance:

KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co., a Partnership firm registered in Pakistan and a member firm of the KPMG network of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Cooperative ("KPMG International"), a Swiss entity.

Review Report to the Members on the Statement of Compliance with the Code of Corporate Governanceand Public Sector Companies (Corporate Governance) Rules, 2013

Point/paragraph

S.No.	Reference	Description
i.	S No. 2	As stated in the Explanation, the Board does not have majority of its total members as independent members
ii.	S No. 18(a)	As stated in the Explanation, performance evaluation forms were approved by the Board in the 59th Board meeting but the evaluation has not been carried out.
iii.	S No. 21	As stated in the Explanation, orientation course for the Board members has not been arranged by the Company.
iv.	S No. 22	As stated in the Explanation, the Chairman of the Risk Management Committee and Human Resource Committee are not elected from amongst the independent directors. Also, the committees of the Board do not constitute majority of independent directors.
v.	S No. 30	As stated in the Explanation, Head of Internal Audit is also acting as Head of Compliance.

Date: 02 March 2016

Karachi

KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Mazhar Saleem



KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co. Chartered Accountants Sheikh Sultan Trust Building No. 2 Beaumont Road Karachi, 75530 Pakistan Telephone + 92 (21) 3568 5847 Fax + 92 (21) 3568 5095 Internet www.kpmg.com.pk

Auditors' Report to the Members

We have audited the annexed balance sheet of SME Leasing Limited ("the Company") as at 31 December 2015 and the related profit and loss account, statement of comprehensive income, cash flow statement and statement of changes in equity together with the notes forming part thereof, for the year then ended and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

It is the responsibility of the Company's management to establish and maintain a system of internal control, and prepare and present the financial statements in conformity with the approved accounting standards and the requirements of the Companies Ordinance, 1984. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the auditing standards as applicable in Pakistan. These standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of any material misstatement. An audit includes examining on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting policies and significant estimates made by the management, as well as, evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion and, after due verification, we report that:

- a) in our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Company as required by the Companies Ordinance, 1984;
- b) in our opinion:
- i) the balance sheet and profit and loss account together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Ordinance, 1984, and are in agreement with the books of account and are further in accordance with accounting policies consistently applied except for the change described in note 3.1 with which we concur;
- ii) the expenditure incurred during the year was for the purpose of the Company's business; and
- iii) the business conducted, investments made and the expenditure incurred during the year were in accordance with the objects of the Company;
- c) in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the balance sheet, profit and loss account, statement of comprehensive income, cash flow statement and statement of changes in equity together with the notes forming part thereof conform with approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan and give the information required by the Companies Ordinance, 1984, in the manner so required and respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2015 and of the loss, its cash flows and changes in equity for the year then ended; and

KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co., a Partnership firm registered in Pakistan and a member firm of the KPMG network of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Cooperative (*KPMG International*), a Swiss entity.

Auditors' Report to the Members

d) in our opinion, no Zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980).

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to note1.2 to the financial statements which indicates that the Company has incurred net loss of Rs. 17.312 million during the year ended 31 December 2015, and as of that date, its accumulated losses amounted to Rs. 197.122 million. These conditions, along with other matters as set forth in the above referred note; indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Date: 02 March 2016

Karachi

KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Mazhar Saleem



Balance Sheet

As at 31, December 2015

As at 31, December 2015	Note	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
		(Rup	ees)
ASSETS			
Current assets Cash and bank balances Advances	4 5	3,115,209 2,484,094	5,520,170 2,129,255
Deposits, prepayments and other receivables Accrued interest on loans	6	1,630,488	982,396 1,391,293
Investments Asset held for sale Current maturity of non-current assets	7 8 9	4,283,091 3,979,986 432,784,153 448,290,864	3,209,123 3,979,986 416,543,263 433,755,486
Non-current assets		, ,	
Long term finances and loans Net investment in finance leases Long term deposits and prepayments Fixed assets	10 11 12 13	17,380,776 91,803,251 1,543,322 9,297,595 120,024,944	57,647,617 154,887,400 1,626,654 10,466,345 224,628,016
Total assets		568,315,808	658,383,502
Current liabilities Accrued and other liabilities Accrued mark-up on borrowings Short term borrowings Current maturity of non-current liabilities Provision for compensated absences Provision for taxation - net	14 15 16 17	6,066,743 1,171,429 129,066,524 189,774,946 1,069,901 8,186,714 335,336,257	15,654,125 2,382,032 155,320,077 208,632,647 1,033,768 12,334,023 395,356,672
Non-current liabilities Long term finances Liabilities against assets subject to finance lease Long term deposits Deferred liabilities	18 19 11 20	- 600,977 53,040,880 4,890,705	1,974,255 65,971,901 4,606,467
Total liabilities NET ASSETS		58,532,562 393,868,819 174,446,989	72,552,623 467,909,295 190,474,207
FINANCED BY			
Authorised share capital 100,000,000 (31 December 2014: 100,000,000) ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each	h	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital Reserves Accumulated loss	21	320,000,000 48,466,329 (197,122,431) 171,343,898	320,000,000 48,466,329 (180,021,245) 188,445,084
Surplus on revaluation of available-for-sale investments - net		3,103,091	2,029,123
Total shareholder's equity		174,446,989	190,474,207
COMMITMENTS	22		

The annexed notes 1 to 38 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Mr. Ali A. Rahim Director



Profit and Loss Account

For the year ended 31, December 2015

	Note	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
INCOME			
Income from leasing operations	23	27,699,519	46,062,940
OTHER OPERATING INCOME			
Profit on bank accounts / return on investments Other income	24 25	18,881 170,720 189,601	75,056 81,700 156,756
		27,889,120	46,219,696
EXPENSES			
Administrative and operating expenses Finance cost	26 27	37,304,838 17,665,337 54,970,175 (27,081,055)	37,945,238 16,535,320 54,480,558 (8,260,862)
PROVISIONS		(27)001)033)	(0,200,002)
Provision for potential lease losses - net Provision for doubtful finances and loans - net	11.1.3 10.3	(6,361,725) 386,733 (5,974,992)	2,006,744 315,705 2,322,449
Loss before taxation		(21,106,063)	(10,583,311)
Taxation - Current For the period Prior year	28	(278,891) 4,073,209 3,794,318	(462,197) - (462,197)
Loss for the year		(17,311,745)	(11,045,508)
Loss per share - basic and diluted	29	(0.54)	(0.35)

The annexed notes 1 to 38 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Mr. Ali A. Rahim
Director



Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31, December 2015

	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees	
Loss after tax	(17,311,745)	(11,045,508)	
Other comprehensive income			
Surplus on revaluation of available-for-sale investments	1,073,968	1,221,424	
Actuarial gain / (loss) on defined benefit obligations	210,559	(35,412)	
	1,284,527	1,186,012	
Total comprehensive income for the year	(16,027,218)	(9,859,496)	

The annexed notes 1 to 38 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Mr. Ali A. Rahim Director



Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended 31, December 2015

	Note	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss before taxation		(21,106,063)	(10,583,311)
Adjustments for: - Depreciation and amortisation - Gratuity - Finance cost - Profit on bank accounts / return on investments - Lease finance charges - Gain on disposal of fixed assets - Provision for potential lease losses - Provision for doubtful finances and loans Operating (loss) / profit before working capital changes		1,699,173 1,106,797 17,399,275 (53,868) 266,062 (135,733) (6,361,725) 386,733 14,306,714 (6,799,349)	1,978,404 1,069,380 16,151,671 (145,756) 383,649 (11,000) 2,006,744 315,705 21,748,797 11,165,486
Movement in working capital			
 (Increase) / decrease in operating assets - Accrued interest on loans - Decrease in net investment in finance leases - Deposits and prepayments - Long term deposits and prepayments - Advances 		1,377,450 82,292,384 (648,092) 83,332 (354,839) 82,750,235	(1,258,522) (61,303,497) 1,145,784 (66,599) (846,325) (62,329,159)
(Decrease) / increase in operating liabilities			
 Provision for compensated absences Long term deposits received Accrued and other liabilities 		36,133 (31,071,864) (9,587,382)	356,897 (1,409,770) 8,814,047 7,761,174
Cash generated from operations		(40,623,113) 35,327,773	(43,402,499)
 Decrease in long term finances and loans Financial charges paid Interest received Gratuity paid Taxes paid 		10,792,708 (18,492,291) 53,868 (612,000) (534,554)	(57,343,424) (14,414,513) 145,756 (172,394) (543,267) (72,327,842)
Net cash flows from operating activities		(8,792,269) 26,535,504	(115,730,341)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES - Capital expenditure - Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets - Proceeds from disposal of investments Net cash flows from investing activities		(728,186) 333,500 - (394,686)	(310,266) 245,670 2,000,000 1,935,404
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES - Decrease in long-term finances - Decrease in certificates of investment - Lease rentals paid Net cash flows used in financing activities Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		(892,256) - (1,399,970) (2,292,226) 23,848,592	(2,515,350) (200,000) (1,788,550) (4,503,900) (118,298,837)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	32	(149,799,907) (125,951,315)	(31,501,070) (149,799,907)

The annexed notes 1 to 38 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Mr. Ali A. Rahim Director



Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 31, December 2015

		Capital reserves			Revenue reserves		
	Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	Share premium	Statutory reserve	Reserve against future losses		Surplus / (deficit) on revaluation of available- for-sale investments	Total shareholder equity
		-	Refer note 3.2	-			
				(Rupees)			
Balance as at 31 December 2013	320,000,000	10,000,000	28,019,277	10,447,052	(168,940,325)	807,699	200,333,703
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2014							
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(11,045,508)	-	(11,045,508)
Other comprehensive income							
Actuarial loss on defined benefit obligation	-	-	-	-	(35,412)	-	(35,412)
Surplus on revaluation of available-for-sale investments	-	-	-	-	-	1,221,424	1,221,424
Balance as at 31 December 2014	320,000,000	10,000,000	28,019,277	10,447,052	(180,021,245)	2,029,123	190,474,207
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2015							
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(17,311,745)	-	(17,311,745)
Other comprehensive income							
Actuarial loss / (gain) on defined benefit obligation	-	-	-	-	210,559	-	210,559
Surplus on revaluation of available-for-sale investments	-	-	-		-	1,073,968	1,073,968
Balance as at 31 December 2015	320,000,000	10,000,000	28,019,277	10,447,052	(197,122,431)	3,103,091	174,446,989

The annexed notes 1 to 38 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive Officer



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31, December 2015

1. STATUS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

- 1.1 SME Leasing Limited (the Company) was incorporated in Pakistan on 12 July 2002 as an unlisted public company and acquired the status of a listed company on 13 December 2006. The Company is a subsidiary of SME Bank Limited (holding company), which holds 73.14% (31 December 2014: 73.14%) of the Company's shares. At the time of incorporation, the Company was a wholly owned subsidiary of SME Bank Limited, whereby under an arrangement the assets and liabilities of the leasing division of SME Bank Limited were transferred to the Company on 28 January 2003. The Company is listed on Pakistan Stock Exchange (formerly listed on Lahore Stock Exchange). Its registered office is situated at 56-F, Nazimul-Din Road, Blue Area, Islamabad. The core objective of the Company is to extend lease and working capital financing facilities to small and medium enterprises of the country.
- 1.2 During the year ended 31 December 2015, the Company incurred loss of Rs. 17.312 million (2014: Rs. 11.046 million) increasing the accumulated losses to Rs. 197.122 million (2014: Rs. 180.021 million) as at the year end. Further, the net assets of the Company amounting to Rs. 174.447 million (2014: Rs. 190.474 million) includes non-performing leases and loan and finances, net of provision of Rs. 199.751 million (Rs. 129.885 million). Furthermore, the license to conduct leasing business granted to the Company by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) expired on 20 May 2013.

The Company applied for renewal of the license on 22 April 2013 and submitted a detailed business plan including measures to be taken for improvement of financial health of the Company and due compliance with the minimum equity requirement as per NBFC Regulations 2008. Considering the financial health of the Company and expiry of leasing license, the SECP in its letter dated 05 July 2013 instructed the Company to not to raise deposits from general public in any form till the compliance of the minimum equity requirement and the renewal of the leasing license.

During the year, the NBFC Regulations 2008 have been amended by SECP and the minimum equity requirement for 'existing NBFCs with valid deposit taking permission having leasing license' has been revised at Rs. 500 million whereas minimum equity requirement for 'non-deposit taking NBFCs for Leasing or Discounting or Housing Finance Services licenses' has been set at Rs. 50 million for each form of business. The Company is in the process of determining whether they will operate as a 'deposit taking' or 'non-deposit taking' NBFC.

Further, the Company is dependent on the running finance facility granted by the Parent Company amounting to Rs. 150 million which has been renewed on 23 April 2015. As at 31 December 2015, the Company has utilized Rs. 129.066 million of the said facility. The revised Prudential Regulation of State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) has restricted the exposure by a bank to a related party to the extent of 7.5% of its equity, considering which the Parent Company is in non-compliance with the said requirement in terms of running finance facility granted to the Company. However, the SBP vide its letter no. BPRD/BRD/PRs/23947/2015 dated 29 October 2015 has granted relaxation to the Parent Company from the aforesaid requirement till 30 June 2016 subject to the condition that the exposure will be adjusted within the said date and a plan to this effect shall be submitted accordingly. The Parent Company in its reply to SBP has mentioned that Government of Pakistan has decided to privatize the Parent Company and has put it on fast track for privatization. Therefore, the Parent Company is of the opinion that with the privatization of the bank, equity of Rs. 6 billion at least will be injected. Consequently the enhanced single related party exposure limit of the Parent Company will cover the financing to the Company. The above factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and the Company may not be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. However, these financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis considering the factors mentioned below:

- The management of the Company has prepared cash flow projections which reflect that based on financial support by the Parent Company, the Company will be able to continue its business on going concern basis in the foreseeable future;
- Concerted efforts are being made for the recovery of non-performing leases and loans and finances. During the year Rs. 23.012 million has been recovered and subsequent to the year-end Rs. 9.209 has been recovered to date;
- The credit review system of the Company has been further strengthened and after careful scrutiny leases and finances amounting to Rs. 45.79 million were disbursed during the year at attractive mark-up rates and reasonable deposit margins;



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31, December 2015

 Considering the privatization of the Parent Company as discussed above, further financial support is expected from the Parent Company.

Based on the above mentioned financial measures and the concerted operational measures being taken by the Company, the management is confident of the profitable operations in the foreseeable future and therefore, has prepared the financial statements on going concern basis.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting standards comprise of such International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as are notified under the Companies Ordinance, 1984 (the Ordinance), the requirements of the Ordinance, the Non-Banking Finance Companies (Establishment and Regulations) Rules, 2003 (the NBFC Rules), the Non-Banking Finance Companies and Notified Entities Regulations, 2008 (the NBFC Regulations), and the directives issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (the SECP). Wherever the requirements of the Ordinance, the NBFC Rules, the NBFC Regulations, or the directives issued by the SECP differ with the requirements of IFRS, the requirements of the Ordinance, the NBFC Rules, the NBFC Rules, the NBFC Regulations and the directives issued by the SECP prevail.

2.2 Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except that investments classified as 'available-for-sale' are marked to market and carried at fair value.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Pakistan Rupees, which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in Pakistan Rupees has been rounded to the nearest rupee.

2.4 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan, requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

Judgments made by management in the application of approved accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan, that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the subsequent years are as follows:

- i) Classification and valuation of investments (notes 3.9 and 7).
- ii) Provision for current and deferred taxation and recognition and measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities (notes 3.14 and 28).
- iii) Classification and provision of net investment in finance lease and loans and finances (notes 3.6, 3.7, 10 and 11).
- iv) Determination and measurement of useful life and residual value of operating fixed assets (note 3.2 and 13).
- v) Staff retirement benefits (3.5 and 20).



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31, December 2015

2.5 STANDARDS AND IFRIC INTERPRETATIONS THAT ARE NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The following standards, amendments and interpretations of approved accounting standards will be effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 01 January 2016:

- Amendments to IAS 38 Intangible Assets and IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016) introduce severe restrictions on the use of revenue-based amortization for intangible assets and explicitly state that revenue-based methods of depreciation cannot be used for property, plant and equipment. The rebuttable presumption that the use of revenue-based amortization methods for intangible assets is inappropriate can be overcome only when revenue and the consumption of the economic benefits of the intangible asset are 'highly correlated', or when the intangible asset is expressed as a measure of revenue. The amendments are not likely to have an impact on Company's financial statements.
- Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception (Amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures) [effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016) clarifies (a) which subsidiaries of an investment entity are consolidated; (b) exemption to present consolidated financial statements is available to a parent entity that is a subsidiary of an investment entity; and (c) how an entity that is not an investment entity should apply the equity method of accounting for its investment in an associate or joint venture that is an investment entity. The amendments are not likely to have an impact on Company's financial statements.
- Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations Amendments to IFRS 11 'Joint Arrangements' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016) clarify the accounting for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation where the activities of the operation constitute a business. They require an investor to apply the principles of business combination accounting when it acquires an interest in a joint operation that constitutes a business. The amendments are not likely to have an impact on Company's financial statements.
- Amendment to IAS 27 'Separate Financial Statement' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016) allows entities to use the equity method to account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in their separate financial statements. The amendment is not likely to have an impact on Company's financial statements.
- Agriculture: Bearer Plants [Amendment to IAS 16 and IAS 41] (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016). Bearer plants are now in the scope of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment for measurement and disclosure purposes. Therefore, a company can elect to measure bearer plants at cost. However, the produce growing on bearer plants will continue to be measured at fair value less costs to sell under IAS 41 Agriculture. A bearer plant is a plant that: is used in the supply of agricultural produce; is expected to bear produce for more than one period; and has a remote likelihood of being sold as agricultural produce. Before maturity, bearer plants are accounted for in the same way as self-constructed items of property, plant and equipment during construction. The amendments are not likely to have an impact on Company's financial statements.
- Annual Improvements 2012-2014 cycles (amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016). The new cycle of improvements contain amendments to the following standards:
- IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations. IFRS 5 is amended to clarify that if an entity changes the method of disposal of an asset (or disposal group) i.e. reclassifies an asset from held for distribution to owners to held for sale or vice versa without any time lag, then such change in classification is considered as continuation of the original plan of disposal and if an entity determines that an asset (or disposal group) no longer meets the criteria to be classified as held for distribution, then it ceases held for distribution accounting in the same way as it would cease held for sale accounting.
- IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments- Disclosures'. IFRS 7 is amended to clarify when servicing arrangements on continuing involvement in transferred financial assets in cases when they are derecognized in their entity are in the scope of its disclosure requirements. IFRS 7 is also amended to clarify that additional disclosures required by 'Disclosures: Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Amendments to IFRS7)' are not specifically required for inclusion in condensed interim financial statements for all interim periods.



For the year ended 31, December 2015

- IAS 19'Employee Benefits'. IAS 19 is amended to clarify that high quality corporate bonds or government bonds used in determining the discount rate should be issued in the same currency in which the benefits are to be paid.
- IAS 34 'Interim Financial Reporting'. IAS 34 is amended to clarify that certain disclosures, if they are not included in the notes to interim financial statements and disclosed elsewhere should be cross referred.

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

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

3.1 Standards, interpretations and amendments effective in current year

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the following standards, which became effective during the year:

IFRS10 'Consolidated Financial Statements', IFRS11 'Joint Arrangements', IFRS12 'Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities', IFRS13 'Fair Value Measurements'. These standards became applicable from 1 January 2015, as per the adoption status of IFRS in Pakistan.

IFRS 10 replaces the current guidance on consolidation in IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements. It introduces a single model of assessing control where by an investor controls an investee when it has the power, exposure to variable returns and the ability to use its power to influence the returns of the investee. IFRS 10 also includes specific guidance on defacto control, protective rights and the determination of whether a decision maker is acting as principal or agent, all of which influence the assessment of control. The application of IFRS 10 did not result in any investee being in control of the company.

IFRS11 replaces IAS31 Interests in Joint Ventures. It requires all joint ventures to be equity accounted thereby removing the option in IAS31 for proportionate consolidation. It also removes the IAS31 concept of jointly controlled assets. The application of IFRS 11 did not result in identification of any associate as a joint venture.

IFRS12 prescribes additional disclosures around significant judgements and assumptions made in determining whether an entity controls another entity and has joint control or significant influence over another entity. The standard also requires disclosures on the nature and risks associated with interests in unconsolidated structured entities. The application of IFRS 12 did not result in additional disclosures.

IFRS13 Fair Value Measurement, consolidates the guidance on how to measure fair value, which was spread across various IFRS, into one comprehensive standard. It introduces the use of an exit price, as well as extensive disclosure requirements, particularly the inclusion of non-financial instruments in to the fair value hierarchy. As a result, the Company has included additional disclosures in this regard (see Note 35).

3.2 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash balances and balances in current and savings bank accounts. Short term running finance that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management, are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

3.3 Fixed assets

3.3.1 Property and equipment

These are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Depreciation is charged to profit and loss accounts by applying using the straight line method at the rates specified in note 12.1 after taking into account residual value, if any. Depreciation on additions is charged from the month the assets are put to use while no depreciation is charged in the month in which the assets are disposed off. The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.



For the year ended 31, December 2015

Subsequent costs are included in the assets' carrying amounts or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other subsequent costs including repairs and maintenance are charged to the profit and loss account as and when incurred.

Gains or losses on sale of assets are charged to the profit and loss account in the period in which they arise.

3.3.2 Intangible

These are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any. Amortisation is charged using the straight line method over its estimated useful life at the rates specified in note 12.2 after taking into account residual value, if any. The residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

Amortisation on additions is charged from the month the assets are put to use while no amortisation is charged in the month in which the assets are disposed off.

Gain and losses on disposal of such assets, if any, are included in the profit and loss account.

3.4 Assets held under finance lease

The Company accounts for assets acquired under finance lease by recording the asset and related liability. The amounts are determined on the basis of lower of their fair value of assets and present value of minimum lease payments at the inception of lease. Financial charges are allocated to accounting periods in a manner so as to provide a constant periodic rate of charge on the outstanding liability. Leased assets are depreciated on a basis similar to owned assets.

3.5 Assets held for sale

Non current assets, or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities, are classified as held-for-sale if it is highly probable that they will be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use.

Such assets, or disposal groups, are generally measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Impairment losses on initial classification as held-for-sale and subsequent gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss.

3.6 Staff retirement benefits

Defined contribution plan

The Company operates an approved defined contributory provident fund for all its permanent employees. Monthly contributions are made to the fund equally by the Company and the employees at the rate of 8 percent of basic salary. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they become due.

Staff retirement benefits are payable to employees on completion of the prescribed qualifying period of service under the scheme.

Employees' compensated absences

The Company accounts for its liability towards accumulating compensated absences, when the employees render service that increase their entitlement to future compensated absences.

Defined benefit plan

The Company operates an unapproved and unfunded gratuity scheme covering all of its permanent employees who have completed the qualifying period under the scheme. The scheme is administered by the trustees and contributions therein are made in accordance with the actuarial recommendations.

The valuation in this regard is carried out at each year end, using the Projected Unit Credit Method for the valuation of the scheme. Remeasurement of the defined benefit liability, which comprises of actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income based on actuarial.



For the year ended 31, December 2015

The company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the year by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual year to the net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account and change in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the year as a result of contribution and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expense related to defined benefit plans are recognized in profit and loss account.

3.7 Net investment in lease finance

Leases where the Company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased assets to the lessees, are classified as finance leases.

The leased asset is derecognised and the present value of the lease receivable is recognised on the balance sheet. The difference between the gross lease receivables and the present value of the lease receivables is recognised as unearned finance income.

A receivable is recognised at an amount equal to the present value of the minimum lease payments under the lease agreements, including guaranteed residual value, if any.

Each lease payment received is applied against the gross investment in the finance lease receivable to reduce both the principal and the unearned finance income. The finance income is recognised in the profit and loss account on a basis that reflects a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment in the finance lease receivables.

Initial direct costs incurred by the company in negotiating and arranging finance leases are added to finance lease receivables and are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account over the lease term on the same basis as the finance lease income.

3.8 Provision for potential lease losses and doubtful loans and receivables

Specific provision for potential lease losses and doubtful loans and receivables are made based in the appraisal of each lease or loan on the basis of the requirements of the NBFC Regulations.

3.9 Financial assets and liabilities

All the 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 losses control of contractual rights that comprises 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 taken to profit and loss account directly.

Financial assets carried at balance sheet date includes cash and bank balances, investments, long term finances and loans, net investment in finance leases, deposits and other receivables.

Financial liabilities carried at balance sheet date includes certificates of investment, deposits, short term borrowing, long term finances, liabilities against assets subject to finance lease, accrued and other payables.

3.10 Investments

All investments are initially recognised at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given and include transaction costs except for held for trading investments in which case transaction costs are charged to the profit and loss account. All purchase and sale of investments that require delivery within the required time frame established by regulations or market convention are accounted for at the trade date. Trade date is the date when the Company commits to purchase or sell the investments. These are recognised and classified as follows:



For the year ended 31, December 2015

Investment at fair value through profit or loss (held for trading)

At the time of acquisition, quoted investments which are acquired principally for the purpose of generating profit from short term fluctuations in price or are part of portfolio for which there is a recent actual pattern of short term profit taking are classified as held for trading.

Subsequent to initial recognition these are remeasured at fair value by reference to quoted market prices with the resulting gain or loss being included in net profit or loss for the period in which it arises.

Available-for-sale

These are stated at fair value, with any resultant gain or loss being recognised directly in equity. Gains or losses on revaluation of available-for-sale investments are recognised directly in equity until the investments are sold or other wise disposed off, or until the investments are determined to be impaired, at which time cumulative gain or loss previously reported in the equity is included in current year's profit and loss.

All investments classified as available-for-sale are initially recognised at cost inclusive of transaction costs and subsequently quoted investments are marked to market using the last quoted rate at the close of the financial year.

Held to maturity

At the time of acquisition, investments with fixed maturity, where management has both the intent and the ability to hold to maturity, are classified as held to maturity.

Subsequently, these are measured at amortised cost less provision for impairment in value, if any. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition by using the effective yield method.

The difference between the redemption value and the purchase price of the held to maturity investments is amortised and taken to the profit and loss account over the term of the investment.

These are reviewed for impairment at year end and any losses arising from impairment in values are charged to the profit and loss account.

3.11 Loans and receivables

These are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.

These are initially recognised at fair value plus any related transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are carried at amortised cost.

3.12 Impairment

The carrying value of the Company's assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of such asset is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the profit and loss account.

3.13 Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. All derivative financial instruments are carried as assets when fair value is positive and liabilities when fair value is negative.

Any change in the fair value is recognised in the profit and loss account.

3.14 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are only offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amount and the Company intends to either settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.



For the year ended 31, December 2015

3.15 Taxation

Taxation charge in the profit and loss account comprises of current and deferred tax.

Current

Provisions for current taxation is based on taxability of certain income streams of the Company under presumptive / final tax regime and minimum tax under section 113 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, wherever applicable, at the applicable tax rates and remaining income streams chargeable at current rate of taxation under the normal tax regime after taking into account tax credits and tax rebates available, if any.

Deferred

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

3.16 Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Company has legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provision are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

3.17 Long term finances

Long term finances are initially recognised at cost being the fair value of the consideration received together with the associated transaction cost.

Subsequently, these are carried at amortised cost using effective interest method. Transaction cost relating to the long term finance is being amortised over the period of agreement using the effective interest method.

3.18 Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to Pakistani Rupees at the foreign exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Pakistani Rupees at the rates of exchange approximating those prevailing on the balance sheet date. Exchange differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

3.19 Revenue recognition

- The Company follows the finance lease method in accounting for the recognition of lease income. Under this method, the unearned lease income i.e. the excess of gross lease rentals and the estimated residual value over the cost of the leased assets is deferred and taken to income over the term of the lease contract, so as to produce a systematic return on the net investment in finance lease. Unrealised lease income is held in suspense account, where necessary, in accordance with the requirements of the NBFC Regulations.
- Front-end fees and documentation charges are taken to income when realised.
- Income on investments is accounted for on accrual basis.
- Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive the dividend is established.
- Income on loans and finances is accounted for on accrual basis using effective interest method.
- Unrealised lease income and unrealised income on loans and finances is held in suspense account, where necessary, in accordance with requirements of the Non-Banking Finance Companies and Notified Entities Regulations, 2008 (NBFC Regulations).



For the year ended 31, December 2015

- Profit on bank deposit and short term placements is accrued on a time proportion basis.
- Gain or loss arising on sale of investments are taken to income in the period in which they arise.

3.20 Earnings / (loss) per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings / (loss) per share (EPS) for its shareholders. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary share holders 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 effect of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, if any.

3.21 Dividend distribution and transfer between reserves

Dividend distribution (including stock dividend) to the Company's shareholders and transfer between reserves, except appropriations which are required under law, are recognised in the financial statements in the period in which such dividends are declared or such transfers between reserves are made.

3.22 Capital and Revenue reserves

Share premium

The share premium was recorded in the year 2006 on issue of shares in accordance with requirements of the Companies Ordinance, 1984. This premium is available for restrictive use as per section 83 of the Companies Ordinance 1984.

Statutory reserves

In accordance with the requirements of the NBFC Regulations, an amount of not less than 20 percent of after tax profits shall be transferred to statutory reserve till such time when the reserve equals the amount of paid-up capital, and thereafter a sum of not less than 5 percent shall be transferred. Consequently, during the current year the Company has transferred an amount of Rs. Nil (2014: Rs. Nil) to its statutory reserve.

Reserve against future losses

This reserve represents amounts set aside in view of the risks associated with the economic cyclical nature of the business and is recognised as an appropriation of retained earnings. Any credits resulting from reduction of such amounts result in an increase in unappropriated profit and are not included in the determination of profit and loss for the period. The amount to be set aside against future losses is determined at the rate of 0.5 percent of the outstanding balance of the regular portfolio of leases and loans and receivables as at each year end. No such reserve has been created by the Company for the year ended 31 December 2015.

	Note	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
4. CASH AND BANK BALANCES			
Cash in hand Balance with State Bank of Pakistan in current account		66,412 23,431	66,508 23,095
Balances with banks in: - current accounts - saving accounts	4.1 4.2	2,729,541 295,825	5,285,026 145,541
		3,115,209	5,520,170

- 4.1 These include balance with a related party amounting to Rs. 1.451 million (2014: Rs 0.946 million).
- 4.2 These carry profit rate of 4.5% to 6% per annum (2014: 6% to 7% per annum).



For the year ended 31, December 2015

		Note	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
5.	ADVANCES - considered good			
	Advances to:			
	- employees	5.1	425,819	502,855
	- others		2,058,275	1,626,400
			2,484,094	2,129,255

5.1 This represents interest free advances given to employees. These are recovered through monthly deductions from salaries over a period of one year from the date of disbursement.

6. DEPOSITS, PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Security deposits Prepayments Other receivable		556,552 1,073,936 1,630,488	95,000 887,396 - 982,396
7.	INVESTMENTS - available-for-sale			
	Mutual Funds - Open end mutual fund	7.1	4,283,091 4,283,091	3,209,123 3,209,123

7.1 This represents investment in 327,709 units (2014: 327,709) of Namco Balanced Fund, an open end mutual fund. As at 31 December 2015, the cost of the above investments amounted to Rs. 1.18 million (2014: Rs. 1.18 million).

8. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

This represents property located at F.B area classified as assets held for sale in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 5 'Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations. The Company has received bids from prospective buyers, however it has not received bid for a suitable price. The Company is committed to dispose off the said property prior to 31 December 2016 and for that purpose it has re-designed its marketing strategy and negotiations are being held to finalize the sale at a higher price.

		Note	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
9.	CURRENT MATURITY OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
	Current portion of :	10	04 244 707	52 257 207
	- Long term finances and loans - Net investment in leases	10 11	81,344,787 351,439,366	52,257,387 364,285,876
			432,784,153	416,543,263



For the year ended 31, December 2015

	Note	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
10. LONG TERM FINANCES AND LOANS - secured			
Related parties - considered good - Employees	10.1	613,458	1,211,419
Other than related parties Customers - considered good - considered doubtful Provision for doubtful finances	10.2	20,795,532 82,756,374 103,551,906 (5,439,801)	78,682,315 35,064,338 113,746,653 (5,053,068)
Provision for doubtful illiances	10.5	98,725,563	109,905,004
Less: Current maturity Related parties - Employees Other than related parties - Customers	9	(70,907) (81,273,880) (81,344,787) 17,380,776	(107,709) (52,149,678) (52,257,387) 57,647,617

- **10.1** These represent housing loans given to employees. These loans are recovered through deduction from salaries over varying periods up to a maximum period of 20 years. These loans are granted to the employees in accordance with their terms of employment. The housing loans are secured by registered mortgage in favour of the Company. These loans carry mark-up at 5% (2014: 5%) per annum.
- **10.2** These represent loans to customers for a period of three to five years on mark-up basis and are secured by way of hypothecation of stock and immovable property. The rate of mark-up ranges from 11% to 27.02% (2014: 13.5% to 25.44%) per annum.

	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
10.3 Provision for doubtful finances and loans		
Balance at beginning of the year	5,053,068	4,737,363
Provision for the year Reversal for the year	418,255 (31,522) 386,733	315,705 - 315,705
Balance at end of the year	5,439,801	5,053,068
11. NET INVESTMENT IN FINANCE LEASES		
Net investment in finance leases Current portion shown under current assets	443,242,617 (351,439,366) 91,803,251	519,173,276 (364,285,876) 154,887,400



For the year ended 31, December 2015

11.1 Net investment in finar	nce leases	•	2015			2014	
	-	Not later than one year	Later than one year and less than five years	Total	Not later than one year	Later than one year and less than five years	Total
	-			(Rι	ıpees)		
Minimum lease payments	11.1.1	392,528,718	42,852,505	435,381,223	400,708,895	104,235,133	504,944,028
Add: Residual value of leased assets	11.1.2	188,027,480	53,040,880	241,068,360	206,168,322	65,971,901	272,140,223
Gross investment in leases		580,556,198	95,893,385	676,449,583	606,877,217	170,207,034	777,084,251
Unearned lease income Mark-up held in suspense		(16,797,199) (59,390,248) (76,187,447)	(4,090,134) - (4,090,134)	(20,887,333) (59,390,248) (80,277,581)	(27,662,431) (57,549,785) (85,212,216)		(41,070,080) (57,549,785) (98,619,865)
		(70,107,447)	(4,090,134)	(80,277,361)	(63,212,210)	(13,407,049)	(90,019,003)
Provision for		504,368,751	91,803,251	596,172,002	521,665,001	156,799,385	678,464,386
potential lease losses	11.1.3	(152,929,385)		(152,929,385)	(157,379,125)	(1,911,985)	(159,291,110)
Net investment in finance leases		351,439,366	91,803,251	443,242,617	364,285,876	154,887,400	519,173,276

The Internal Rate of Return (IRR) on lease contract receivable ranges from 8% to 29% per annum (2014: 10% to 29.1% per annum).

- **11.1.1** This includes a lease receivable of Rs. 8.371 million, restored as a result of the order of the Supreme Court of Pakistan dated 03 January 2014. The said order cancelled the previous settlement of the lease through sale of underlying mortgaged property. Liability of Rs. 9.819 million towards the buyer of the property has been deposited with the additional registrar of Sindh High Court in respect of said order.
- **11.1.2** These represent interest free security deposits received against lease contracts and are refundable / adjustable at the expiry / termination of the respective leases. The amount is net of security deposit held against matured leases amounting to Rs. 251.808 million (2014: Rs. 240.233 million).

	11.1.3 Provision for potential lease losses		2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
	Balance at beginning of the year		159,291,110	157,284,366
	Provision for the year Reversals for the year		3,815,790 (10,177,515) (6,361,725)	9,001,370 (6,994,626) 2,006,744
	Balance at end of the year		152,929,385	159,291,110
12.	LONG TERM DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS			
	Security deposits against assets acquired under lease arrangements Other deposits Prepayments		775,100 768,222 - 1,543,322	775,100 768,222 83,332 1,626,654
13.	FIXED ASSETS			
	Property and equipment Intangible assets	13.1 13.2	9,282,095 15,500 9,297,595	10,428,865 37,480 10,466,345



33.33

266,006

1,406,819

84,597

1,672,825 1,322,222

251,190

1,421,635

Computers

20

293,815

(500,233) 3,956,369

210,333

(698,000) 4,250,184 3,755,436

950,000* 728,186 950,000

3,998,184

Ve1hicles

18,551,376

6,916,537

(665,510) 12,449,751

902,094

(863,277) 19,366,285 11,722,334

490,833

20

1,509,940 2,365,558

775,100 (490,833)

3,875,500 1,225,673

13,959,691 9,282,095

1,677,194

23,241,785 12,948,007

728,186 950,000

23,376,876

*(000,026)

4,825,500

Leased Vehicles 490,833

For the year ended 31, December 2015

	Net book Depreciation	rate % per annum	'n	33.33	20	15
	Net book	value as at rate % 31 December per annum 2015	5,727,202	44,109	158,583	426,819
		As at 31 December 2015	3,786,988	740,860	1,655,631	903,084
	RECIATION	sals)	•	(39,893)		(125,384)
2015	ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION	For the year/ (on disposals)	475,710	40,705	28,304	62,445
7	ACCUN	As at 1 January 2015	3,311,278	740,048	1,627,327	966,023
		Additions / Additions / 31 December 1 January (Disposals) 2015 2015	9,514,190 3,311,278	784,969	1,814,214	(125,384) 1,329,903
	COST	Additions / Additions / (Disposals) (Disposals)	•	(39,893)		
	ŭ	Additions / (Disposals)	•	•	131,798	345,198
		As at 1 January 2015	9,514,190	824,862	1,682,416	1,110,089
	•	'				

Represents assets transferred from leased asset to owned assets

Office equipment and

Building improvements

Office premises

Furniture and fixtures



For the year ended 31, December 2015

		Ö	COST		2 ACCUM	2014 ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION	RECIATION		Net book	Depreciation
	As at 1 January 2015	Additions / (Disposals)	Additions / (Disposals)	As at 31 December 2015	As at 1 January 2015	For the year/ (on disposals)	ar/ (on als)	As at 31 December 2015	value as at 31 December 2015	rate % per annum
				padnu)	(c					
Owned										
Office premises	15,064,190	'	**(000'055'5)	9,514,190	4,128,083	753,211	(1,570,014)	3,311,280	6,202,910	5
Building improvements	702,734	122,127	'	824,861	701,135	38,913	•	740,048	84,813	33.33
Furniture and fixtures	1,682,416		1	1,682,416	1,597,475	29,852	1	1,627,327	55,089	20
Office equipment and others	1,020,312	89,777	,	1,110,089	937,868	28,157	1	966,025	144,064	15
Computers	1,343,585	78,050	1	1,421,635	1,266,609	55,612	1	1,322,221	99,414	33.33
Vehicles	4,024,145	000′869	(723,961) *	3,998,184	3,690,197	147,363 407,167	(489,291)	3,755,436	242,748	20
	23,837,382	987,954	987,954 (6,273,961)	18,551,375	12,321,367	1,053,108	(2,059,305) 11,722,337	11,722,337	6,829,038	
Leased										
Vehicles	3,380,500	2,143,000	*(000'869)	4,825,500	736,457	896,383 (407,167)		1,225,673	3,599,827	20
	27,217,882	3,130,954	1	23,376,875	13,057,824	1,949,491	(2,059,305)	12,948,010	10,428,865	

* Represents assets transferred from leased asset to owned assets

^{*} Represents assets transferred to "Held for Sale". Refer note 8.



For the year ended 31, December 2015

13.1.2 Particulars of disposal of Fixed Assets

Particulars	Cost	WDV	Sale proceeds	Gain on disposal	Mode of	Particulars of buyers
		(Rup	oees)			
Owned Vehicles						
Glass Partioning	39,893	-	12,800	12,800	Tender	Mr. Abdul Rasheed
Alto (AVP Compliance)	698,000	197,767	279,200	81,433	Terms of employment	Ms Shafaq
Air Conditioner	26,700	-	14,000	14,000	Tender	Afzal Electronics
Air Conditioner	59,984	-	18,000	18,000	Tender	Ahmed Brothers
Air Conditioner	38,700	-	9,500	9,500	Tender	Ahmed Brothers
31 December 2015	863,277	197,767	333,500	135,733		
31 December 2014 =	723,961	234,670	245,670	11,000		

13.2 Intangible Assets

					2015			
		COST		ACCU	MULATED AMOF	RTISATION	Net book	Amortisation
	As at 1 January 2015	Additions / (Disposals)	As at 31 December 2015	As at 1 January 2015	For the year	As at 31 December 2015	value as at 31 December 2015	rate % per annum
				(Rupees	,			
Software licenses and								
	807,142		807,142	769,663	21,979	791,642	15,500	33.33

					2014			
		COST			ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION			Amortisation
	As at 1 January 2014	Additions / As at 31 December 2014		As at 1 January For the year 3 2014(Rupees)		As at 31 December 2014	value as at 31 December 2014	rate % per annum
				(nupees	,			
Software licenses	706 020	20.212	007142	740 740	20.012	760.662	27.400	22.22
and licenses	<u></u>	20,312	807,142	740,749	28,913	769,662	37,480	33.33



For the year ended 31, December 2015

		Note	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
14.	ACCRUED AND OTHER LIABILITIES			
	Accrued liabilities Rentals received in advance Payable on maturity of leases Insurance payable Payable to SME Bank Limited - holding company Unclaimed dividend Payable to Staff Provident Fund Others	11.1.1	998,362 110,000 1,172,293 3,635,128 - 20,629 - 130,331 6,066,743	688,681 289,425 200,000 3,772,997 - 20,629 90,685 10,591,708 15,654,125
15.	ACCRUED MARK-UP ON BORROWINGS			
	Interest accrued on:			
	- Long term finances - Short term borrowings	15.1	1,171,429 1,171,429	458,252 1,923,780 2,382,032

^{15.1} The amount represents accrued interest payable to the holding company.

16. SHORT TERM BORROWING

The Company has a running finance facility available from the holding company amounting to Rs. 150 million (2014: Rs.180 million) at mark-up rates ranging between 10.71% to 13.49% (2014: 13.49% to 15.42%) per annum. Above arrangements are secured by way of hypothecation of the Company's specific leased assets and related receivables of the Company. Further, the said facility can be extended to the extent of Rs. 300 million as per the stand-by agreement for finance facility.

17. CURRENT MATURITY OF NON-CURRENT LIABILITES

Long term finances Liabilities against assets subject to finance lease Long term deposits	18 19 11.1	373,233 1,374,233 188,027,480 189,774,946	1,265,489 1,198,836 206,168,322 208,632,647
18. LONG TERM FINANCES - secured			
National Energy Conservation Centre Current maturity	18.1	373,233 (373,233) -	1,265,489 (1,265,489)

18.1 This represents balance due against financing facilities amounting to Rs. 7.3 million from National Energy Conservation Centre (Enercon). The facilities from Enercon have been obtained under an agreement whereby they have agreed to provide funds to the Company for granting lease / finance facility to its customers for procuring and using energy efficient equipments. The facility carries mark-up at the rate of 5% per annum payable on quarterly basis subject to the condition that the Company will provide lease / finance facility to its customers at a preferential mark-up rate.



For the year ended 31, December 2015

19. LIABILITIES AGAINST ASSETS SUBJECT TO FINANCE LEASE

	2015			2014		
	Minimum lease payments	Financial charges for future period (Rupees) -	Principal outstanding			Principal outstanding
		(nupces)			(Hupees)	
Payable not later than one year	1,477,040	102,807	1,374,233	1,463,193	264,357	1,198,836
Payable later than one year but not later than						
five years	606,870	5,893	600,977	2,082,955	108,700	1,974,255
	2,083,910	108,700	1,975,210	3,546,148	373.057	3,173,091
	2,003,910	100,700	1,373,210	3,340,140	3/3,03/	3,173,091

19.1 The finance lease arrangements have been entered into with Commercial Banks & Leasing Companies for vehicles. Lease rentals are payable in monthly installments at mark-up rates ranging from 14.39% to 15.10% per annum (2014: 14.39% to 23% per annum). These finance lease arrangements will mature in the year 2015 to 2017. At the end of lease term, the Company has the option to acquire the assets subject to the adjustment of security deposit which it intends to exercise.

20. DEFFERED LIABILITIES

The Company operates an unapproved and unfunded gratuity scheme for all of its permanent employees. Number of employees covered under the scheme are 32 (2014:27).

Principal actuarial assumptions

The latest actuarial valuation of the gratuity scheme was carried out on 31 December 2015 by Nauman Associates using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The following significant assumptions were used for valuation of the scheme:

	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
Valuation Discount rate Expected long term rate of increase in salary level	10.00% 10.00%	11.25% 11.25%
Demographic assumptions		
Mortality rate	SLIC (2001- 2005)	SLIC (2001- 2005)
Employee turnover rate	Moderate	Moderate



For the year ended 31, December 2015

		2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
20.1	Liability in balance sheet		
	Present value of defined benefit obligation	4,890,705	4,606,467
20.2	Movement in liability during the year		
	Opening balance Charged to profit and loss account Remeasurements chargeable in other comprehensive income Benefits paid during the year Closing balance	4,606,467 1,106,797 (210,559) (612,000) 4,890,705	3,674,069 1,069,380 35,412 (172,394) 4,606,467
20.3	Reconciliation of the present value of defined benefit obligations		
	Present value of obligations as at 1 January Current service cost Interest cost Benefits paid during the year Remeasurements loss / (gain) chargeable in other comprehensive income Present value of obligations as at 31 December	4,606,467 639,869 466,928 (612,000) (210,559) 4,890,705	3,674,069 622,457 446,923 (172,394) 35,412 4,606,467
20.4	Charge for the year		
	Current services cost Interest cost	639,869 466,928 1,106,797	622,457 446,923 1,069,380
20.5	Re-measurements recognised in other comprehensive income		
	Actuarial losses / (gains) on obligation Experience adjustment Total re-measurements recognised in other comprehensive income	(210,559) (210,559)	35,412 35,412

20.6 Expected accrual of expenses in respect of defined benefit scheme in the next financial year on the advice of the actuary is Rs. 1.222 million.

20.7 Sensitivity analysis

Sensitivity analysis has been performed by varying one assumption keeping all other assumptions constant and calculating the impact on the present value of the defined benefit obligations under the employee benefit schemes. The increase / (decrease) in the present value of defined benefit obligations as a result of change in each assumption is summarized below:



For the year ended 31, December 2015

	(Rupees)	(Rate effect)
Discount rate effect		
Original liability	4,890,705	10%
1% increase	4,385,989	11%
1% decrease	5,483,270	9%
Salary increase rate effect		
Original liability	4,890,705	10%
1% increase	5,485,795	11%
1% decrease	4,374,368	9%

The sensitivity analysis prepared presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

20.8	Maturity profile	2015	2014
	The weighted average duration of the obligation (in years)	11	12

21. ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID-UP CAPITAL

2015 (Number o	2014 of shares)		2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
10,100,000	10,100,000	Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each issued as fully paid in cash	101,000,000	101,000,000
19,900,000	19,900,000	Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each issued as fully paid for consideration other than cash	199,000,000	199,000,000
2,000,000	2,000,000	Ordinary shares of Rs 10 each issued as fully paid bonus shares	20,000,000	20,000,000
32,000,000	32,000,000		320,000,000	320,000,000

21.1 At 31 December 2015 SME Bank Limited (holding company) and its nominees hold 73.14% (2014: 73.14%) of ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each.

22.	COMMITMENTS		2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
	Lease disbursements	22.1	14,466,000	11,000,000

22.1 This represents those leases which have been approved by the Company as at the year end.



For the year ended 31, December 2015

23. INCOME FROM LEASING OPERATIONS

23.	INCOME FROM LEASING OPERATIONS			
		Note	2015	2014
			Rupees	Rupees
	Lance			
	Leases		21 220 022	34,869,679
	Income from finance lease operations Gain on termination of leases		21,239,032	
	Gain on termination of leases		169,802	72,815
			21,408,834	34,942,494
	Income on finances and loans to customers		6,290,685	11,120,446
	income on infances and loans to customers		27,699,519	46,062,940
			27,099,319	40,002,940
24.	PROFIT ON BANK ACCOUNTS / RETURN ON INVESTMENTS			
27.	TROTTI OR DARK ACCOUNTS / RETORN OR INVESTMENTS			
	Mark-up on government securities		_	13,672
	Profit on bank accounts		18,881	61,384
			18,881	75,056
25.	OTHER INCOME			
	Income from financial assets			
	Mark-up on loans to employees		34,987	70,700
	Income from non-financial assets			
	Gain / (loss) on disposal of fixed assets		135,733	11,000
			170,720	81,700
26.	ADMINISTRATIVE & OPERATING EXPENSES			
		2610262	24 727 424	22.027.740
	Salaries, allowances and other benefits Directors' fee	26.1 & 26.2	21,737,404	22,027,740
		26.3	500,000	444,000
	Rent		2,201,473	2,110,728
	Electricity, gas and water Telephone and postage		868,451 885,428	1,139,764 1,027,110
	Repairs and maintenance		434,924	519,391
	Books and periodicals			
	Fees and subscriptions		37,994 15,551	39,577 20,894
	Vehicle running		406,638	458,965
	Advertising		369,641	179,799
	Training and development		132,500	45,000
	Travelling, conveyance and entertainment		2,033,313	1,947,578
	Printing and stationery		678,681	769,871
	Auditors' remuneration	26.4	540,125	539,000
	Depreciation and amortisation	13	1,699,173	1,978,404
	Legal and professional	15	3,225,960	2,965,888
	Insurance		949,352	970,817
	Miscellaneous		588,230	760,712
			37,304,838	37,945,238
			=======================================	=======================================



For the year ended 31, December 2015

26.1 Salaries allowances and other benefits include Rs. 1.107 million (2014: Rs.1.069 million) in respect of staff gratuity scheme and Rs. 0.57 million (2014: Rs. 0.429 million) in respect of staff provident fund. In addition the amount charged to the profit and loss account in respect of compensated absences was Rs. 0.8 million (2014: Rs. 0.969 million)

26.2 Remuneration of Chief Executives and Executives

The aggregate amount charged in the financial statements, including all benefits, to the Chief Executive and Executives of the Company are as follows:

	2015			2014
	Chief Executive	Executives	Chief Executive	Executives
		(I	Rupees)	
Managerial remuneration	1,903,226	3,763,080	2,329,032	3,194,957
Housing and utilities	761,290	1,505,232	931,613	1,277,977
Provident fund	-	301,128	-	234,316
Medical and other perquisites	190,323	376,296	232,903	319,486
Leave fare assistance	-	-	300,000	-
Gratuity	-	218,623	300,000	214,524
Leave encashment	150,000	165,430	150,000	160,893
Others		<u>-</u> _		
	3,004,839	6,329,789	4,243,548	5,402,153
Number of persons	1	7	1	7

- **26.2.1** The chief executive and certain executives were also provided with free use of Company owned and maintained cars in accordance with their terms of employment.
- **26.3** This represents remuneration paid to the non-executive directors of the Company for attending meetings of the Board and Board's committees.

	26.4 Auditors' remuneration	Note	2015	2014
		Note	Rupees	Rupees
	Annual audit Half yearly review Other certifications Out of pocket expenses		250,000 100,000 50,000 140,125 540,125	250,000 100,000 50,000 139,000 539,000
27.	FINANCE COST			
	Mark-up on: - Long term finance - Short term borrowings - Certificates of investment	27.1	96,702 17,164,534 - 17,261,236	96,774 15,864,547 20,243 15,981,564
	Lease finance charges Bank charges		266,062 138,039 17,665,337	383,649 170,107 16,535,320



For the year ended 31, December 2015

27.1 Finance cost includes mark up expense related to the holding company as follows:

	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
Long term finance	17,164,534	15,864,547
Short term borrowings	17,164,534	15,864,547

28. TAXATION

28.1 Current tax liability

Provision for the current year income tax has been made under the provisions of minimum tax under Section 113 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (Ordinance).

28.2 Current status of tax assessments

The income tax assessments of the Company have deemed to be finalised up to and including Tax year 2015, except for Tax year 2012, which has been selected for audit.

In respect of Tax year 2012, the tax authorities have served order under section 122(1) read with section 177(1) and 214C of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 disallowing expenses relating to depreciation allowance, markup on loan to employees and financial cost and creating tax demand of Rs. 3.8 million. The Company has filed an appeal before the Commissioner Inland Revenue (Appeals-II) against the said order and the case has not yet been fixed for hearing.

28.3 During the year, the Company has reversed the excess tax liability provided in financial years prior to 2009 on the basis that the assessment for the year 2009 and earlier tax years have attained finality and cannot be amended.

		2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
28.4	Deferred tax liabilities / (assets) - net		
	Deductible temporary differences Carried forward losses Provisions against potential lease losses & long term	(91,526,344)	(97,843,537)
	finances and loans Liabilities against gratuity expense	(47,510,756) (1,467,212) (140,504,312)	(57,520,462) <u>(1,612,263)</u> (156,976,262)
	Taxable temporary differences Net investment in lease Liabilities against assets subject to finance lease Accelerated tax depreciation on fixed assets	40,653,965 117,104 518,301 41,289,370	68,632,999 1,259,938 520,845 70,413,782
		(99,214,942)	(86,562,480)

28.4.1 The Company has recognised deferred tax asset on deductible temporary difference only to the extent of deferred tax liability on taxable temporary difference. Deferred tax asset of Rs. 99.215 million (2014: Rs. 86.562 million) has not been recognised as the Company does not foresee future taxable profits against which unused tax losses will be utilised.

29.	LOSS PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
	Loss after taxation attributable to ordinary shareholders	(17,311,745)	(11,045,508)
	Weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares	(Number 32,000,000	32,000,000
	Loss per share - basic and diluted	(Ru (0.54)	(0.35)



For the year ended 31, December 2015

29.1 No figure for diluted earnings per share has been presented as the Company has not issued any instrument which would have an impact on earnings per share when exercised.

30. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The related parties comprises of SME Bank Limited (holding company), key management personnel, non-executive directors and contributory employee plan:

	2015		201	14
Borrowings	Key management personnel	SME Bank Limited (Holding Company)	Key management personnel	SME Bank Limited (Holding Company)
Balance as at 1 January Borrowings during the year Repayments during the year Balance as at year end		155,320,077 - (26,253,553) 129,066,524	- - - -	37,534,120 126,540,120 (8,754,163) 155,320,077
Loans and advances Balance as at 1 January Advances given during the year Repayments during the year Balance as at year end		- - -	- - - -	- - - -

		2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
	Balances		
	(Payable) / receivable from Staff Provident Fund	80,000	(90,685)
	Transactions during the year		
	Mark-up expense against borrowings from holding company Disposal of Motor Vehicle to the Chief Financial Officer- Sales proceeds Rent expense Key management remuneration Post retirement benefits Staff Provident Fund - Company's contribution	17,164,534 - 325,608 4,530,639 - 89,376	15,864,547 - 325,608 4,243,548 300,000 28,372
31.	PROVIDENT FUND		
	Size of the fund (Net Assets) Cost of Investment made Percentage of investment made Fair value of investments	4,940,125 3,640,687 73.70% 3,999,252	5,205,604 4,013,897 77.11% 4,440,687

All the investments of the Provident Fund are kept in mutual funds.

Investments out of provident fund have been made in accordance with the provisions of the section 227 of the Companies Ordinance, 1984 and the rules formulated for this purpose.



For the year ended 31, December 2015

32. CA	ASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	Note	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
	Cash and bank balances	4	3,115,209	5,520,170
	Short term borrowings	16	(129,066,524)	(155,320,077)
			(125,951,315)	(149,799,907)

33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Introduction and overview

The Company has exposure to the following risks from financial instruments:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing it.

33.1 Risk management framework

The Board has established the Risk Management Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the Board of Directors on its activities.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

33.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss, without taking into account the fair value of any collateral. Concentration of credit risk arises when a number of counter parties are engaged in similar business activities or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economics, political or other conditions. Concentrations of credit risk indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry.

33.2.1 Management of credit risk

The Company's policy is to enter into financial contracts in accordance with the internal risk management policies and the requirements of the NBFC Rules and Regulations. The Company attempts to control credit risk by monitoring credit exposures, limiting transactions with specific counter parties, and continually assessing the credit worthiness of counter parties.

33.2.2 Exposure to credit risk

In summary, compared to the maximum amount included in the balance sheet, the maximum exposure to credit risk as at 31 December 2015 is as follows:



For the year ended 31, December 2015

2015		2014	
Balance	Maximum	Balance	Maximum
sheet	exposure		exposure
	(Rup	oees)	
3,091,778	3,025,366	5,497,075	5,430,576
4,283,091	4,283,091	3,209,123	3,209,123
2,484,094	2,484,094	2,129,255	2,129,255
13,843	-	1,391,293	-
443,242,617	443,242,617	519,173,276	519,173,276
98,725,563	98,725,563	109,905,004	109,905,004
3,173,810	3,173,810	2,609,050	2,609,050
555,014,796	554,934,541	643,914,076	642,456,284
	Balance sheet 3,091,778 4,283,091 2,484,094 13,843 443,242,617 98,725,563 3,173,810	Balance sheet exposure exposure(Rup 3,091,778 3,025,366 4,283,091 2,484,094 2,484,094 13,843 - 443,242,617 98,725,563 3,173,810 3,173,810	Balance sheet Maximum exposure Balance sheet 3,091,778 3,025,366 5,497,075 4,283,091 4,283,091 3,209,123 2,484,094 2,484,094 2,129,255 13,843 - 1,391,293 443,242,617 443,242,617 519,173,276 98,725,563 98,725,563 109,905,004 3,173,810 3,173,810 2,609,050

33.2.3 Credit ratings and Collaterals

Details of the credit ratings of balances with the banks (including profit receivable) as at 31 December were as follows:

Ratings	2015	2014
A1+ A-1+ A-3 Others	13.00% 50.00% 0.00% 37.00% 100%	7.51% 74.59% 17.36% 0.54% 100%

33.2.4 Description of Collateral held

The Company's leases are secured against assets leased out. In a few leases additional collateral is also obtained. Details of exposures and the collateral as at 31 December 2015 against them are as follows:

Lease Finance

- Regular
- Non Performing net of provision

Working Capital Finance

- Regular
- Non Performing net of provision

Net Exposure	Lower of collateral and gross exposure
135,161,086	135,161,086
308,081,531	308,081,531
443,242,617	443,242,617
20,795,532	20,795,532
77,316,573	77,316,573
98,112,105	98,112,105



For the year ended 31, December 2015

Settlement risk

Settlement risk is the risk of loss due to the failure of an entity to honour its obligations to deliver cash or other assets as contractually agreed on sale.

This risk is addressed more or less in accordance with the parameters set out in the credit risk management above.

To reduce the exposure to credit risk the Company has developed a formal approval process whereby credit limits are applied to its customers. The management continuously monitors the credit exposure towards the customers and makes provision against those balances considered doubtful of recovery (and also obtains security / advance payments, wherever considered necessary). Cash is held only with reputable banks with high quality credit worthiness.

33.2.5 Impairment losses and past due balances

	2015			
	Total	Loans and receivables	Net investment in finance lease	Impairment recognised
		(Ru _l	oees)	
Not past due	155,955,983	20,795,532	135,160,451	-
1 - 179 days	83,017,680	32,717,148	50,300,532	-
180 days - 1 year	25,985,262	17,443,965	8,541,297	-
More than 1 year	276,395,162	32,595,261	402,169,087	(158,369,186)
	541,354,087	103,551,906	596,171,367	(158,369,186)

	2014			
	Total	Loans and receivables	Net investment in finance lease	Impairment recognised
		(Rup	ees)	
Not past due	325,065,142	78,682,315	246,382,827	-
1 - 179 days	3,369,415	105,889	3,263,526	-
180 days - 1 year	12,165,911	2,399,799	9,766,112	-
More than 1 year	451,610,571	32,558,650	419,051,921	(164,344,178)
	792,211,039	113,746,653	678,464,386	(164,344,178)

33.2.6 Concentration of credit risk - gross investment in finance lease

The Company seeks to manage its credit risk through diversification of financing activities to avoid undue concentration of credit risk with individuals or groups of customers in specific locations or business sectors. It also obtains collaterals when appropriate.

The management of the Company follows two sets of guidelines. Internally, it has its own policies and procedures duly approved by the Board of Directors whereas externally it adheres to the regulations issued by the SECP. The operating policy defines the extent of fund based exposures with reference to a particular sector or group of leases.



For the year ended 31, December 2015

Details of Composition of finance lease and finances and loan portfolio of the company are given below:

Category	201	5	20	14
	Rupees	Percentage	Rupees	Percentage
Cargo Carriers	38,012,108	4.69	55,150,877	5.95
Chemicals	20,658,876	2.55	28,686,351	3.10
Communication	6,802,623	0.84	6,802,623	0.73
Confectionary	10,440,318	1.29	10,440,318	1.13
Construction And Building Products	9,972,339	1.23	27,199,149	2.93
Dates	550,947	0.07	550,947	0.06
Education	26,380,027	3.25	20,689,196	2.23
Engineering	24,269,640	2.99	23,372,245	2.52
Entertainment	52,792,056	6.51	60,469,756	6.52
Film Processing	60,260,116	7.43	65,731,842	7.09
Fisheries	1,285,857	0.16	1,285,857	0.14
Food And Beverages	49,588,143	6.11	49,296,467	5.32
Furniture	2,480,157	0.31	551,872	0.06
Garments	45,460,501	5.60	70,547,617	7.61
Gems & Jewelery	13,921,662	1.72	14,482,865	1.56
Health Care	50,677,697	6.25	49,169,081	5.31
Leather & Tannery	15,364,218	1.89	15,631,112	1.69
Miscellaneous	64,479,172	7.95	82,993,536	8.96
Oil & Gas	54,241,689	6.69	54,241,067	5.85
Pharma	17,950,954	2.21	18,748,310	2.02
Plastic	22,275,668	2.75	25,168,880	2.72
Printing & Packaging	52,806,596	6.51	57,318,637	6.18
Public Transport Services	120,323,223	14.83	132,284,584	14.27
Rubber	614,190	0.08	1,409,593	0.15
Textile	49,502,038	5.90	54,550,209	6.00
	811,110,815	100	926,772,991	100

33.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due. Liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Company could be required to pay its liabilities earlier than expected or may face difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial liabilities as they fall due.

33.3.1 Management of liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. Due to nature of the business, the Company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining committed credit lines available. The Company's liquidity management involves projecting cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to fulfil its obligation; monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

33.3.2 Maturity analysis for financial liabilities

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to maturity date and represents the undiscounted cash flows. The amounts in the table are the gross nominal undiscounted cash flows (including interest payments).



For the year ended 31, December 2015

Liabilities

Accrued and other liabilities
Short term borrowings
Long term finances - secured
Long term deposits
Liabilities against asset subject
to finance lease

2015								
Total	Contractual	Upto	More than					
	cash flow	one year	one year					
	(Rup	ees)						
6,066,743	6,066,743	6,066,743	-					
129,066,524	129,066,524	129,066,524	-					
373,233	373,233	373,233						
241,068,360	241,068,360	188,027,480	53,040,880					
1,975,210	2,083,910	1,477,040	606,870					
378,550,070	378,658,770	325,011,020	53,647,750					

		2	2014	
	Total	Contractual	Upto	More than
		cash flow	one year	one year
		(Rup	ees)	
Liabilities				
Accrued and other liabilities	15,654,125	15,654,125	15,654,125	-
Short term borrowings	155,320,077	155,320,077	155,320,077	-
Certificates of investment -				
unsecured	-	-	-	-
Long term finances - secured	1,265,489	1,265,489	1,265,489	
Long term deposits	272,140,223	272,140,223	206,168,322	65,971,901
Liabilities against asset subject				
to finance lease	3,173,091	3,546,148	1,463,193	2,082,955
	447,553,005	447,926,062	379,871,206	68,054,856

33.4 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates, equity prices, foreign exchange rates and credit spreads (not relating to changes in the obligor's/issuer's credit standing) will effect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk.

The Company is exposed to interest rate and other price risk only.

33.4.1 Management of market risk

The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk. The Company manages the market risk by monitoring exposure on marketable securities by following internal risk management policies and regulations laid down by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan.



For the year ended 31, December 2015

33.4.2 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 changes in market interest rates. Majority of the interest rate exposure arises on investment in finance lease, finance and loans, investment in government securities, bank balances and borrowing from banks. The Company carries a mix of fixed and floating rate financial instruments.

At 31 December, details of the interest rate profile of the Company's interest bearing financial instruments were as follows:

	Carry	ing amount
	2015	2014
Fixed rate instruments	(Rupees)	(Rupees)
Financial assets		
Net investments in finance lease	443,242,617	519,173,276
Long term finance and loans	98,725,563	109,905,004
	541,968,180	629,078,280
Financial liabilities		
Long term finance	373,233	1,265,489
Liabilities against assets subject to finance lease	1,975,210	3,173,091
	2,348,443	4,438,580
Variable rate instruments		
Financial assets		
Bank balances	295,825	145,541
	295,825	145,541
Financial liabilities		
Short term borrowings	129,066,524	155,320,077
	129,066,524	155,320,077

33.4.3 Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit and loss account.

33.4.4 Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased / (decreased) profit or loss by Rs. 1.288 million (2014: Rs.1.551 million). This analysis assumes that all other variables, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis which were used for the year ended 31 December 2014.

The sensitivity analysis prepared as of 31 December 2015 is not necessarily indicative of the impact on the Company's net assets of future movements in interest rates and profit for the year and assets / liabilities of the Company.

33.4.5 Interest rate gap position

Yield / interest rate sensitivity position for on balance sheet financial instruments based on the earlier of contractual re-pricing or maturity date is as follows:



For the year ended 31, December 2015

			2015		
	Effective		Exposed to ma	rk-up / interest /	profit rate risk
	mark-up / interest / profit rate	Total	Upto three months	More than three months and upto one year	More than one year
Financial assets	%		(Ru	pees)	
Cash and bank balances Long term finances and loans Net investment in finance lease	4.5 - 6 11-27.2 8-29	295,825 98,725,563 443,242,617	295,825 33,429,079 250,281,131	47,915,708 101,158,235	- 17,380,776 91,803,251
Total financial assets as on 31 December 2015		542,264,005	284,006,035	149,073,943	109,184,027
Financial liabilities					
Short term borrowings Long term finances Liabilities against asset subject to finance lease	10.79 - 13.49 5 14.39-15.10	129,066,524 373,233 1,975,210	- 373,233 276,531	129,066,524 - 1,097,702	- - 600,977
Total financial liabilities as on 31 December 2015		131,414,967	649,764	130,164,226	600,977
On balance sheet gap		410,849,038	283,356,271	18,909,717	108,583,050
Total interest rate sensitivity gap		410,849,038	283,356,271	302,265,988	410,849,038

			2014		
	Effective		Exposed to ma	rk-up / interest / p	orofit rate risk
	mark-up / interest / profit rate % 6 - 7 11.60 - 14.2 5 - 25.44 9.5 - 25.11 13.44 - 13.96 10.5 - 14 5 21.53 - 23	Total	Upto three months	More than three months and upto one year	More than one year
Financial assets	%		(Ru	ıpees)	
Cash and bank balances		145,541	145,541	-	-
Long term finances and loans Net investment in finance lease	5 - 25.44	109,905,004 519,173,276	41,995,925 348,764,114	58,239,992 87,826,683	9,669,087 82,582,479
Total financial assets as on 31 December 2014		629,223,821	390,905,580	146,066,675	92,251,566
Financial liabilities					
Short term borrowings Certificates of investment		155,320,077	-	155,320,077	-
Long term finances Liabilities against asset subject to		1,265,489	595,500	669,989	-
finance lease	21.53 - 23	3,173,091	350,000	1,050,000	1,773,091
Total financial liabilities as on 31 December 2014		159,758,657	945,500	157,040,066	1,773,091
On balance sheet gap		469,465,164	389,960,080	(10,973,391)	90,478,475
Total interest rate sensitivity gap		469,465,164	389,960,080	378,986,689	469,465,164



For the year ended 31, December 2015

33.5 Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest risk or currency risk) whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. Presently, the Company is not exposed to equity securities price risk as the Company does not hold any equity securities as at 31 December 2015.

34. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

- **34.1** The Company's prime objective when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide adequate returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce its cost of capital.
- **34.2** Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as total debt divided by total capital employed:

	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
Total debt Total equity Total capital employed	373,233 171,343,898 171,717,131	1,265,489 188,445,084 189,710,573
Gearing ratio	0.22%	0.67%

34.3 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company finances its operations through equity, borrowings and management of its working capital with a view to maintaining an appropriate mix between various sources of finance to minimise liquidity risk. Taken as a whole, the Company's risk arising from financial instruments is limited as there is no significant exposure to price and cash flow risk in respect of such instruments.

35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the maeasurement date. Fair value of underlying financial assets are determined based on requirements of Regulation 66 of Non-Banking Finance Companies and Notified Entities Regulations, 2008 and directives if any, issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan. Fair value of debt instruments other than Government Securities, which are unlisted or listed but not traded regularly on stock exchange be valued at rates notified by Mutual Funds Association of Pakistan. The fair value of financial assets traded in active market i.e. listed securities are based on the quoted market price at determined by stock exchange in accordance with its regulations.

The table below analyses recurring fair value measurements for financial assets and financial liabilities. These fair value measurements are categorised into different levels in the fair value hierarchy based on the inputs to valuation techniques used. The different levels are defined as follows:

- Level 1 Quoted market prices in an active market (that are unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 Valuation techniques (for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable).
- Level 3 Valuation techniques (for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable).
- As at 31 December 2015, the Fund held the following classes of financial instruments measured at fair value:



For the year ended 31, December 2015

			Carryin	Carrying amount				Fair value	a	
31 December 2015		Investments	Cash and cash equivalent	Loans and receivables	Other financial liabilities	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
						(Rupees)				1
Financial assets measured at fair value										
end Mutual Fund		1,180,000	'	1		1,180,000	•	4,283,091	1	4,283,091
Financial assets not measured										
at iall value										
Cash and bank balance	35.1	1	3,115,209	1	1	3,115,209	1	1	1	1
Advances	35.1	•	2,484,094	-	2,484,094	1	1	1	•	
Deposits, prepayments and other receivables	35.1	•	•	3,173,810	1	3,173,810	•	1	•	,
Asset held for sale	35.1	3,979,986	'	-	1	•	,	•	1	•
Long term finances and loans and accrued	35.1									
interest thereon		1	98,739,406	-1	98,739,406					
Net investment in finance leases	35.1	,	'	443,242,617	'	443,242,617	•	,	1	,
		5,159,986	3,115,209	547,639,927	1	551,935,136	1	4,283,091	1	4,283,091
Financial liabilities not measured										
at fair value										
Accrued and other liabilities	35.1	1	1	-1	6,066,743	1	1	1	1	1
Accrued mark-up on borrowings	35.1	1	1	-1	1,171,429	1	1	1	1	1
Short term borrowings	35.1	•	129,066,524	-	•	1	1	1	•	
Provision for compensated absences	35.1	•	•	-	1,069,901	1	1	1	•	1
Long term finances	35.1	•	1		373,233	1	1	1	•	1
Liabilities against assets subject to finance	35.1									
lease		•	1		1,975,210	1	1	1	•	1
Long term deposits	35.1	•	•	•	53,040,880	1	•	1	•	,
Deferred liabilities	35.1	•	•		4,890,705	1	•	1	•	,
		'	129,066,524		68,588,101		1		1	1

The Fund has not disclosed the fair values for these financial instruments, because their carrying amounts are reasonable approximation of fair 35.1

Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period. The Fund's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as of the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer. During the year ended 31 December 2015, there were no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3 of fair value measurements. For financial instruments that are recognised at fair value on a recurring basis, the Fund determines whether transfers have occurred between 35.2



For the year ended 31, December 2015

36. SEGMENT INFORMATION

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Company that is engaged in business activities from which the Company earns revenues and incur expenses and its results are regularly reviewed by the Company's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance. Further, discrete financial information is available for each segment.

The Company's reportable segments under IFRS 8 are therefore finance lease, loans and receivables, and investments. Other operations, which are not deemed by the management to be sufficiently significant to disclose as separate items are reported under Others.

All assets and liabilities are allocated to reportable segments other than assets and liabilities not directly related to the particular segment.

			2015		
	Finance	Loans and	Investment	Others	Total
	lease 	receivables 	(Rupees) -		
Segment revenue	21,408,834	6,290,685		189,601	27,889,120
Segment profit	27,770,559	5,903,952		189,601	33,864,112
Segment result					33,864,112
Unallocated cost					
Finance cost					17,665,337
Administrative and operating expenses					<u>37,304,838</u> 54,970,175
Loss before tax Taxation					(21,106,063) 3,794,318
Loss after tax					(17,311,745)
Other information					
Segment assets	443,242,617	98,112,105	4,283,091	-	545,637,813
Unallocated assets Total assets				22,677,995	22,677,995 568,315,808
iotal assets					500,515,000
Segment liabilities Unallocated liabilities	245,985,781	-	-	-	245,985,781
Total liabilities				147,883,038	147,883,038 393,868,819
N					
Net assets					174,446,989
Capital expenditure	-	-		728,186	728,186

- **36.1** Revenue reported above represents revenue from external customers. There are no intersegment sales.
- **36.2** Revenue from finance lease includes income from finance lease operations and gain/loss on termination of lease. Revenue from loans and receivable includes mark-up income on loans to customers and employees, and revenue from investments include gain on disposal of investments, dividend income and mark-up on government securities.



For the year ended 31, December 2015

			2014		
	Finance lease	Loans and receivables	Investment	Others	Total
			(Rupees)		
Segment revenue	34,942,494	11,120,446	13,672	143,084	46,219,696
Segment profit	32,935,750	10,804,741	13,672	143,084	43,897,247
Segment result					43,897,247
Unallocated cost					
Finance cost					16,535,320
Administrative and operating expenses					37,945,238
					54,480,558
Loss before tax					(10,583,311)
Taxation					(462,197)
Loss after tax					(11,045,508)
Other information					
Segment assets	519,173,276	108,693,585	3,209,123	-	631,075,984
Unallocated assets Total assets				27,307,518	27,307,518 658,383,502
Total assets					030,303,302
Segment liabilities	276,402,645	-	-	-	276,402,645
Unallocated liabilities Total liabilities				191,506,650	191,506,650 467,909,295
וטנמו וומטווונוכז					407,909,293
Net assets					190,474,207
Capital expenditure	-	_	_	310,266	310,266
				,	

37. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

The number of employees as on the year end were 41 and average number of employees during the year were 40

38. DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE

These financial statements were authorised for issue on March 02, 2016 by the Board of Directors of the Company.

Mr. Ali A. Rahim Director Mir Javed Hashmat Chief Executive Officer



Pattern of Shareholding

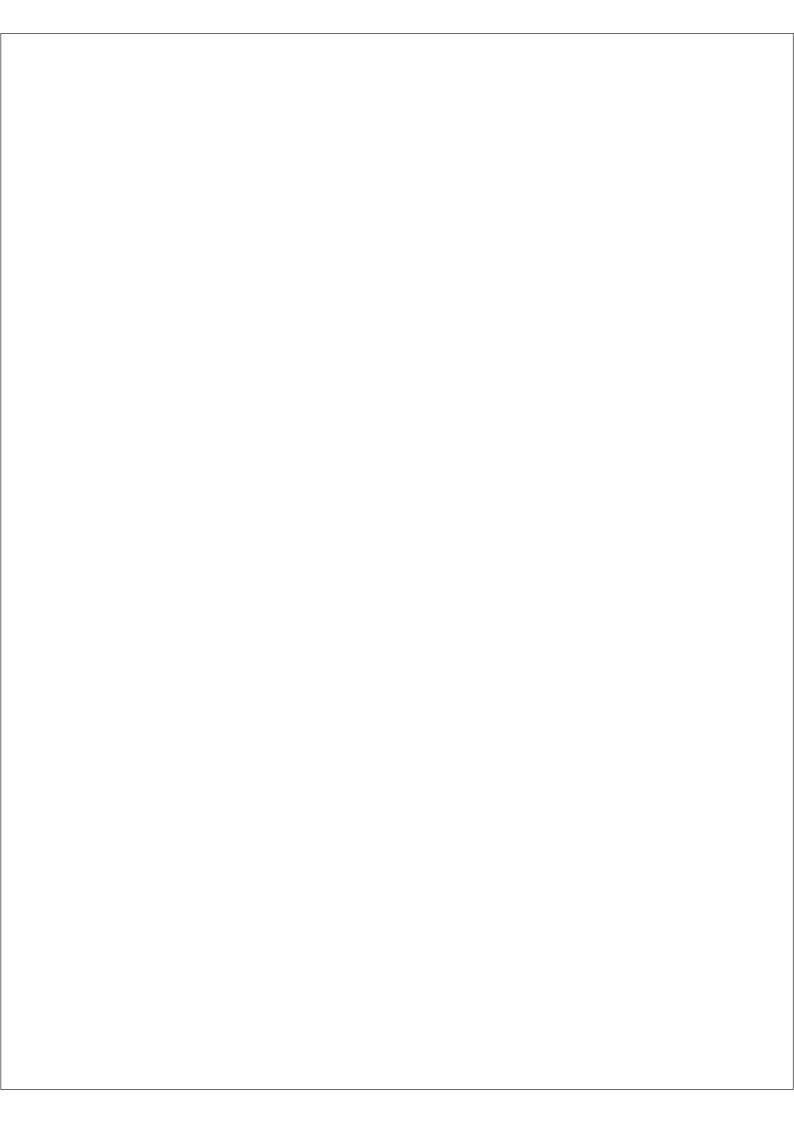
As at December 31, 2015

Sha	reholding	No of	Total	Percentage
From	То	Shareholders	Shares Held	%
1	100	14	143	0.00
101	500	198	98,498	0.31
501	1,000	38	37,425	0.12
1,001	5,000	41	117,492	0.37
5,001	10,000	3	26,999	0.08
10,001	15,000	2	25,500	0.08
15,001	20,000	2	40,000	0.13
20,001	25,000	1	22,500	0.07
25,001	30,000	1	30,000	0.09
45,001	50,000	3	146,000	0.46
50,001	55,000	2	105,525	0.33
150,001	155,000	1	155,000	0.48
220,001	225,000	1	225,000	0.70
410,001	415,000	2	820,318	2.56
450,001	455,000	1	453,000	1.42
600,001	605,000	1	604,575	1.89
900,001	905,000	1	902,350	2.82
1,230,001	1,235,000	1	1,230,477	3.85
1,295,001	1,300,000	1	1,298,500	4.06
2,255,001	2,260,000	1	2,255,500	7.05
23,405,001	23,410,000	1	23,405,198	73.14
31,086,621	31,176,600	316	32,000,000	100.00

Categories of Shareholders

As at December 31, 2015

Category No.	Categories of	Numbers of Share Held	Category wise No.of Shareholders	Category wise Share Held	Percentage %
1	General Public		286	3,103,079	9.70 %
2	Other Companies, Joint Stock Companies		14	1,024,553	3.20 %
3	Banks, NBFCs, DFIs, Takaful, Pension Funds		5	27,061,525	84.57 %
4	Leasing, Modarabas and Mutual Funds		2	604,836	1.89 %
5	Insurance Companies		1	155,000	0.48 %
6	Executives		1	51,000	0.16 %
7	Directors, Chief Executive Officer, Their Spouses and Minor Childern		7	7	0.00
	Mr. Ihsan-ul-Haq Khan	1			
	Mrs Mehnaz Saleem Mr. Ali A. Rahim	1			
	Mr. Mir Javed Hashmat	1			
	Mian Tahir Bashir	1			
	Mr. Atiq-ur-Rehman	1			
	Mr. Dilshad Ali Ahmed	1			
		Total	316	32,000,000	100 %





Proxy Form

I/We				
of				(full address)
being a member of	SME Leasing Limited h	nereby appoint		
of				
				(full address)
or failing him/her _				
of				(full address)
as my / our Proxy to	attend and vote for n	ne / us and on my /	our behalf at the 14th An	nual General Meeting of the Company
to be held on April 2	26, 2016 and at any adj	ournment thereof.		
Signed this	(day)	of	(date, month)	2016.
Signature of Membe	er:			Please affix
Folio Number:				Revenue Stamp
Number of shares h	eld :			
Witnesses:				
1				
				Signature and Company Seal
2				, , , , ,

- 1. A member entitled to attend and vote at a General meeting is entitled to appoint a Proxy to attend and vote instead of him / her.
- 2. The instrument appointing a Proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the appointer or of his / her attorney duly authorized in writing, if the appointer is a corporation, under its common seal or the hand of an officer or attorney duly authorized. A Proxy need to be a Member of the Company.
- 3. The instrument appointing a Proxy, together with the Power of attorney, if any, under which it is signed or a notarially certified copy thereof, should be deposited at the Main Office of the Company at least 48 hours before the time of the meeting.
- 4. Any individual Beneficial Owner of the Central Depository Company, entitled to vote at this meeting must bring his / her National Identity Card with him / her as proof of his / her identity, and in case of Proxy, must enclose an attested copy of his / her National Identity Card. Representative of corporate entity, shall submit Board of Directors resolutions / power of attorney with specimen signature (unless it has been provided earlier) along with proxy form of the Company.

Affix Correct Postage

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