

Symmetry Group Limited
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As at March 31, 2023


March 31, 2023 30-Jun-22

	Notes	(Rupees)	
ASSETS			
Non current assets			
Property and equipment	4	2,899,806	8,557,823
Right-of-use assets	5	6,449,142	5,329,893
Intangible assets	6	1,611,036	2,713,751
Goodwill	7	42,777,721	42,777,721
Deferred taxation	8	-	466,665
Long term deposits	9	1,384,000	1,384,000
		<u>55,121,705</u>	<u>61,229,853</u>
Current assets			
Trade debts	10	336,730,983	247,027,248
Advances and prepayments	11	31,564,036	919,278
Interest accrued on short term investments		-	272,178
Short term investments	12	-	12,075,000
Taxation - net		23,852,249	50,710,115
Cash and bank balances	13	7,957,041	7,328,697
		<u>400,104,309</u>	<u>318,332,516</u>
Total assets		<u><u>455,226,014</u></u>	<u><u>379,562,369</u></u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital and reserves			
Authorised share capital 300,000,000 (June 30, 2021: 100,000,000) ordinary shares of Re. 1/- each		<u>300,000,000</u>	<u>300,000,000</u>
Issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital	14	197,010,230	197,010,230
Unappropriated profit		<u>161,376,900</u>	<u>71,284,286</u>
Equity attributable to owners		<u>358,387,130</u>	<u>268,294,516</u>
Non-controlling interest	15	18,264	14,906
		<u>358,405,394</u>	<u>268,309,422</u>
Non - current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	5	689,367	1,207,432
Long term borrowings	16	-	-
Deferred income - government grant	17	-	-
Deferred taxation	8	1,998,820	-
		<u>2,688,187</u>	<u>1,207,432</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	18	37,636,912	44,238,681
Current portion of lease liabilities	5	939,367	2,182,416
Current portion of long term borrowings	16	-	11,709,474
Currenrnt portion of deferred income - government grant	17	-	189,529
Short term finance	19	34,665,426	25,761,102
Loan from a related party	20	20,890,728	25,964,314
		<u>94,132,433</u>	<u>110,045,516</u>
		<u><u>455,226,014</u></u>	<u><u>379,562,370</u></u>
Contingencies and commitments	21	-	-

The annexed notes 1 to 32 form an integral part of these special purpose consolidated financial statements.


Chief Executive



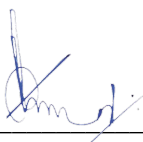

Director

Symmetry Group Limited

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the Nine months ended March 31, 2023

		For the Nine months ended March 31, 2023	For the Nine months ended March 31, 2022
		(un-Audited) (Rupees)	(Audited)
	Note		
Revenue - net	22	354,891,972	240,689,611
Administrative and operating expenses	23	(237,561,167)	(176,659,143)
		<u>117,330,805</u>	<u>64,030,468</u>
Impairment of trade debts		-	(97,012)
Other income	24	2,473,541	4,974,857
Finance cost	25	(7,126,884)	(7,382,972)
Profit before taxation		<u>112,677,462</u>	<u>61,525,341</u>
Taxation	26	(22,566,584)	(15,143,018)
Profit after taxation		<u>90,110,878</u>	<u>46,382,323</u>
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		<u><u>90,110,878</u></u>	<u><u>46,382,323</u></u>



Chief Executive




Director

Symmetry Group Limited
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the Nine months ended March 31, 2023

	For the Nine months ended March 31, 2023	For the Nine months ended March 31, 2022
	(Un-audited) (Rupees)	(Audited)
Note		
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before taxation	112,677,462	61,525,341
Adjustment for non-cash and other items:		-
- Depreciation	6,348,166	11,235,062
- Amortization	1,102,715	2,487,468
- Finance costs	7,126,884	7,382,972
- Impairment of trade debts	-	97,012
- Amortization of grant income	-	(1,609,166)
- Interest income on Term Deposit Receipts	(482,421)	(1,095,577)
- Exchange Gain	(1,991,120)	(2,100,028)
Operating profit before working capital changes	124,781,686	77,923,084
Changes in :		
Trade debts	(35,549,104)	(2,299,434)
Advances and prepayments	(30,644,758)	(1,163,290)
Contract Asset	(189,529)	(25,775,053)
Trade & Other Payable	(5,073,586)	(7,174,497)
Cash used in operations	(71,456,977)	(36,412,274)
Finance cost paid	(7,126,884)	41,510,810
Income tax paid	(35,862,424)	(6,996,523)
Long term deposits - net	564,900	(33,953,071)
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities	10,900,301	1,036,116
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of property and equipment	-	(2,888,700)
Interest received on Term Deposits Receipts	94,821	529,480
Investment in Term Deposits Receipts redeemed / (made)	(12,075,000)	20,325,000
Net cash generated / (used in) investing activities	(11,980,179)	17,965,780
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Loan repaid to related parties - net	(255,784)	8,006,661
Long term borrowings - net	(6,894,351)	(15,694,618)
Payment of lease liabilities	(45,967)	(2,966,657)
Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities	(7,196,102)	(10,654,614)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(8,275,980)	8,347,282
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	(18,432,405)	(20,975,127)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	(26,708,385)	(12,627,845)
Cash and cash equivalents comprise of the following:		
Cash and bank balances	13 7,957,041	3,469,554
Short term running finance	19 (34,665,426)	(16,097,399)
	(26,708,385)	(12,627,845)

The annexed notes 1 to 32 form an integral part of these special purpose consolidated financial statements.


Chief Executive




Director

Symmetry Group Limited

Notes to the Special Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Nine months ended March 31, 2023

1. THE GROUP AND ITS OPERATIONS

- 1.1 Symmetry Group Limited ('the Company') was incorporated in Pakistan as a private limited company on 3 February 2012 under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984. In 2018 the Company was converted to a public company with effect from 31 May 2017. The principal activities of the Company is digital media & internet marketing, technology & mobility solutions and other related activities.

Mr. Adil Ahmed and Mr. Sarosch Ahmed each holds 48.9% of shareholding respectively

The registered office of the Company is situated at 3rd and 4th Floor, Plot 45-C, Shahbaz Lane 4, Phase VI, D.H.A. Karachi.

These special purpose consolidated financial statements are prepared for onward submission to Pakistan Stock Exchange together with the application for listing of the Company.

- 1.2 Symmetry Group Limited and its subsidiaries ("the Group") comprises of the following:

Symmetry Group Limited	Parent Company	
<i>Subsidiary companies</i>	Percentage of Direct Holding	
	30-Dec-21	June 30, 2021
Symmetry Digital (Private) Limited	99.98%	99.98%
Iris Digital (Private) Limited	99.80%	99.80%

- 1.3 **Nature of operations of subsidiaries**

Symmetry Digital (Private) Limited

Symmetry Digital (Private) Limited was incorporated in Pakistan as a private limited company on 31 August 2009 under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984. Its principal activities are digital media, internet marketing and display advertising etc. and creative services including digital design, web development and other related activities.

The registered office is situated at 3rd and 4th Floor, Plot 45-C, Shahbaz Lane 4, Phase VI, D.H.A, Karachi.

Iris Digital (Private) Limited

Iris Digital (Private) Limited was incorporated in Pakistan as a private limited company on 3 February 2012 under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984. Its principal activities are digital media, internet marketing and display advertising etc. and creative services including digital design, web development and other related activities.

The registered office is situated at 3rd and 4th Floor, Plot 45-C, Shahbaz Lane 4, Phase VI, D.H.A. Karachi.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

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

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

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

2.2 Basis of measurement

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

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These special purpose consolidated financial statements are presented in Pakistan Rupees which is Group's functional currency. All financial information presented in Pakistan Rupees has been rounded to the nearest rupee, unless otherwise stated.

2.4 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting and reporting standards, as applicable in Pakistan, requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting 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 underlying the assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. Information about the judgments made by the management in the application of the accounting policies, that may have the most significant effect on the amount recognized in these financial

statements, assumptions and estimation uncertainties with significant risk of material adjustment to the carrying amount of asset and liabilities in the next year are described in the following notes:

- Property and equipment (note 3.2)
- Leases (note 3.3)
- Intangible assets (note 3.4)
- Goodwill (note 3.5)
- Impairment (note 3.8)
- Taxation (note 3.9)

2.5 New or amendments / interpretations to existing standards, interpretation and forthcoming requirements

The following new or amended standards and interpretations became effective during the year which are not considered to be relevant to the Company's financial statements:

- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2
- COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions (Amendment to IFRS 16)

2.6 Standards, interpretations and amendments to published approved accounting standards that are not yet effective

The following International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Standards) as notified under the Companies Act, 2017 and the amendments and interpretations thereto will be effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 01 October 2021:

- Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37) effective for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 amends IAS 1 by mainly adding paragraphs which clarifies what comprises the cost of fulfilling a contract, Cost of fulfilling a contract is relevant when determining whether a contract is onerous. An entity is required to apply the amendments to contracts for which it has not yet fulfilled all its obligations at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which it first applies the amendments (the date of initial application). Restatement of comparative information is not required, instead the amendments require an entity to recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings or other component of equity, as appropriate, at the date of initial application.
- The following annual improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.
 - IFRS 9 – The amendment clarifies that an entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf, when it applies the '10 per cent' test in paragraph B3.3.6 of IFRS 9 in assessing whether to derecognize a financial liability.
 - IFRS 16 – The amendment partially amends Illustrative Example 13 accompanying IFRS 16 by excluding the illustration of reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor. The objective of the amendment is to resolve any potential confusion that might arise in lease incentives.

- IAS 41 – The amendment removes the requirement in paragraph 22 of IAS 41 for entities to exclude taxation cash flows when measuring the fair value of a biological asset using a present value technique.
- Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16) effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 clarifies that sales proceeds and costs of items produced while bringing an item of property, plant and equipment to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management e.g. when testing etc., are recognized in profit or loss in accordance with applicable Standards. The entity measures the cost of those items applying the measurement requirements of IAS 2. The standard also removes the requirement of deducting the net sales proceeds from cost of testing. An entity shall apply those amendments retrospectively, but only to items of property, plant and equipment that are brought to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented in the financial statements in which the entity first applies the amendments. The entity shall recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at the beginning of that earliest period presented.
- Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3) - Reference to the Conceptual Framework, issued in May 2020, amended paragraphs 11, 14, 21, 22 and 23 of and added paragraphs 21A, 21B, 21C and 23A to IFRS 3 . An entity shall apply those amendments to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Earlier application is permitted if at the same time or earlier an entity also applies all the amendments made by Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards, issued in March 2018.
- Classification of liabilities as current or non-current (Amendments to IAS 1) amendments apply retrospectively for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. These amendments in the standards have been added to further clarify when a liability is classified as current. The standard also amends the aspect of classification of liability as non-current by requiring the assessment of the entity's right at the end of the reporting period to defer the settlement of liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. An entity shall apply those amendments retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8.
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2) – the Board has issued amendments on the application of materiality to disclosure of accounting policies and to help companies provide useful accounting policy disclosures. The key amendments to IAS 1 include:
 - requiring companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies;
 - clarifying that accounting policies related to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions are themselves immaterial and as such need not be disclosed; and
 - clarifying that not all accounting policies that relate to material transactions, other events or conditions are themselves material to a company's financial statements.

The Board also amended IFRS Practice Statement 2 to include guidance and two additional examples on the application of materiality to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 with earlier application permitted.

- Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8) – The amendments introduce a new definition for accounting estimates clarifying that they are monetary amounts in the financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty. The amendments also clarify the relationship between accounting policies and accounting estimates by specifying that a company develops an accounting estimate to achieve the objective set out by an accounting policy. The amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, and will apply prospectively to changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies occurring on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period in which the company applies the amendments.
- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12) – The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exemption (IRE) so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. As a result, companies will need to recognise a deferred tax asset and a deferred tax liability for temporary differences arising on initial recognition of a lease and a decommissioning provision. For leases and decommissioning liabilities, the associated deferred tax asset and liabilities will need to be recognised from the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, with any cumulative effect recognised as an adjustment to retained earnings or other components of equity at that date. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 with earlier application permitted.
- Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28) – The amendment amends accounting treatment on loss of control of business or assets. The amendments also introduce new accounting for less frequent transaction that involves neither cost nor full step-up of certain retained interests in assets that are not businesses. The effective date for these changes has been deferred indefinitely until the completion of a broader review.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies set out below are consistently applied for all periods presented in these special purpose consolidated financial statements.

3.1 Basis of consolidation and equity accounting

3.1.1 Business Combination

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method when control is transferred to the Group. The consideration transferred in the acquisition is generally measured at fair value, as are the identifiable net assets acquired. Goodwill arising on acquisition date is measured as the excess of the purchase consideration, including the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree in case of step acquisition, over the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed including contingent liabilities less impairment losses, if any. Any goodwill that arises is not amortised and tested annually for impairment. Any gain on bargain purchase is recognised immediately in special purpose consolidated statement of profit or loss. Transaction cost are expensed as incurred, except if related to the issue of debt or equity securities. Any contingent consideration payable is measured at fair value at the acquisition date. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, then it is not remeasured and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise, subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in special purpose consolidated statement of profit and loss.

3.1.2 Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. Control exists when the Parent Company is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the special purpose consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date on which control ceases.

These special purpose consolidated financial statements have been prepared using uniform accounting policies for the like transactions and other events in similar circumstances and the accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed when necessary to align them with the accounting policies adopted by the Parent Company. The assets and liabilities of subsidiary companies have been consolidated on a line-by-line basis. The carrying value of investments held by the Parent Company is eliminated against the subsidiary's shareholders' equity in these special purpose consolidated financial statements.

Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as transactions with owners in their capacity as owners.

Upon the loss of control, the Group derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, any non-controlling interests and other components of equity related to the subsidiary. Any surplus or deficit arising on the loss of control is recognised in special purpose consolidated statement of profit or loss. Any retained interest in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value where control is lost.

The financial year of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries are the same and also audited.

3.1.3 Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interest is that portion of equity in a subsidiary that is not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the Parent Company. Non-controlling interests are measured at their proportionate share of the subsidiaries' identifiable net assets. They are presented as a separate item in the special purpose consolidated financial statements.

3.1.4 Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated on consolidation.

3.2 Property and equipment

An item of property and equipment is initially recognised at cost which is equal to the fair value of consideration paid at the time of acquisition or construction of the asset. These are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Depreciation is charged to income at rates using straight line method. Depreciation on additions is charged from the month during which the asset is available for use. For disposals during the year, depreciation is charged up to the month preceding the month of disposal. The useful life and depreciation method are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the reporting date.

Maintenance and repairs are charged to income as and when incurred. Major renewals and improvements are capitalized and the assets so replaced, if any, are retired. Gains and losses on disposal of assets, if any, are included in current income.

3.3 Leases

Right-of-use assets

The Group recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases where the lease term is of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. Lease payments on short-term leases are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3.4 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired by the Group are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any. Subsequent expenditure on intangible assets is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific assets to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed out as incurred.

Amortisation is charged to profit and loss account on reducing balance method at the rates specified in respective notes in these special purpose consolidated financial statements unless lives of assets are indefinite. All intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are systematically tested for impairment at each reporting date. Amortisation on additions to intangible assets is charged from the date on which an item is acquired or capitalized and upto the date preceding the disposal. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

3.5 Goodwill

Goodwill that arises upon the acquisition of assets and assuming liabilities is included in intangible assets. The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of the assets and assuming liabilities. The cost of acquisition is measured at the fair value of the assets transferred, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the acquisition date. The cost of acquisition includes fair value of assets and liabilities resulting from consideration agreement. Identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. Transactions costs are expensed out as incurred except if they relate to the issue of debt or equity securities.

The excess of the consideration transferred over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If this is less than the fair value of the net assets of the Acquiree in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognised directly in the profit and loss account.

Goodwill has indefinite useful life and is subsequently measured at cost less impairment in value, if any. Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis and also when there is an indication of impairment. Impairment loss on goodwill is not reversed. On disposal of an entity, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose.

3.6 Share capital - ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

3.7 Financial instruments

3.7.1 Initial measurement of financial asset

The Group classifies its financial assets in to following three categories:

- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI);
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); and
- measured at amortised cost.

A financial asset is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition.

Subsequent measurement

Debt Investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest / markup income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in the statement of profit or loss account and other comprehensive income. Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. On de-recognition, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit or loss account and other comprehensive income.

Equity Investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in the consolidated statement of profit or loss account and other comprehensive income unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit or loss account and other comprehensive income.

Financial assets at FVTPL

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest / markup or dividend income, are recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss account and other comprehensive income.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest / markup income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss account and other comprehensive income.

3.7.2 Non-derivative financial assets

All non-derivative financial assets are initially recognised on trade date i.e. date on which the Group becomes party to the respective contractual provisions. Non-derivative financial assets comprise loans and receivables that are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in active markets and includes trade debts, advances, other receivables and cash and cash equivalent.

The Group derecognises the financial assets when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risk and rewards of ownership of the financial assets are transferred or it neither transfers nor retain substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the transferred asset.

3.7.3 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, balances with banks and short term borrowings available by the Group, which are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

3.7.4 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the financial statements only when the Group has currently legally enforceable right to set-off the recognised amounts and the Group intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the assets and to settle the liabilities simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or winding up of the Group or the counter parties.

3.8 Impairment

3.8.1 Financial assets

The Group recognises loss allowances for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) in respect of financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balance for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than past due for a reasonable period of time. Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. 12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months). The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the Gross carrying amount of the assets.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering of a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Group individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Group expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

The adoption of the expected loss approach has not resulted in any material change in impairment provision for any financial asset.

3.8.2 Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets and inventories are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount, being higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell, is estimated. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss account and other comprehensive income.

3.9 Taxation

Current

Provision for current taxation is based on taxable income at current rates of taxation after taking into account tax rebates and credits, if any.

Deferred

Deferred tax is provided using balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts 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 reporting date. A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

3.10 Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Group has a 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. However, provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect current best estimate.

3.11 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are accounted for in rupees at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies as at the reporting date are expressed in rupees at rates of exchange prevailing on that date except where forward exchange cover has been obtained for payment of liabilities, in which case the contracted rates are applied. Exchange gains and losses are included in income currently.

3.12 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates. The financial statements are presented in Pak Rupees, which is the Group's functional and presentation currency and have been rounded off to the nearest rupee.

3.13 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services.

- Revenue from media buying services is recognised at a point in time when the performance criteria have been met in accordance with the contract and acknowledged by the customer.
- Revenue from providing Social media management services is recognised on a straight line basis over the line of the respective contracts.
- Revenue from content creation services is recognised at a point in time when the performance criteria have been met in accordance with the contract and acknowledged by the customer.
- Revenue from agency commissions and discounts is recognised at a point in time when the performance criteria have been met in accordance with the contract and acknowledged by the customer.

3.14 Expenses

All expenses are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss on an accrual basis.

3.15 Dividends and appropriations

Dividend distributions and appropriations are recorded in the period in which the distributions and appropriations are approved.

4. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Computer and ancillary equipment	Vehicles	Total
	----- (Rupees) -----				
As at 30 June 2022 / 1 July 2022					
Cost	5,789,388	9,334,407	47,789,159	7,051,255	69,964,209
Accumulated depreciation	(4,732,496)	(8,890,173)	(41,599,993)	(6,183,724)	(61,406,386)
Net book value	<u>1,056,892</u>	<u>444,234</u>	<u>6,189,166</u>	<u>867,531</u>	<u>8,557,823</u>
Additions	-	-	1,290,300	-	1,290,300
<i>Transfer from ROUA</i>					
Cost	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Net book value	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Depreciation charge for the period	(312,710)	(354,867)	(5,996,581)	(284,158)	(6,948,316)
Closing net book value	<u>744,182</u>	<u>89,367</u>	<u># 1,482,885</u>	<u>583,373</u>	<u>2,899,806</u>
As at 31 March 2022					
Cost	5,789,388	9,334,407	49,079,459	7,051,255	71,254,509
Accumulated depreciation	(5,045,206)	(9,245,040)	(47,596,574)	(6,467,882)	(68,354,702)
Net book value	<u>744,182</u>	<u>89,367</u>	<u>1,482,885</u>	<u>583,373</u>	<u>2,899,806</u>
Depreciation rates (% per annum)	<u>15</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>15</u>	

- 4.1 The depreciation charge for the year / period has been allocated to administrative and general expenses. The cost of fully depreciated assets still in use at the reporting date is Rs. 28,690,497 (30 June 2021: Rs. 18,286,919).

5. LEASES

March-2023 June 30, 2022
(Rupees)

5.1 Right-of-use assets

Opening balance	9,233,246	9,233,246
Additions	-	-
Transfer to PPE	-	(1,119,249)
Depreciation for the period	(2,784,104)	(2,784,104)
Closing balance	<u>6,449,142</u>	<u>5,329,893</u>

5.2 Lease liabilities

Rental contracts are made for a fixed period subject to renewal upon mutual consent of the Group and lessor. Wherever practicable, the Group seeks to include extension option to provide operational flexibility. Lease term is negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. Management exercises significant judgement in determining whether these extensions and termination options are reasonably certain to be exercised. The future lease payments have been discounted using interest rates ranging from 6.32% to 11.05% (June 30, 2021: 6.32% to 9.37%).

Set out below is the carrying amount of lease liabilities and the movements during the period / year:

	31-Mar-23 (Rupees)	June 30, 2022
Opening balance	2,077,111	6,618,789
Additions	-	-
Interest expense for the period / year		458,572
Payments during the period / year	(198,377)	(3,687,513)
Closing balance	<u>1,878,734</u>	<u>3,389,848</u>

Lease liabilities are classified in the consolidated statement of financial position in the following manner:

Current	939,367	2,182,416
Non-current	939,367	1,207,432
	<u>1,878,734</u>	<u>3,389,848</u>

6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Computer software

Cost

Balance as at 1 July	36,000,000	36,000,000
Balance as at 30 December / 30 June	<u>36,000,000</u>	<u>36,000,000</u>

Amortisation

Balance as at 1 July	33,286,249	30,404,625
Amortisation for the period / year	1,102,715	2,881,624
Balance as at 31 March-23	<u>34,388,964</u>	<u>33,286,249</u>

Net book value

	<u>1,611,036</u>	<u>2,713,751</u>
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Amortisation rate (% per annum)

	<u>33.33%</u>	<u>33.33%</u>
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6.1 The amortisation charge for the period / year has been allocated to administrative and operating expenses.

7. GOODWILL

- 7.1 On 31 August 2009, the Group acquired assets and assumed liabilities of The Symmetry, a sole proprietary business ("the Acquiree"), engaged in digital media advertising and IT Services business against an aggregate consideration of 116.78 million. Under the terms of the agreement effective from 31 August 2009, the Group has acquired assets and assumed liabilities of the Acquiree.

Goodwill arising from the acquisition has been recognised as follows:

	31-Mar-23	June 30, 2022
	(Rupees)	
Consideration transferred	161,777,721	161,777,721
Fair value of identifiable net assets	(119,000,000)	(119,000,000)
Goodwill	42,777,721	42,777,721

Goodwill is primarily related to growth expectations, expected future profitability, expected cost and other synergies to be derived by the Group from the acquired business.

9. LONG TERM DEPOSITS

Deposit for

- rent

- finance lease

1,384,000

1,384,000

-

1,384,000

1,294,000

10. TRADE DEBTS

247011648

Trade debts

336,730,983

247,011,648

less: Allowance for expected credit losses

10.1

-

-

336,730,983

247,011,648

11.	ADVANCES AND PREPAYMENTS	Note	31-Mar-23	June 30, 2022
			(Rupees)	
	Advance to staff - <i>unsecured</i>		380,000	486,000
	Prepayments:		648,036	
	- rent		36,000	198,000
	- insurance	Media	30,500,000	235,278
			30,536,000	433,278
			<u>31,564,036</u>	<u>919,278</u>

12. SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS

Investments in Term Deposit Receipts	--	12,075,000
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- 12.1 The Term Deposit Receipts are maintained with Bank Al Habib Limited carrying mark-up rate of 6.10% (June 30, 2021: ranging from 6.60% to 7.10%) per annum and having maturity upto 23 April 2022.

13. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

Cash in hand	350,660	182,661
Cash at bank		
- Foreign currency accounts	5,121,531	7,122,725
- Current accounts	2,484,842	23,303
- Savings account	8	8
	2,484,850	7,146,036
	<u>7,957,041</u>	<u>7,328,697</u>

- 13.1 The saving accounts carries markup ranging from 6.5% to 7% per annum (June 30, 2021: 6.5% to 7% per annum).

14. ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID-UP SHARE CAPITAL

30-Dec-21	June 30, 2021		31-Mar-23	June 30, 2022
(Number of shares)			(Rupees)	
31,462,472	31,462,472	Ordinary shares of Re. 1 each fully paid in cash	31,462,472	31,462,472
165,547,758	165,547,758	Ordinary shares of Re. 1 each issued as bonus shares	165,547,758	165,547,758
<u>197,010,230</u>	<u>197,010,230</u>		<u>197,010,230</u>	<u>197,010,230</u>

- 14.1 Share capital was subscribed and paid-up by the following:

30-Dec-21	June 30, 2022		March 31, 2023	June 30, 2022
Percentage holding			(Number of Shares)	
0.00%	0.00%	Bull's Eye Communication (Private) LTD	-	-
48.87%	48.87%	Mr. Adil Ahmed	96,288,747	96,288,747
48.87%	48.87%	Mr. Sarocsh Ahmed	96,288,747	96,288,747
2.25%	2.25%	Wasim Akram	4,432,730	4,432,730
0.01%	0.01%	Others	6	6
<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>		<u>197,010,230</u>	<u>197,010,230</u>

16. LONG TERM BORROWINGS - secured**31-Mar-23** June 30, 2022
(Rupees)Loan from conventional financial institutions
Current portion shown under current liabilities

16.1	11,709,474	11,709,474
	(11,709,474)	(11,709,474)
	-	-
	-	-

- 16.1** Due to the effects of pandemic, State Bank of Pakistan took various steps to support the economy. SBP introduced a refinance scheme for payment of salaries and wages at subsidized rate of borrowing.

The Group had obtained the said borrowing from Bank Al-Habib Limited ("BAHL") at subsidized rate in fifteen tranches at 3% concessional interest rate which is repayable in October 2022 in 8 quarterly installments to BAHL under the SBP scheme.

17. DEFERRED INCOME - GOVERNMENT GRANTDeferred income - government grant
Current portion of deferred income - government grant

-	189,529
-	(189,529)
-	-

- 17.1** The value of benefit of below-market interest rate on the borrowings disclosed in note 16 to these special purpose consolidated financial statements has been accounted for as government grant under IAS - 20 Government grants.

18. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES**31-Mar-23** June 30, 2022
(Rupees)Trade payables
Accrued expenses
Withholding tax payable
Workers welfare fund
EOBI payable
Sales tax payable
Others

	13,374,813	8,651,507
	12,099,593	27,413,327
	8,588,907	4,077,967
18.1	321,680	143,176
	1,170,482	796,800
	1,863,611	3,046,981
	217,826	108,923
	37,636,912	44,238,681

- 18.1** The Finance Act 2006 and Finance Act 2008 introduced amendments to the Workers' Welfare Fund (WWF) Ordinance, 1971 (the Ordinance) whereby the definition of industrial establishment was extended. The Honourable Supreme Court of Pakistan vide its judgment dated 10 November 2016 has annulled the said amendments which were considered to be ultra vires the Constitution of Pakistan. The Federal Board of Revenue has filed a Civil Review Petitions in respect of said judgment. Management has booked a provision amounting to Rs. 143,176 on account of WWF provision for the year 2015 and earlier. The provision has not been reversed on the basis of prudence. Further provision has not been made on account of WWF.

19. SHORT TERM FINANCE - secured

This represents running finance facility obtained from Askari Bank Limited against available limit of Rs. 20 million, which carries mark-up @ 3 months KIBOR plus 2% payable quarterly in arrears. The facility is secured against hypothecation charge over receivables with 25% margin, mortgage over 100 yards commercial plot situated in Phase - VII (Ext.) DHA, owned by family member of director and personal guarantees of all directors and owner of mortgaged property. Amount unutilized for such facility as at 30 December 2021 was Rs. 1,777 thousand (June 30, 2021: Rs. 34,574 thousand).

20. LOAN FROM A RELATED PARTY

Mrs. Dur-e-Shahwar Fareed	20.1	<u><u>18,530,296</u></u>	<u><u>25,964,314</u></u>
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- 20.1** This represents loan from Ms. Dur-e-Shahwar Fareed (close family member of the Company's shareholders, Mr. Adil Ahmed and Mr. Sarocsh Ahmed) and bearing interest at the rate of 12% (30 June 2021: 15%) per annum. The loan is payable on demand.

21. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

There were no contingences and commitments as at the reporting date (June 30, 2022 Rs. Nil).

22. REVENUE - net

	For the Nine months ended March 31, 2023	For the Nine months ended March 31, 2022
	(Un-audited)	(Audited)
	(Rupees)	
Gross sales	803,261,153	611,103,581
Sales tax	(31,493,413)	(39,618,907)
	<u>771,767,740</u>	571,484,674
Cost of services	<u>(416,875,768)</u>	(330,795,063)
	<u><u>354,891,972</u></u>	<u><u>240,689,611</u></u>

23. ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING EXPENSES

Salaries and other benefits	161,098,330	117,071,222
Traveling and conveyance	22,498,264	16,603,382
Depreciation	6,348,166	11,235,062
Amortization	1,102,715	2,487,468
Utilities	6,388,601	5,053,945
Entertainment	8,998,094	5,227,608
Advertisement / sales promotion	3,088,396	259,327
Rent, rates and taxes	8,083,782	5,590,185
Legal and professional	2,117,000	3,210,955
Fees and subscription	568,547	972,407
Repairs and maintenance	9,096,085	2,808,887
Insurance	3,415,831	1,607,716
Office supplies	1,107,903	1,288,297
Auditors' remuneration	23.1	1,782,000
Printing and stationery	298,048	288,155
Communication and courier	146,970	232,623
Others	3,204,435	939,904
	<u>237,561,167</u>	<u>176,659,143</u>

23.1 Auditors' remuneration

Audit fee for special purpose financial statement	-	1,500,000
Sindh sales tax	-	132,000
Out of pocket expenses	-	150,000
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,782,000</u>

24. OTHER INCOME	For the Nine months ended March 31, 2023 (Un-Audited) (Rupees)	'For the Nine months ended March 31, 2022 (Audited)
Interest income on Term Deposit Receipts	482,421	1,095,577
Amortization of government grant	-	1,609,166
Exchange gain	1,991,120	2,270,114
	<u>2,473,541</u>	<u>4,974,857</u>
25. FINANCE COST		
Markup charges on:		
- short term finance	427,231	427,231
- lease liabilities	152,410	386,449
- long term borrowings	726,779	2,796,807
- loan from a related party	512,588	774,707
	<u>1,819,008</u>	<u>4,385,194</u>
Bank charges	5,307,876	2,827,692
Exchange Loss		170,086
	<u>7,126,884</u>	<u>2,997,778</u>
26. TAXATION		
Current	22,566,584	19,587,977
Prior	-	-
Deferred	-	(4,444,959)
	<u>22,566,584</u>	<u>15,143,018</u>

- 26.1** Income tax assessments of the Group have been deemed to be finalised upto and including tax year 2021 on the basis of tax return filed under section 120 of Income Tax Ordinance 2001. However, the return may be selected for detailed audit within five years from the date of filing of return and the Income Tax Commissioner may amend the assessment if any objection is raised in audit.




Adil Ahmed