

**PAKISTAN SOFTWARE EXPORT BOARD
(GUARANTEE) LIMITED**

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF PAKISTAN SOFTWARE EXPORT BOARD
(GUARANTEE) LIMITED
REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of **PAKISTAN SOFTWARE EXPORT BOARD (GUARANTEE) LIMITED**, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021, and the statement of income and expenditure, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in general fund, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of the audit.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the statement of financial position, the statement of income and expenditure, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in general fund and the statement of cash flows together with the notes forming part thereof conform with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and give the information required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017), in the manner so required and respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30 June 2021 and of the surplus and comprehensive income, the changes in general fund and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the director's report, but does not include the financial statements and auditor's report thereon.

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

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

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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


Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

- a) proper books of account have been kept by the Company as required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017);
- b) the statement of financial position, the statement of income and expenditure, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in general fund and the statement of cash flows together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and are in agreement with the books of account and returns;
- c) investments made, expenditure incurred and guarantees extended for the purpose of the Company's business; and
- d) no zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980).

OTHER MATTER

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is **Shahid Farid, FCA**.


Chartered Accountants
Place: Islamabad
Date: 23rd November 2021

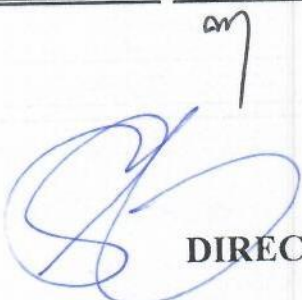
PAKISTAN SOFTWARE EXPORT BOARD (GUARANTEE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2021

	Note	2021 (Rupees)	2020 (Rupees)
<u>FUND AND LIABILITIES</u>			
General fund		300,850,311	242,473,523
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Staff benefits	4	64,283,971	69,975,844
Deferred grants related to projects	5	205,264,846	132,422,831
Deferred grants	6	623,346,057	641,057,023
		892,894,874	843,455,698
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	7	42,034,437	35,162,982
Liabilities relating to PSDP and other projects - restricted funds		-	606,206
Provision for taxation	8	2,394,937	1,885,875
		44,429,374	37,655,063
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS			
	9	-	-
		<u>1,238,174,559</u>	<u>1,123,584,284</u>
<u>ASSETS</u>			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property and equipment	10	637,391,639	652,287,173
Assets relating to PSDP and other projects - restricted funds	11	2,355,639	15,557,862
Long term security deposits		1,209,540	1,209,540
Long term advances	12	45,128,350	43,494,697
Deferred taxation	13	8,638,464	10,241,789
		694,723,632	722,791,061
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade debts - considered good	14	5,000,834	7,847,762
Advances and prepayments	15	10,973,059	19,454,339
Other receivables	16	4,723,084	7,943,225
Assets relating to PSDP and other projects - restricted funds	17	202,909,207	117,471,176
Short term investment	18	150,000,000	120,000,000
Cash and bank balances	19	169,844,743	128,076,721
		543,450,927	400,793,223
		<u>1,238,174,559</u>	<u>1,123,584,284</u>

AUDITORS' REPORT ANNEXED

Annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.


CHIEF EXECUTIVE


DIRECTOR

PAKISTAN SOFTWARE EXPORT BOARD (GUARANTEE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Note	2021 (Rupees)	2020 (Rupees)
INCOME			
Amortization of deferred grants	5	113,712,160	26,666,475
Federal Government grant	6	126,991,394	106,180,296
Amortization of deferred grant - in kind	6	31,859,235	29,334,931
Revenue from bandwidth and related services	20	63,865,969	62,769,144
Registration and renewal fee	21	72,806,338	52,070,611
Other income	22	22,960,469	25,291,493
		432,195,565	302,312,950
EXPENDITURE			
Project cost - deferred grants related to projects	5	113,712,160	26,666,475
Salaries, allowances and benefits	23	122,740,927	114,523,653
Data node bandwidth and related charges	24	30,307,662	31,561,099
Travelling and conveyance		2,710,190	1,198,690
Advertisement and publicity		1,189,797	706,413
Communication charges	25	3,395,741	2,696,863
Utilities		5,595,541	5,080,499
Rent, rates and taxes		15,010,424	13,773,397
Vehicle running expenses		1,145,288	552,658
Fee and subscription	26	411,175	384,248
Printing and stationery		1,110,058	884,250
Newspaper and periodicals		33,673	54,660
Exhibitions and seminars		19,124,021	5,992,434
Research studies		7,500,000	-
Repair and maintenance		5,556,635	3,346,932
Foreign and inland training		215,585	54,000
Auditor's remuneration	27	282,110	260,110
Legal and professional charges		1,439,066	220,400
Depreciation	10.2	2,023,575	1,731,311
Depreciation of assets related to deferred grant - in kind	10.2	31,859,235	29,334,931
Exchange Loss		-	1,182
Bank charges		36,744	52,983
		365,399,607	239,077,188
SURPLUS BEFORE TAXATION		66,795,958	63,235,762
Taxation	28	12,833,556	9,630,770
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		53,962,402	53,604,992

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



CHIEF EXECUTIVE


DIRECTOR

PAKISTAN SOFTWARE EXPORT BOARD (GUARANTEE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	2021 (Rupees)	2020 (Rupees)
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	53,962,402	53,604,992
Other comprehensive income		
<i>Items that will not to be reclassified to statement of income and expenditure</i>		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plan - net	5,264,629	4,508,875
Related deferred tax - net	(850,243)	(743,879)
	4,414,386	3,764,996
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	58,376,788	57,369,988



CHIEF EXECUTIVE


DIRECTOR

PAKISTAN SOFTWARE EXPORT BOARD (GUARANTEE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

Balance as at 01 July 2019	185,103,535
Surplus for the year	53,604,992
Other comprehensive income for the year	3,764,996
Total comprehensive income for the year	57,369,988
Balance as at 30 June 2020	242,473,523
Surplus for the year	53,962,402
Other comprehensive income for the year	4,414,386
Total comprehensive income for the year	58,376,788
Balance as at 30 June 2021	300,850,311


CHIEF EXECUTIVE

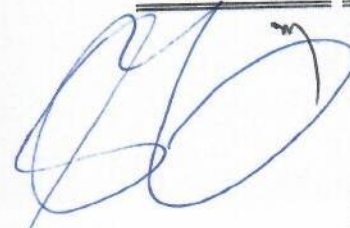

DIRECTOR

PAKISTAN SOFTWARE EXPORT BOARD (GUARANTEE) LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021**

	2021 (Rupees)	2020 (Rupees)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Surplus before taxation	66,795,958	63,235,762
Adjustment for non-cash items		
Deferred grants related to projects amortized during the year	(113,712,160)	(26,666,475)
Amortization of deferred capital grant	(103,394)	(118,237)
Amortization of deferred grant - in kind	(31,859,235)	(29,334,931)
Profit on bank deposits and investments	(20,753,022)	(23,964,207)
Depreciation	2,023,575	1,731,311
Depreciation of assets related to deferred grant - in kind	31,859,235	29,334,931
Depreciation related to restricted grant	347,463	305,218
Exchange loss	-	1,182
Provision for medical facility	4,933,290	4,015,275
Provision for gratuity	9,751,682	11,510,255
Provision for employees' earned leaves	843,767	1,358,252
Net cash (used) / generated from operations before changes in working capital	(49,872,841)	31,408,336
Changes in working capital		
Trade debts - considered good	2,846,928	(1,567,066)
Advances and short term prepayments	4,757,914	(6,596,408)
Assets relating to PSDP and other projects - restricted funds	(85,438,031)	(112,013,143)
Liabilities relating to PSDP and other projects - restricted funds	(606,206)	606,206
Increase in trade and other payables	6,871,455	(618,424)
	(71,567,940)	(120,188,835)
Net cash used in operations	(121,440,781)	(88,780,499)
Profit on bank deposits and investments received	23,973,163	20,080,498
Income tax paid	(11,571,412)	(10,086,778)
Medical facility paid	(5,193,437)	(3,345,924)
Employees' earned leaves paid	(2,033,032)	(63,075)
Gratuity paid	(8,729,512)	(40,782)
Net increase in long term advances	2,089,713	(10,927,923)
	(1,464,517)	(4,383,984)
Net cash used in operating activities	(122,905,298)	(93,164,483)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of property and equipment	(4,735,612)	(1,533,778)
Additions in assets relating to restricted grants	(1,396,903)	(15,634,529)
Receipt from security deposits	-	283,124
Short term investment made - net	(30,000,000)	(30,000,000)
Net cash used in investing activities	(36,132,515)	(46,885,183)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
29 Restricted grant received	219,381,325	183,913,000
Restricted grant lapsed	(18,575,490)	(30,510,276)
Net cash from financing activities	200,805,835	153,402,724
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	41,768,022	13,353,058
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	128,076,721	114,723,663
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	169,844,743	128,076,721


CHIEF EXECUTIVE


DIRECTOR

PAKISTAN SOFTWARE EXPORT BOARD (GUARANTEE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

1 THE COMPANY AND ITS OPERATIONS

1.1 Pakistan Software Export Board (Guarantee) Limited ("the Company") was incorporated in Pakistan under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now the Companies Act, 2017) on 13 June 1998 as Company limited by guarantee not having share capital to carry on business activities previously performed by the Pakistan Software Export Board more independently, effectively and dynamically. The registered office of the Company is situated at 2nd Floor, Evacuee Trust Complex, Sector F-5/1, Islamabad. The Company is fully owned and controlled by the Federal Government through Ministry of Information Technology.

The principal objective of the Company is to make Pakistan a preferred destination for the business process outsourcing, placing Pakistan as a key player in the global information technology market, creating an environment that is conducive for IT (Information Technology) business in the country and develop and strengthen domestic IT industry through various support programs and projects to deliver higher value added services and enhance IT and IT enabled services (ITeS) export from Pakistan.

1.2 Geographical location and address of Company is as follows:

Sr. No.	Head office and regional offices	Address
1	Head office	2nd Floor, Evacuee Trust Complex, F-5, Islamabad
2	Regional offices:	
a)	Karachi	Regional Office Karachi, 203, 2nd Floor, Tariq Center Main Tariq Road, Karachi
b)	Lahore	Office 5/6, 5th Floor Shaheen Complex Edgerton Road, Lahore
c)	Peshawar	PSEB Office # 2, KPITB Park, PTCL Training Centre Near Board Bazar, Jamrud Road Peshawar
d)	Abbottabad	Office # 3, IT Park, Qayyum Plaza, Mansehra Road, Mandian, Abbottabad

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

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

- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as notified under the Companies Act, 2017;
- Accounting Standard for Not for Profit Organizations (Accounting Standard for NPOs) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan as notified under the Companies Act, 2017; and
- Provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017.

Where provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 differ from the IFRS or the Accounting Standard for NPOs, the provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 have been followed.

2.2 Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, unless otherwise specifically stated.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. These financial statements are presented in Pak Rupees, which is the Company's functional currency.

2.4 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the approved accounting standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The areas where various assumptions and estimates are significant to the Company's financial statements or where judgments were exercised in application of accounting policies are as follows:

2.4.1 Useful lives, patterns of economic benefits and impairments

Estimates with respect to residual values, useful lives and pattern of flow of economic benefits are based on the analysis of the management of the Company. Further, the Company reviews the value of assets for possible impairment on an annual basis. Any change in the estimates in the future might affect the carrying amount of respective item of property and equipment with a corresponding effect on the depreciation charge and impairment.

2.4.2 Defined benefit plan

The cost of the defined benefit plan i.e. gratuity and employees' earned leaves is determined using actuarial valuation. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the long term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. The medical facility as per service rules also requires management's judgement and estimation.

2.4.3 Allowance for expected credit losses

Company reviews the recoverability of its receivables to assess the amount required for expected credit losses.

2.4.4 Taxation

In making the estimates for income tax currently payable by the Company, the management takes into account the current income tax law and the decisions of appellate authorities on certain issues in the past.

2.4.5 Provisions

The Company reviews its receivable and advances against any provision required for any doubtful balances on an ongoing basis. The provision is made while taking into consideration expected recoveries, if any.

2.5 New standards, interpretations and amendments to published approved accounting and reporting standards which are effective during the year

The following standard and interpretation to accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan became effective during the year and are relevant to the Company:

Amendments to IFRS 3 – Definition of a business

This amendment revises the definition of a business which may impact whether a transaction is accounted for as a business combination or asset acquisition. According to feedback received by the IASB, application of the current guidance is commonly thought to be too complex, and it results in too many transactions qualifying as business combinations.

Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 – Interest rate benchmark reform – Phase 1

These amendments provide certain reliefs in connection with interest rate benchmark reform. The reliefs relate to hedge accounting and have the effect that IBOR reform should not generally cause hedge accounting to terminate. However, any hedge ineffectiveness should continue to be recorded in the income statement. Given the pervasive nature of hedges involving IBOR-based contracts, the reliefs will affect companies in all industries.

Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 on the definition of material

These amendments to IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements', and IAS 8, 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors', and consequential amendments to other IFRSs: i) use a consistent definition of materiality throughout IFRSs and the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting; ii) clarify the explanation of the definition of material; and iii) incorporate some of the guidance in IAS 1 about immaterial information.

Amendments to IFRS 16, 'Leases' – COVID-19 related rent concessions

These amendments make it easier for lessees to account for covid-19-related rent concessions such as rent holidays and temporary rent reductions.

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The amendment exempts lessees from having to consider individual lease contracts to determine whether rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of the covid-19 pandemic are lease modifications and allows lessees to account for such rent concessions as if they were not lease modifications. It applies to covid-19-related rent concessions that reduce lease payments due on or before 30 June 2021.

The relief was originally limited to reduction in lease payments that were due on or before 30 June 2021. However, in March 2021, the IASB subsequently extended this date to 30 June 2022 in another amendment to IFRS 16 (the 2021 amendment). If a lessee already applied the original practical expedient, it is required to continue to apply it consistently, to all lease contracts with similar characteristics and in similar circumstances, using the subsequent amendment. If a lessee did not apply the original practical expedient to eligible lease concessions, it is prohibited from applying the expedient in the 2021 amendment.

However, if a lessee has not yet established an accounting policy on applying (or not) the practical expedient to eligible lease concessions, it can still decide to do so.

The March 2021 amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021, with earlier application permitted – Including in financial statements not yet authorised for issue at 31 March 2021. In practical terms, this means that a lessee that previously applied the practical expedient in the May 2020 amendment is permitted, but not required, to apply the March 2021 amendment immediately when it is issued, subject to any endorsement process.

These amendments do not have any significant impact on these financial statements.

2.6 New accounting standards, amendments and Interpretations that are not yet effective

The following amendments to the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan are relevant to the

Company and would be effective from the dates mentioned below against the respective standards or interpretation.

Accounting and reporting standards	Effective Date Annual reporting period beginning on or after
- IAS-1 Classification of Liabilities and Definition of Material	1 January 2023
- IAS 8 Amendments to Improve Accounting Policy Disclosures	1 January 2023
- IAS 12 Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction	1 January 2023
- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	1 January 2023
- IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment Amendments	1 January 2022
- IAS-37 Amendments to Onerous Contracts	1 January 2022
- IFRS 16 Leases amendments	1 January 2021

The above amendments to accounting and reporting standards are not expected to have any material impact on the Company's financial statements in the period of initial application.

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

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 years presented, unless otherwise stated:

3.1 Employee benefits

Medical facility

Employees are entitled to medical facility allowance as determined in accordance with service regulations of the Company. During the year employees can get their actual medical expenses reimbursed and remaining balance of unused entitlement, if any, is forwarded to succeeding years which employees can get reimbursed in succeeding years or can encash on termination / resignation from the service.

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Gratuity scheme

The Company operates an unfunded and unapproved gratuity scheme for its employees. Provision for gratuity is made annually to cover obligation under the scheme on the basis of forty five days basic pay for each respective completed year of service. Provisions are made to cover the obligations under the scheme on the basis of actuarial recommendations. The actuarial valuations are carried out using the Projected Unit Credit Method. Actuarial gain or loss (remeasurements) are immediately recognised in 'Other comprehensive income/(loss)' as they occur. The amount recognised in the statement of financial position represents the present value of defined benefit obligations. Current service costs and any past service costs together with net interest cost are charged to the statement of income and expenditure.

Employees' earned leaves

The Company provides the facility to its regular employees for accumulating their annual earned leaves. Under the unfunded scheme, employees are entitled to 48 days for each completed year of service subject to maximum accumulation of 96 days. Earned leaves accruing beyond the period of 96 days shall stand lapsed. The accumulated earned leaves balance shall be encashed at the time of severance of employment of the employee or earlier subject to the approval of the competent authority. The encashment of the leaves shall be made on the last basic salary drawn by the employee plus maximum entitlement of house rent. Provisions are made to cover the obligations under the scheme on the basis of actuarial recommendations. The actuarial valuations are carried out using the Projected Unit Credit Method. Actuarial gain or loss (remeasurements) are immediately recognised in 'Other comprehensive income/(loss)' as they occur. The amount recognised in the statement of financial position represents the present value of defined benefit obligations. Current service costs and any past service costs together with net interest cost are charged to the statement of income or expenditure.

3.2 Taxation

Current

Provision for current tax is based on the taxable income for the year determined in accordance with the prevailing law for taxation of income. The charge for current tax is calculated using prevailing tax rates or tax rates expected to apply to the profit for the year, if enacted. The charge for current tax also includes adjustments, where considered necessary, to provision for tax made in previous years arising from assessments framed during the year for such years.

Deferred

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of all temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of the taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and tax credits can be utilized.

Deferred tax is calculated at the rates that are expected to apply to the period when the differences reverse based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income and expenditure statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

3.3 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligations and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

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3.4 Property and equipment

Owned

Property and equipment except capital work-in-progress are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses (if any). Cost of property and equipment consists of historical cost, borrowing cost pertaining to erection/construction period of qualifying assets and other directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to working condition. Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost less any recognised impairment loss.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance costs are charged to income and expenditure statement during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation on property and equipment is charged to income and expenditure statement applying the reducing balance method so as to write off the cost / depreciable amount of the asset over their estimated useful lives at the rates given in Note 10 except for leasehold land which is depreciated on straight line basis over the lease term. Depreciation on additions is charged from the month the assets are available for use while no depreciation is charged in the month in which the assets are disposed off. The residual values and useful lives of assets are reviewed by the management, at each financial year end and adjusted if impact on depreciation is significant.

Derecognition

An item of property and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in the income and expenditure statement in the year the asset is derecognised.

3.5 Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost, less any allowance for expected credited losses. Trade receivables generally do not include amount overdue by 365 days.

The company has applied the simplified approach to measure expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

Other receivables are recognized at amortized cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

3.6 Trade and other payables

Liabilities for trade and other amounts payable are recognized at fair value, which is normally the transaction cost.

3.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, cash at banks on current, saving and deposit accounts and other short term highly liquid instruments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in values.

3.8 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized when or as performance obligation is satisfied by rendering of services to a customer over time or at point in time. Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates and government levies. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in profit or loss, using effective interest method

3.9 Government grants

Government grants are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that entity will comply with the conditions attached to it and grant will be received.

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Grants related to income

Grants related to income including PSDP and other projects' restricted grants are recognized on a systematic basis as income over the periods necessary to match them with related expenses incurred in accordance with terms of the respective grant agreements.

Grants related to assets

Grants related to assets, including non-monetary grants at fair value, are presented in the balance sheet by setting up the grant as "Capital Grant". An amount equivalent to the depreciation for each year on such assets is credited to income and expenditure statement in the same year in which the depreciation is charged.

3.10 Financial instruments

Financial Assets

Classification and measurement

Amortized cost

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognized directly in income and expenditure and presented in other income / (other expenses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statement of income and expenditure.

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVTOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income, except for the recognition of impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses), interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in profit or loss. When the financial asset is de-recognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognized in other income / (other expenses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other income/ (other expenses) and impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statement of income and expenditure.

Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at FVTPL is recognized in the statement of income and expenditure and presented net within other income / (other expenses) in the period in which it arises.

Equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value for financial instruments quoted in an active market, the fair value corresponds to a market price (level 1). For financial instruments that are not quoted in an active market, the fair value is determined using valuation techniques including reference to recent arm's length market transactions or transactions involving financial instruments which are substantially the same (level 2), or discounted cash flow analysis including, to the greatest possible extent, assumptions consistent with observable market data (level 3).

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

Changes in the fair value of equity investments at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in other income / (other expenses) in the statement of profit or loss as applicable. *m*

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

Financial liabilities

i. Classification and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in statement of profit or loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is also included in profit or loss.

ii. Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortized cost and FVTOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade debts and other receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables.

iii. De-recognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred, or it neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the transferred asset. Any interest in such de-recognized financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognized as a

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability (or a part of financial liability) from its statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

iv. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are set off and the net amount is reported in the financial statements when there is a legal enforceable right to set off and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and to settle the liabilities simultaneously.

3.11 Foreign currencies

All monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Pak Rupees at the rates of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date, while the transactions in foreign currency during the year are initially recorded in functional currency at the rates of exchange prevailing at the transaction date. All non-monetary items are translated into Pak Rupees at exchange rates prevailing on the date of transaction or on the date when fair values are determined. Exchange gains and losses are recorded in the income and expenditure statement.

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	Note	2021 (Rupees)	2020 (Rupees)
4 STAFF BENEFITS			
Medical facility	4.1	4,755,768	5,015,916
Gratuity	4.2	51,503,957	55,400,535
Employees' earned leaves	4.2	8,024,246	9,559,393
		<u>64,283,971</u>	<u>69,975,844</u>

4.1 Medical facility

Balance as on 01 July		5,015,915	4,346,564
Charge for the year	23	4,933,290	4,015,275
Benefits paid during the year		<u>(5,193,437)</u>	<u>(3,345,924)</u>
Net liability as on 30 June		<u>4,755,768</u>	<u>5,015,915</u>

The latest actuarial valuation for gratuity and earned leaves was carried out at 30 June 2021, using projected unit credit method. The amount recognised are determined as follows:

4.2 Financial position obligation

Gratuity		51,503,957	55,400,535
Employees' earned leaves		8,024,246	9,559,393
		<u>59,528,203</u>	<u>64,959,928</u>

4.2.1 Movement in liability recognised in the statement of financial position

	Gratuity		Employees' earned leaves	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
At the beginning of the year	55,400,535	47,643,411	9,559,393	9,060,742
Transitional liability	-	-	-	-
Current service cost	5,030,872	4,604,917	53,551	49,017
Interest cost for the year	4,720,810	6,905,338	790,216	1,309,235
Charge to other comprehensive income	(4,918,747)	(3,712,349)	(345,882)	(796,526)
Benefit paid during the year	(8,729,512)	(40,782)	(2,033,032)	(63,075)
At the end of the year	<u>51,503,958</u>	<u>55,400,535</u>	<u>8,024,246</u>	<u>9,559,393</u>

4.2.2 Amounts recognised in the statement of income and expenditure

	Gratuity		Employees' earned leaves	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Current service cost	5,030,872	4,604,917	53,551	49,017
Interest cost for the year	4,720,810	6,905,338	790,216	1,309,235
	<u>9,751,682</u>	<u>11,510,255</u>	<u>843,767</u>	<u>1,358,252</u>

4.2.3 Amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income

	Gratuity		Employees' earned leaves	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Actuarial gain due to experience adjustments	(4,918,747)	(3,712,349)	(345,882)	(796,526)
	<u>(4,918,747)</u>	<u>(3,712,349)</u>	<u>(345,882)</u>	<u>(796,526)</u>

4.2.4 Principal actuarial assumptions used

	Gratuity		Employees' earned leaves	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Discount rate	10.00%	9.25%	10.00%	9.25%
Expected rate of increase in salary	9.00%	8.25%	9.00%	8.25%
Expected mortality rate	SLIC (2001-05)	SLIC (2001-05)	SLIC (2001-05)	SLIC (2001-05)

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4.2.5 Allocation of charge for the year

	Gratuity		Employees' earned leaves	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Salaries, allowances and benefits	9,751,681	11,510,255	843,767	1,358,252
	<u>9,751,681</u>	<u>11,510,255</u>	<u>843,767</u>	<u>1,358,252</u>

4.2.6 Sensitivity analysis

	Gratuity		Employees' earned leaves	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Discount Rate + 1 %	47,069,441	50,080,429	7,206,296	8,107,663
Discount Rate - 1 %	56,771,588	61,724,944	8,971,095	10,170,122
Salary growth rate + 1 %	56,824,393	61,762,884	8,960,490	10,161,568
Salary growth rate - 1 %	46,929,393	49,938,270	7,201,886	8,099,619

4.2.7 Risks associated with defined gratuity and employees' earned leaves benefit plans

Through its defined gratuity benefit plan and employees' earned leaves, the PSEB is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

- Discount rate risk

The risk of changes in discount rate may have an impact on the Plan's Liability.

- Salary increase / inflation risk

The risk that the actual salary increase is higher than the expected salary increase, where benefits are linked with final salary at the time of cessation of service, is likely to have an impact on liability.

- Mortality risk

Actual mortality experience may be different than that assumed in the calculation.

- Withdrawal risk

Actual withdrawals experience may be different from that assumed in the calculation.

5 DEFERRED GRANTS RELATED TO PROJECTS

Account Heads	2021					2020	
	Certification of IT Professionals (Note 5.1)	Enhancing of IT Exports Through Industry Support Program (Note 5.2)	Standardization of IT Industry (Note 5.3)	Replacement of Data Node Infrastructure at KSL (Note 5.4)	PM ICT Internship Program (Note 5.5)	TOTAL	TOTAL
	Rupees						
Balance as on 01 July	99,673,930	18,497,238	-	14,251,663		132,422,831	40,575,338
Add:							
Received during the year from:							
Government of Pakistan (Note 5.6)	168,891,000	23,410,000	16,930,000	-	-	209,231,000	179,350,000
Ignite National Technology Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Companies	3,411,953	7,344,580	-	-	-	10,756,533	4,563,000
Receivable from AGPR	(606,205)	-	-	-	-	(606,205)	606,206
	171,696,748	30,754,580	16,930,000	-	-	219,381,328	184,519,206
Less:							
Expenditures (Note 5.7)							
Consultancy/Appraisals - Capability Maturity Model Integration (CMMI) - ISO 27001/20000	-	(18,615,204)	-	-	-	(18,615,204)	(10,488,550)
Trainings - CMMI - ISO 27001/20000 & Certifications	(75,860,827)	-	-	-	-	(75,860,827)	(5,334,333)
Internship cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salaries and benefits	(8,707,000)	(5,344,638)	(1,049,166)	-	-	(15,100,804)	(9,413,621)
Travelling	(297,368)	(373,722)	(69,940)	-	-	(741,030)	(174,965)
Advertisement	(1,221,377)	(649,116)	(684,602)	-	-	(2,555,095)	(391,920)
Depreciation (Note 11.1)	(272,618)	(46,178)	(28,667)	-	-	(347,463)	(305,219)
Others	(262,208)	(129,933)	(99,596)	-	-	(491,737)	(557,867)
	(86,621,398)	(25,158,791)	(1,931,971)	-	-	(113,712,160)	(26,666,475)
PSDP funds surrendered / lapsed	(12,558,940)	(1,437,854)	(4,578,696)	-	-	(18,575,490)	(29,808,511)
Funds Transfer to Government treasury /others	-	-	-	-	-	-	(701,765)
Assets reclassified to PSEB owned assets (Note 5.3)	-	-	-	(14,251,663)	-	(14,251,663)	(35,494,962)
Balance as on 30 June	172,190,340	22,655,173	10,419,333	-	-	205,264,846	132,422,831

- 5.1 Through this project, PSEB plans to create a highly skilled resource pool within Pakistan IT industry and training of 10,000 participants including IT industry professionals to match advanced specialized international technological requirements.
- 5.2 Through this project, PSEB plans to support IT Industry by assisting companies in acquiring CMMI certifications and ISO 27001 & 20000, Resultantly, increasing IT Exports as per the vision 2025 set by the Government of Pakistan.
- 5.3 Through this project, PSEB plans to support IT Industry by assisting companies in acquiring ISO 18295 certifications and procurement of 2 research studies for branding and promotion of IT Industry within and outside Pakistan.
- 5.4 The aim of this project to procure the Data Node equipment for KSL IT Park which will provide a better infrastructure of bandwidth to the IT companies
- 5.5 The project aims to provide opportunity to 3000 graduates and their contributing members of the ICT industry by gaining processional experience through a 6 months internship in the ICT companies and IT departments of public and private sector organizations where ICT work is being performed.
- 5.6 The Company as a part of its activities, initiates, executes and implements project(s) funded through Public Sector Development Programmes (PSDP) of the Government of Pakistan to achieve specific objectives laid down in the Planning Commission Document -1 (PC-1) of each project.
- 5.7 This represents the expenditure of three (3) (2020: three) projects executed and operated by Pakistan Software Export Board (Guarantee) Limited during the year.

6 DEFERRED GRANTS

	2021			2020		
	Purpose / utilization of grants			Grants received in kind (Note 6.3)	Total	Total
	Capital (Note 6.1)	Revenue (Note 6.2)	Total			
----- Rupees -----						
Balance as on 01 July	930,633	-	930,633	640,126,390	641,057,023	635,015,231
Grants received during the year	-	126,888,000	126,888,000	14,251,663	141,139,663	141,557,019
Grants amortized during the year						
- Depreciation	(103,394)	-	(103,394)	(31,859,235)	(31,962,629)	(29,453,168)
- Salaries and benefits	-	(86,955,797)	(86,955,797)	-	(86,955,797)	(72,757,130)
- Other operating expenses	-	(39,932,203)	(39,932,203)	-	(39,932,203)	(33,304,929)
	(103,394)	(126,888,000)	(126,991,394)	(31,859,235)	(158,850,629)	(135,515,227)
Balance as on 30 June	827,239	-	827,239	622,518,818	623,346,057	641,057,023

- 6.1 This represents grant received from Ministry of Information Technology for purchase of IT equipments.
- 6.2 This represents grant received from Ministry of Information Technology for salaries, benefits of employees and other operating expenses.
- 6.3 Grants received in kind represent Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) and other projects' assets reclassified to Pakistan Software Export Board (Guarantee) Limited owned assets upon completion of the projects. Such grants received in kind includes, Office and electric equipment, Computer and related equipments, Data node equipment and installation, reclassified from the project "Replacement of datanode infrastucture at KSL. " (Note 5.3).

	Note	2021 (Rupees)	2020 (Rupees)
7 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES			
Creditors	7.1	1,113,478	1,756,069
Accrued liabilities		8,757,049	7,223,522
Withholding income tax on services		1,624,038	1,806,389
Unrealized receipts	7.2	20,740,385	14,063,545
Advances from customers		3,098	2,405,928
Security deposits	7.3	9,796,389	7,907,253
Other payables		-	276
		<u>42,034,437</u>	<u>35,162,982</u>
7.1 These include amounts due to following related parties:			
National Telecommunication Corporation		54,455	38,745
Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA)		320,990	313,846
Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited		-	1,042,589
		<u>375,445</u>	<u>1,395,180</u>
7.2 Movement of unrealized receipts - Relating to data node and bandwidth charges			
Opening balance as at 01 July		14,063,545	7,979,323
Additions during the year		20,740,385	14,063,545
Realized during the year		(14,063,545)	(7,979,323)
Closing balance		<u>20,740,385</u>	<u>14,063,545</u>
7.3 These security deposits relate to deposits from bandwidth customers kept in separate bank account as per requirements of Section 217 of the Companies Act, 2017. These deposits are not utilized for the purpose of business.			

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	Note	2021 (Rupees)	2020 (Rupees)
8 PROVISION FOR TAXATION			
Opening balance		1,885,875	110,766
Add: Provision for the year	28	12,080,474	11,861,887
Less: Tax paid / deducted at source		(11,571,412)	(10,086,778)
Closing balance		<u>2,394,937</u>	<u>1,885,875</u>
9 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS			
The company has no contingencies and commitments as at reporting date.			
10 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT			
See attached schedule		<u>637,391,639</u>	<u>652,287,173</u>
11 ASSETS RELATING TO PSDP AND OTHER PROJECTS - RESTRICTED FUNDS			
See attached schedule		<u>2,355,639</u>	<u>15,557,862</u>
12 LONG TERM ADVANCES			
Considered good:			
Advances to employees against salaries and benefits	12.1	52,906,687	54,996,400
Less: Current portion shown under current assets	15	(7,778,337)	(11,501,703)
		<u>45,128,350</u>	<u>43,494,697</u>
12.1	Advances given to employees against salaries and benefits are interest free and are secured against their respective staff benefit balance. These advances have been given to employees and executives for the purchase of house, vehicle, or for personal use in accordance with the terms of employment. Further, these include outstanding balances of advances given to key management personnel namely M/s. Muhammad Sulman Hassan - Director International Marketing, Nasir Khan Afridi - Director Infrastructure, Saif ur Rehman Korai - Director Projects, Sajid Mahmood Warraich - Company Secretary, Shaukat Ali - Director Technical, Syed Ali Abbas Hasni - Director Operation and Admin, Talib Hussain Baloch - Director Finance amounting to Rupees 2,624,782/-, Rupees 4,460,488/-, Rupees 2,202,503/-, Rupees 5,190,878/-, Rupees 350,000/-, Rupees 3,363,901/-, Rupees 8,024,978/- respectively (2020: Rupees 2,608,772/-, Rupees 2,525,054/-, Rupees 2,658,503/-, Rupees 5,105,267/-, Rupees 950,000/-, Rupees 2,735,917/-, Rupees 6,919,578/- respectively).		
12.2	Advances given to key management during the year amounting to Rupees 15,598,049/- (2020: Rupees 19,389,685/-) whereas advances adjusted during the year amounting to Rupees 13,905,130/- (2020: 16,914,204/-).		
12.3	The maximum aggregate amount outstanding at the end of any month during the year were Rupees 25,078,937/- (2020: 25,405,226/-).		
12.4	Long term loans have been carried at cost as the effect of carrying these balances at amortised cost is not considered to be material.		
13 DEFERRED TAXATION			
This comprises of following:			
Taxable temporary differences			
Accelerated tax depreciation		(1,743,462)	(1,302,896)
Deductible temporary differences			
Provision for gratuity		8,317,941	9,140,036
Provision for medical facility		768,061	827,531
Provision for earned leaves		1,295,924	1,577,118
		<u>10,381,926</u>	<u>11,544,685</u>
		<u>8,638,464</u>	<u>10,241,789</u>

	Note	2021 (Rupees)	2020 (Rupees)
13.1 Movement in deferred tax balances is as follows:			
At beginning of the year		10,241,789	8,754,551
Recognized in income and expenditure statement:			
Accelerated tax depreciation		(440,566)	21,843
Provision for gratuity		(27,712)	1,886,719
Provision for medical facility		(59,470)	109,926
Provision for earned leave		(225,334)	212,629
		(753,082)	2,231,117
Recognized in statement of comprehensive income:			
Remeasurement of defined benefit plan		(850,243)	(743,879)
		<u>8,638,464</u>	<u>10,241,789</u>
14 TRADE DEBTS - CONSIDERED GOOD			
As on 30 June 2021, trade debts were neither past due nor impaired. The aging analysis of these trade debts is as follows:			
Up to 2 months		5,000,834	7,847,762
More than 2 months		-	-
		<u>5,000,834</u>	<u>7,847,762</u>
15 ADVANCES AND PREPAYMENTS			
Advances to employees against expenses		74,501	74,501
Current portion of long term advances		7,778,337	11,501,703
Advances to Suppliers		1,839,759	6,241,235
Short term prepayments		1,280,462	1,636,900
		<u>10,973,059</u>	<u>19,454,339</u>
16 OTHER RECEIVABLES			
Profit receivable from deposits in saving accounts		509,385	1,052,509
Profit receivable on TDR		4,113,699	6,790,716
Others		100,000	100,000
		<u>4,723,084</u>	<u>7,943,225</u>
17 ASSETS RELATING TO PSDP AND OTHER PROJECTS - RESTRICTED FUNDS			
Advances to vendors for trainings	17.1	187,460,332	111,121,644
Receivable from Accountant General Pakistan Revenues		-	606,206
Cash with banks in current accounts		15,448,875	5,743,326
		<u>202,909,207</u>	<u>117,471,176</u>
17.1			
The advance is given to the vendors for the purpose of IT Trainings which comprises Rs 10,225,250 under project titled "Enhancing of IT Exports through Industry Program", Rs 167,475,082 under project titled "Certification of IT Professionals" and Rs 9,760,000 under the project titled "Standardization of IT Industry".			
18 SHORT TERM INVESTMENT			
This represents investment in a Term Deposit Receipts (TDRs) placed with National Bank of Pakistan for a period of 1 year. These TDRs carry markup of 7% (2020: 12.75%) per annum.			
19 CASH AND BANK BALANCES			
Cash in hand		61,366	6,466
Cash at banks:			
- Current accounts		802	802
- Saving accounts	19.1	169,782,575	128,069,453
		<u>169,783,377</u>	<u>128,070,255</u>
		<u>169,844,743</u>	<u>128,076,721</u>

19.1 These include funds of Rupees 2021 14,120,625/- (2020: Rupees 11,525,691/-) in Bank Alfalah Limited and Rupees 46,143,630/- (2020: Rupees 45,294,369/-) in Habib Bank Limited, earmarked for Data Node Securities and employee benefits respectively.

19.2 The balances in saving accounts carry interest of 5.50% (2020: 5.25% to 8.25%).

20 REVENUE FROM BANDWIDTH AND RELATED SERVICES

This represents revenue against provision of bandwidth and related services to various parties with bandwidth slab ranging from 1 Mbps to 99 Mbps.

21 REGISTRATION AND RENEWAL FEE

This represents registration and renewal fee from various I.T companies and call centers against regulatory and corporate facilitations.

22 OTHER INCOME

Income from financial assets

Profit on bank deposits	5,324,157	14,242,369
Profit on Term Deposits Receipt	15,428,865	9,721,838
	20,753,022	23,964,207

Income from non-financial assets

Exhibition participation fee	1,880,000	1,320,000
Miscellaneous	327,447	7,286
	2,207,447	1,327,286
	22,960,469	25,291,493

23 SALARIES, ALLOWANCES AND BENEFITS

Salaries	67,687,810	58,283,084
Allowances and other benefits	39,524,379	39,356,787
Medical facility	4.1 4,933,290	4,015,275
Gratuity	4.2.5 9,751,681	11,510,255
Employees' earned leaves	4.2.5 843,767	1,358,252
	122,740,927	114,523,653

24 DATA NODE BANDWIDTH AND RELATED CHARGES

Bandwidth charges	24.1 18,261,858	21,164,107
Media charges	10,336,994	8,994,655
IP address charges	527,177	463,146
Service charges	1,181,633	939,191
	30,307,662	31,561,099

24.1 These include services received from Associated Company "Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited" during the year amounted to Rupees 12,586,022/- (2020: Rupees 11,082,420/-).

25 COMMUNICATION CHARGES

This includes services received from Associated Companies "Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited" Rupees 833,369/- (2020: Rupees 833,756/-) and "National Telecommunication Company" Rupees 711,597/- (2020: Rupees 707,073/-) during the year.

26 FEE AND SUBSCRIPTION

This includes license fee payable to Pakistan Telecommunication Authority for the year amounting to Rupees 319,330/- (2020: Rupees 313,846/-).

27 AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

Audit fee	242,110	220,110
Taxation services	40,000	40,000
	282,110	260,110

	Note	2021 (Rupees)	2020 (Rupees)
28 TAXATION			
Current year		12,080,474	11,861,887
Deferred	13.1	753,082	(2,231,117)
	28.1	<u>12,833,556</u>	<u>9,630,770</u>
28.1 Reconciliation of tax charge for the year			
Profit before tax		66,795,958	63,235,762
Tax on profit @ 29%		19,370,828	18,338,371
Tax effect on exempt income		(12,476,561)	(11,824,843)
Tax effect on income under minimum tax		5,484,085	4,434,760
Tax effect of permanent differences		-	343
Tax impact of temporary differences		(297,878)	913,256
Deferred tax		753,082	(2,231,117)
		<u>12,833,556</u>	<u>9,630,770</u>
29 RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENT OF LIABILITIES TO CASH FLOWS ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Balance as on 01 July		132,422,831	40,575,338
Restricted grants received		219,987,533	183,913,000
Receivable from Auditor General Pakistan Revenues		(606,205)	606,206
Expenditures incurred		(113,712,160)	(26,666,475)
Restricted grants lapsed		(18,575,490)	(29,808,511)
Funds transferred to Federal Government Treasury/others-Lapsed		-	(701,765)
Assets transferred to PSEB		(14,251,663)	(35,494,962)
Balance as on 30 June		<u>205,264,846</u>	<u>132,422,831</u>

30 REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND EXECUTIVES

The aggregate amount charged in the financial statements for the year in respect of remuneration and other benefits to the Managing Director and Executives of the company are:

	Managing Director		Executives	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Managerial remuneration	4,605,469	3,057,696	31,267,081	27,724,788
Allowances				
House rent allowance	1,071,903	1,375,968	13,439,799	12,476,149
Conveyance	1,017,884	308,423	3,529,352	3,260,852
Medical facility	-	166,455	1,669,695	1,626,490
Earned leaves	-	-	310,736	448,528
Gratuity	-	637,025	5,641,620	3,642,390
Others	208,544	144,000	282,211	-
	<u>6,903,800</u>	<u>3,057,696</u>	<u>56,140,494</u>	<u>49,179,197</u>
Number of person	1	1	13	13

No remuneration was paid to non-executive directors of the Company.

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31 TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The related parties comprise of Associated companies and key management personnel. Detail of transactions with related parties have been specifically disclosed in relevant notes to these financial statements.

Following are the related parties with whom the Company had entered into transactions or had agreements and/or arrangements in place during the year:

Name of related party	Relationship	Basis of relationship
Pakistan Telecommunication Authority	Associated company	Common director
Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited	Associated company	Common director
National Telecommunication Corporation	Associated company	Common director
Osman Nasir	Director	
Syed Ali Abbas Hasni	Key management personnel	
Talib Hussain Baloch	Key management personnel	
Sajid Mahmood Warraich	Key management personnel	
Muhammad Sulman Hassan	Key management personnel	
Saif ur Rehman Korai	Key management personnel	
Shaukat Ali	Key management personnel	
Salman Ahmed Khan	Key management personnel	
Nasir Khan Afridi	Key management personnel	

32 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

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

Risk management is carried out by the Company's finance department under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Company's finance department evaluates and hedges financial risks. The Board provides principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas such as currency risk, other price risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and investment of excess liquidity.

(a) Market risk

(i) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises mainly from future commercial transactions or receivables and payables that exist due to transactions in foreign currencies.

The Company is not exposed to currency risk as it has no receivables and payables denominated in foreign currency.

(ii) Other price risk

Other price risk represents 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 rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. The Company is not exposed to commodity price risk.

(iii) Interest rate risk

This represents the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Company has no significant long-term interest-bearing liabilities. The Company's interest rate risk arises from bank balances in saving accounts and short term investment. Financial instruments at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. Financial instruments at fixed rate expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk.

At the financial position date the interest rate profile of the Company's interest bearing financial instruments was:

	2021 (Rupees)	2020 (Rupees)
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial asset		
Short term investment	150,000,000	120,000,000
Floating rate instruments		
Financial assets		
Bank balances - saving accounts	169,782,575	128,069,453
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 or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rate at the statement of financial position date would not affect the statement of income and expenditure of the Company.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

If interest rate at the year end date, fluctuates by 1% higher / lower with all other variables held constant, surplus before taxation for the year would have been Rupees 1,697,825/- (2020: Rupees 1,280,695/-) higher / lower. This analysis is prepared assuming the amounts of financial instruments outstanding at statement of financial position dates were outstanding for the whole year.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk represents the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was as follows:

	2021 (Rupees)	2020 (Rupees)
Long term advances	52,906,687	54,996,400
Long term security deposits	1,209,540	1,209,540
Trade debts - considered good	5,000,834	7,791,834
Other receivables	4,723,084	7,943,225
Assets relating to PSDP and other projects - restricted funds	15,448,875	6,349,532
Short term investment	150,000,000	120,000,000
Bank balances	169,783,377	128,070,255
	<u>399,072,397</u>	<u>326,360,786</u>

The Company seeks to minimize the credit risk exposure through having exposures only to customers considered credit worthy and obtaining securities where applicable. Outstanding receivable are regularly monitored.

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if available) or to historical information about counterparty default rate:

	Rating		Agency	2021	2020
	Short term	Long term		Rupees	Rupees
Banks					
Bank Alfalah Limited	A1+	AA+	PACRA	77,271,117	20,857,759
Habib Bank Limited	A1+	AAA	VIS	81,276,787	98,247,382
National Bank of Pakistan	A1+	AAA	PACRA	11,235,473	8,965,114
				<u>169,783,377</u>	<u>128,070,255</u>

				2021 (Rupees)	2020 (Rupees)
Short term investment					
National Bank of Pakistan	A1+	AAA	PACRA	150,000,000	120,000,000
Assets relating to PSDP and other projects - restricted funds					
Habib Bank Limited	A-1+	AAA	VIS	15,448,875	6,349,532

Due to the Company's long standing business relationships with these counter parties and after giving due consideration to their strong financial standing, management does not expect non-performance by these counter parties on their obligations to the Company. Accordingly the credit risk is minimal.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities.

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash and bank balances. At 30 June 2021, the Company had Rupees 169,783,377 /- bank balances. The management believes the liquidity risk to be low. Following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including interest payments. The amount disclosed in the table are undiscounted cash flows:

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at 30 June 2021:

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	6 month or less
	----- Rupees -----		
Non-derivative financial liabilities :			
Trade and other payables	21,290,954	21,290,954	21,290,954

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at 30 June 2020:

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	6 month or less
	----- Rupees -----		
Non-derivative financial liabilities:			
Trade and other payables	16,887,120	16,887,120	16,887,120

32.1 Financial instruments by categories

Financial assets - amortized cost

Long term advances	52,906,687	54,996,400
Long term security deposits	1,209,540	1,209,540
Trade debts - considered good	5,000,834	7,791,834
Other receivables	4,723,084	7,943,225
Assets relating to PSDP and other projects - restricted funds	15,448,875	6,349,532
Short term investment	150,000,000	120,000,000
Bank balances	169,783,377	128,070,255
	<u>399,072,397</u>	<u>326,360,786</u>

Financial liabilities - amortized cost

Staff benefits	64,283,971	69,975,844
Trade and other payables	21,290,954	16,887,120
	<u>85,574,925</u>	<u>86,862,964</u>

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32.2 FUND MANAGEMENT

The Management's objective when managing fund is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can achieve its primary objective, provide benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain a strong fund base to support the sustained development.

33 RECOGNIZED FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS - 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 measurement date.

(i) Fair value hierarchy

Certain financial assets and financial liabilities are not measured at fair value if the carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value. Due to short term nature, carrying amounts of certain financial assets and financial liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair value. For the majority of the non-current receivables, the fair values are also not significantly different to their carrying amounts. Judgments and estimates are made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are recognized and measured at fair value in these financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company classify its financial instruments into the following three levels. However, as at the reporting date, the Company has no such type of financial instruments which are required to be grouped into these levels. These levels are explained as under:

Level 1: The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives, and trading and available-for-sale securities) is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Company is the current bid price. These instruments are included in level 1.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities.

34 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	2021	2020
Number of employees as on 30 June	81	78
Average number of employees during the year	81	69

35 DISCLOSURES REQUIRED BY PTA

35.1 Number of subscribers at the end of each month

Broadband subscribers of the Company at the end of each month ranges from 83 to 90 (2020: 75 to 80).

35.2 Intercity leased bandwidth with identification of terminal points

	2021	2020
	----- Mbps -----	----- Mbps -----
Lahore	619	453
Islamabad	512	324
Karachi	111	86
Peshawar	56	83

35.3 Quality of service reports

Quarterly quality of service reports have been submitted to PTA in the format prescribed in the license.

35.4 Presentation of gross profit and operating profit

Gross profit and operating profit has not been presented in the income and expenditure account keeping in view receipts of grants and not-for-profit activities of the company.

36 GENERAL

Figures have been rounded to the nearest Rupee.

37 DATE OF AUTHORIZATION

These financial statements were authorized for issue on 23 NOV 2021 by the Board of Directors of the Company.

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CHIEF EXECUTIVE



DIRECTOR

10 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Leasehold land	Furniture & fittings	Office and electric equipment	Computer and related equipment	Data node equipment & installation	Vehicles	Total
As at 01 July 2019	840,430,760	9,953,869	15,594,420	18,741,094	25,042,626	4,594,015	914,356,784
Addition	-	203,580	291,874	1,000,300	38,025	-	1,533,779
Reclassification	35,494,960	-	-	-	-	-	35,494,960
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2020	875,925,720	10,157,449	15,886,294	19,741,394	25,080,651	4,594,015	951,385,523
Addition	-	29,835	2,293,916	2,032,255	379,606	-	4,735,612
Reclassification	-	-	2,134,700	388,500	11,953,572	-	14,476,772
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2021	875,925,720	10,187,284	20,314,910	22,162,149	37,413,829	4,594,015	970,597,907
As at 01 July 2019	210,723,894	7,162,892	7,844,363	15,913,995	21,971,220	4,415,743	268,032,107
For the year	28,623,072	281,965	781,121	727,615	616,816	35,654	31,066,243
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2020	239,346,966	7,444,857	8,625,484	16,641,610	22,588,036	4,451,397	299,098,350
For the year	28,623,072	273,745	973,185	1,112,578	2,871,705	28,524	33,882,809
Reclassification	-	-	17,789	8,094	199,226	-	225,109
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2021	267,970,038	7,718,602	9,616,458	17,762,282	25,658,967	4,479,921	333,206,268
Written down value as at 30 June 2020	636,578,754	2,712,592	7,260,810	3,099,784	2,492,615	142,618	652,287,173
Written down value as at 30 June 2021	607,955,682	2,468,682	10,698,452	4,399,867	11,754,862	114,094	637,391,639
Annual rate of depreciation	-	10%	10%	25%	20%	20%	
10.1 Breakup of depreciation for the year is as follows:							
Depreciation related to assets purchased from Government grants							
Depreciation related to other assets							
Depreciation related to assets transferred from PSDP and other projects							

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11 ASSETS RELATING TO PSDP AND OTHER PROJECTS - RESTRICTED FUNDS

	Note	Rupees 2021	Rupees 2020
Operating fixed assets	11.1	2,355,639	15,557,862
		<u>2,355,639</u>	<u>15,557,862</u>

11.1 OPERATING FIXED ASSETS

	Leasehold land	Furniture & fittings	Office and electric equipment	Computer and related equipment	Data node equipment & installation	Total
As at 01 July 2019	-	-	-	423,980	-	423,980
Addition	-	91,845	2,134,700	1,454,412	11,953,572	15,634,529
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2020	-	91,845	2,134,700	1,878,392	11,953,572	16,058,509
Addition	-	708,903	-	688,000	-	1,396,903
Reclassification	-	-	(2,134,700)	(388,500)	(11,953,572)	(14,476,772)
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2021	-	800,748	-	2,177,892	-	2,978,640

COST

	Leasehold land	Furniture & fittings	Office and electric equipment	Computer and related equipment	Data node equipment & installation	Total
As at 01 July 2019	-	-	-	195,429	-	195,429
For the year	-	765	17,789	87,438	199,226	305,218
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2020	-	765	17,789	282,867	199,226	500,647
For the year	-	15,016	-	332,447	-	347,463
Reclassification	-	-	(17,789)	(8,094)	(199,226)	(225,109)
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2021	-	15,781	-	607,220	-	623,001

DEPRECIATION

Written down value as at 30 June 2020	-	91,080	2,116,911	1,595,525	11,754,346	15,557,862
Written down value as at 30 June 2021	-	784,967	-	1,570,672	-	2,355,639

Annual rate of depreciation

3.3%

10%

10%

25%

20%