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COMPANY INFORMATION*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1.	Syed Zomma Mohiuddin	*Chairman / Non-Executive Director*
2.	Brig (R) Syed Zulfiqar Ali	*Chief Executive / Executive Director*
3.	Dr. Riaz Ahmed	*Non-Executive Director*
4.	Engr. Perwaiz Khan	*Non-Executive Director*
5.	Ms. Rubina Safir	*Non-Executive / Female Director*
6.	Syed Junaid Imam	*Non-Executive Director*
7.	Mr. Muhammad Waheed	*Non-Executive Director*
8.	Mr. Arshad Rasheed Chaudhary	*Independent Director*

AUDIT COMMITTEE

1.	Ms. Rubina Safir	*Chairperson*
2.	Dr. Riaz Ahmed	*Member*
3.	Mr. Muhammad Waheed	*Member*
4.	Mr. Arshad Rasheed Chaudhary	*Member*

HUMAN RESOURCE & REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

1.	Mr. Arshad Rasheed Chaudhary	*Chairman*
2.	Dr. Riaz Ahmed	*Member*
3.	Syed Junaid Imam	*Member*
4.	Mr. Muhammad Waheed	*Member*

PROCUREMENT COMMITTEE

1.	Syed Zomma Mohiuddin	*Chairman*
2.	Syed Junaid Imam	*Member*
3.	Mr. Muhammad Waheed	*Member*
4.	Engr. Perwaiz Khan	*Member*

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

1.	Syed Zomma Mohiuddin	*Chairman*
2.	Syed Junaid Imam	*Member*
3.	Mr. Muhammad Waheed	*Member*

STRATEGY & PROJECT APPRAISAL COMMITTEE

1.	Syed Zomma Mohiuddin	Chairman
2.	Syed Junaid Imam	Member
3.	Engr. Perwaiz Khan	Member

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Syed Muhammad Asif Makhdoomi — *FCMA, FPFA & ACIS*

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr. Jibran Shazib Abbas

REGISTERED OFFICE

1st Floor, TF Complex, 7-Mauve Area, G-9/4, Islamabad.

HEAD OFFICE

3rd Floor, Umar Plaza, Blue Area, Islamabad. Tel: (051) 2344123, 2344125, Fax: (051) 2344111.

SHARES DEPARTMENT

CDC Shares Registrar Services Limited (CDCSRSL), CDC House, 99-B, Block B, S.M.C.H.S., Main Shahra-e-Faisal, Karachi – 74400. Tel: (92-21) 111-111-500.

AUDITORS

A.F. Ferguson & Co. (PwC) Chartered Accountants, 3rd Floor, PIA Building, Fazl-e-Haq Road, Block E, G-6/2, Blue Area, Islamabad - 44000.

LEGAL ADVISOR

Kundi & Kundi, Advocates & Legal Consultants, 29, Street # 63, Sector F – 10 / 3, Islamabad.

*As on December 04, 2020

VISION STATEMENT

Progressive and reliable member of the Economic Global Village

MISSION STATEMENT

To provide enhanced, fast, cost effective and dependable worldwide communication services with optimised return to shareholders of the Company

CORPORATE STRATEGY

To provide reliable high speed data transmission and other communication facilities at competitive rates with constant up-gradation in the service range incorporating the penetrative marketing strategy to broaden the clientele base with optimum of satisfaction, safeguarding the interest of shareholders and utilize Company resources ensuring maximum return

ہماری بصیرت/ویژن

اقتصادی گلوبل ولیج کا ترقی پسند اور قابل اعتماد رکن بننا

ہمارا نصب العین/مشن

اپنے صارفین کو وسیع تر، تیز رفتار، کم لاگت اور دُنیا بھر کی قابل اعتماد مواصلاتی خدمات فراہم کرنا اور کمپنی کے حصص مالکان کو ان کی سرمایہ کاری کا بہتر نعم البدل ادا کرنا

ہماری تجارتی/کارپوریٹ حکمت عملی

اپنے صارفین کو مسابقتی شرح پر ڈیٹا کی انتہائی قابل اعتماد تیز رفتار منتقلی کی سروس اور دیگر مواصلاتی خدمات فراہم کرنا۔ اپنی خدمات کو مسلسل بہتر اور جدید بنانا اور ایک ایسی مارکیٹنگ حکمتِ عملی تشکیل دینا جس سے نہ صرف اپنے صارفین کی تعداد میں اضافہ ہو بلکہ حصص مالکان کے مفادات کا بھی تحفظ ہو۔ کمپنی زیادہ سے زیادہ فوائد حاصل کرنے کے لیے اپنے وسائل کو بروئے کار لائے گی۔

PDL PRODUCTS

VSAT (Very Small Aperture Terminal) is a sophisticated communications technology that allows for the use of small fixed satellite antennas to provide highly reliable communication between a central hub and almost any number of geographically dispersed sites.

With a satellite network, there are no physical limitations in terms of geography or distance to make deployment difficult.

VSAT is also taking on an expanding role in a variety of interactive, on-line data, voice and multimedia applications and is known to have a very high reliability and network availability rate with seamless Upgrade methods.

Salient Features

- Most reliable satellite based 2-way VSAT system
- Network monitoring and management via Network Management System.
- Installation and commissioning of VSAT sites in fastest possible time
- Post-commissioning Services
- 24 x 7 x 365 customer service & support
- Expert engineering team with years of experience in designing similar networks

PDL offers satellite capacity in the C-band and Ku-band that covers both regional and international markets.

PDL PRODUCTS

iDirect Platform is a C, Ku and Ka-Band, satellite based, end-to-end IP VSAT service running on the world renowned iDirect Technologies platform.

It is engineered to deliver quality broadband connectivity wherever and whenever it's needed. It changes the nature of what satellite communications is capable of achieving, transforming satellite's 'reach' into a mainstream solution able to extend high-speed, secure connectivity to any geography, environment or communications application within the enterprise.

PDL supports multiple customers from various sectors, including Banking, United Nations Organizations, Telecom Providers, Government Departments, Private Sector and Oil & Gas Companies

PDL has a highly scalable and flexible 5 IF iDirect Hub in Islamabad, Quetta and Karachi designed to support complete enterprise network.

Salient Features

- Over twenty five years of experience deploying similar networks
- Operational flexibility for affordable, reliable and efficient solutions
- Nationwide footprint for providing fast services
- Support all IP centric applications
- Supports real time traffic management
- Up to 18 Mbps downstream (Hub to Remote)
- Up to 4.2 Mbps Upstream (Remote to Hub)

PDL PRODUCTS

Ever since its inception, PDL has been a front liner in providing data connectivity to its International and Local clients. PDL Offers high speed data connectivity to meet the demands of Government, Corporate, Banking and Private Sectors.

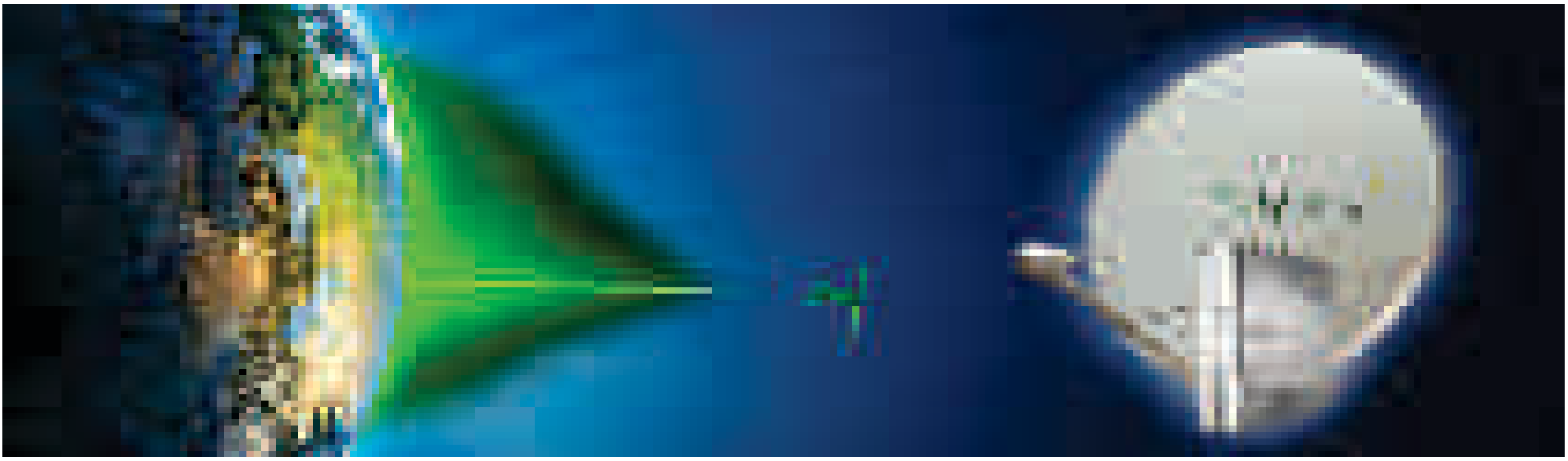
PDL, Data Network has been widely used as long- haul and metropolitan network for low latency and cost-effective solution. PDL data network encompasses Multi-Protocol Label Switching (MPLS), Ethernet, IP and TDMA based data links. Network coverage is available in all major cities and towns.

Salient Features

- Traffic Switching
- Secure Connectivity
- Interoperability between network devices and network speeds.
- Higher levels of flexibility
- Synchronization between Higher & lower Speed.
- 24 x 7 x 365 customer service & support
- Expert engineering team with years of experience in designing similar networks

PDL is a highly scalable and flexible entity to provide data services in all major cities of the Country.

PDL PRODUCTS



Data Click is a breakthrough satellite broadband service for users in Pakistan. We offer our customers, anywhere in the coverage area, uninterrupted high-speed internet and VPN. With its state-of-the-art Ka-band multi spot-beam technology, Y1B (YAHSAT) delivers a truly cost-effective broadband service.

Applications:

- Internet via Satellite
- Distance Learning
- Telemedicine
- Internet Cafés
- Voice over IP
- IP-based Corporate Applications
- Satellite News Gathering

PDL brings cost effective, high bandwidth broadband to Pakistan, a variety of service options for host of different applications.

Salient Features

- Small Antenna
- (Dish Size 74cm, 98cm & 120 cm)
- Six New Packages from 2Mbps to 7Mbps
- Flexible Service offering

Sectors

- Oil & Gas
- Defence
- Enterprise
- Education
- Health Care
- NGO
- Construction

PDL PRODUCTS

Wireless: PDL provides state of the art Spread Spectrum Radio communication technology for its respected clients. Spread Spectrum is a fast, reliable and High Data Rate communication technology for short distance communication (20-35 Km).

It can also be used as a last mile option where fiber is not available due to remote conditions.

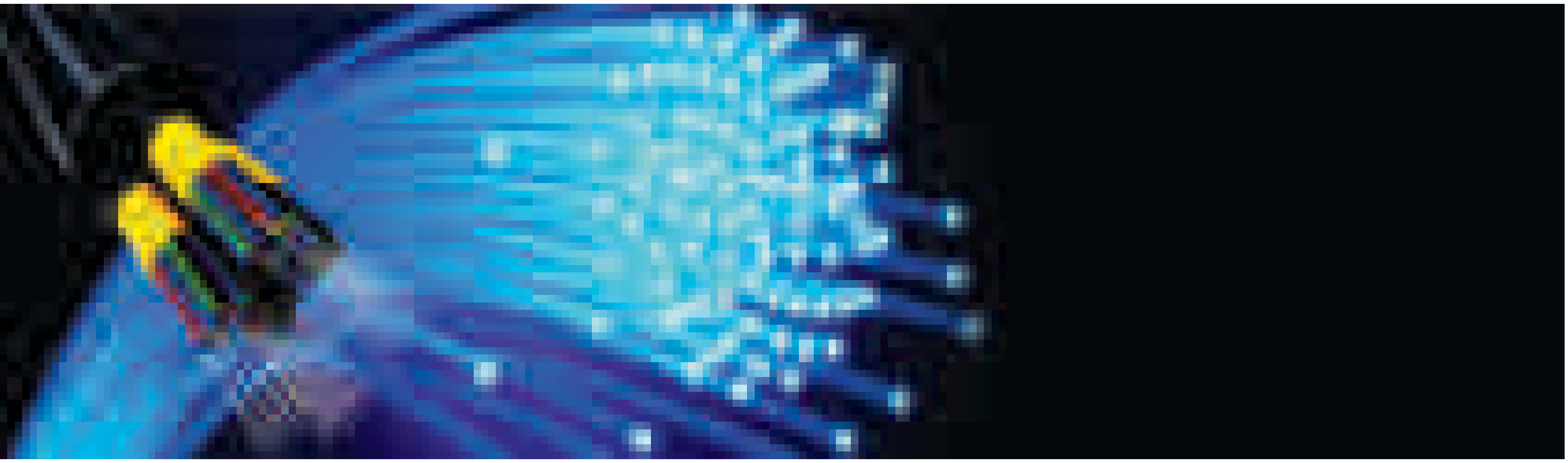
PDL offers point to point and point to multipoint Digital Radio System (DRS).

Salient Features

- Up to 20 – 35 Km
- Operates in point-to-point and point-to-multipoint networks
- Repeater capability for flexible network extension and coverage of difficult terrain
- Optional Omni directional or directional antennas
- 24/7 customer support
- Spares Available in case of any malfunction of the equipment.

PDL has wide experience of Design and implementing radio and microwave wireless network for Corporate Networks.

PDL PRODUCTS

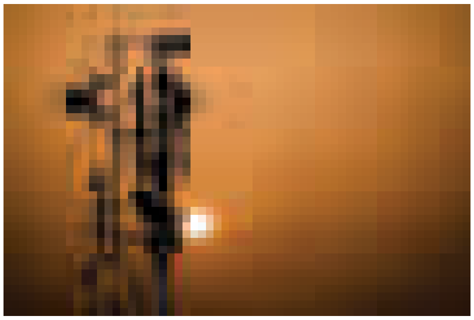


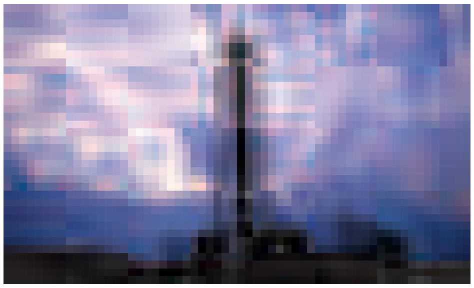
Telecom Infrastructure: In compliance to the award of all Pakistan Telecom Infrastructure License, PDL has successfully completed the OFC / OSP laying projects of telecom service providers.

- Planning, procurement and implementation of Satellite Based Communication System for NLC.
- Successful completion of OFC laying project of NTC in Lahore city.
- Strong contender for OFC project (720 km of OFC laying in KPK) of USFCo Pakistan.
- Efficient O&M of countrywide leased OFC links of PDL.

Salient Features

- Cost Effective Infrastructure
- BTS (Build to Suit)
- Buy and Lease Solution
- Technical Assistance





PDL has telecom infrastructure and Data Network licenses and more than 25 year experience of countywide development in the field of data services.

SUPPORT SERVICES

PDL has 13 offices in the country, 11 round the clock maintenance centers, more than seventy-five engineers and more than sixty other technical staff members.

Online Complaint Management System

www.cms.pakdatacom.com.pk

Support Service Email

nmsisb@pakdatacom.com.pk

nmskhi@pakdatacom.com.pk

nmslhr@pakdatacom.com.pk

info@pakdatacom.com.pk

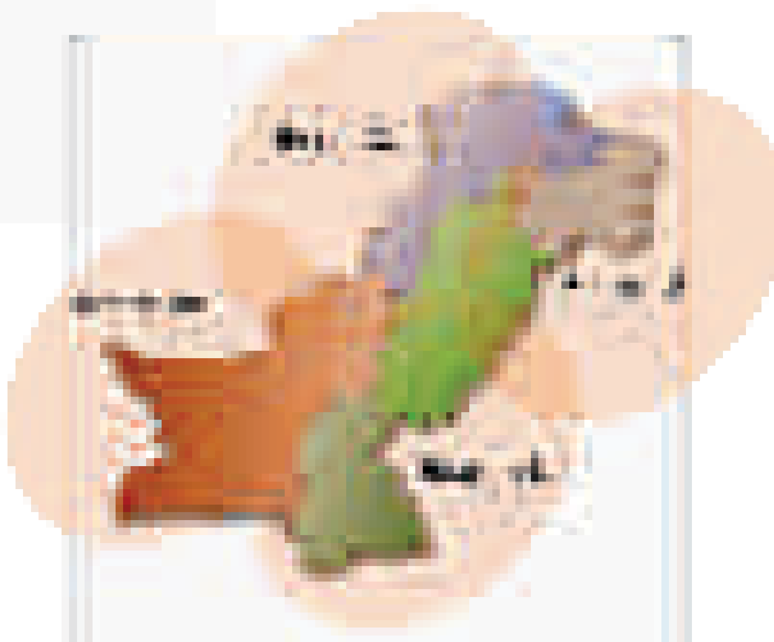
Phone Service

111-PDL-PDL (111-735-735)

PDL COVERAGE

iDirect & VSAT Coverage

DXX Coverage



Data Click Coverage

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the 28th Annual General Meeting of Pak Datacom Limited will be held on December 27, 2020 at 11:30 hrs at Telecom Foundation, TF Complex / TF Headquarters, 7-Mauve Area, G-9/4, Islamabad. In Compliance to SECP Circular # 33 of 2020, dated 05-11-2020, the AGM will be held via video link facility to transact the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. To confirm the minutes of 27th Annual General Meeting held on November 27, 2019.
2. To receive, consider and adopt the audited accounts of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2020 together with the Directors' and Auditors' Reports thereon.
3. To approve, as recommended by the Board of Directors, the payment of final cash dividend to the shareholders @10 % i.e. Rs. 1.00 per share along with 10 % bonus shares (1 share for every 10 shares held) for the year ended June 30, 2020.
4. To appoint auditors for the year ending June 30, 2021 and fix their remuneration.
5. To elect seven (7) Directors of the company as fixed by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on Tuesday, September 22, 2020, in accordance with section 159(1) of the Companies Act, 2017 for a term of three (3) year commencing from December 27, 2020. Name of retiring Directors who are eligible for re-election are given below;

   1. Syed Zomma Mohiuddin **2. Engineer Perwaiz Khan** **3. Rubina Safir**

   4. Syed Junaid Imam **5. Arshad Rasheed Chaudhry** **6. Dr. Riaz Ahmed**

   7. Muhammad Waheed
6. To transact such other business as may be placed before the meeting with the permission of the Chair.

On behalf of the Board

Pak Datacom Limited, 3rd Floor,

Umar Plaza, Blue Area, Islamabad.

December 05, 2020

Jibran S Abbas

Company Secretary

NOTES:

1. Closure of Share Transfer Books

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed from December 20, 2020 to December 27, 2020 (both days inclusive). Transfers received in order at the Shares Registrar's Office of the Company by the close of business on December 19, 2020 will be treated in time for the purpose of payment of the final cash dividend.

2. Election of Directors

In terms of Section 159(1) of the Companies Act, 2017 the Directors have fixed the number of elected Directors at seven (7) to be elected in the AGM for the next term of three years commencing from December 27, 2020. Any person who seeks to contest the election of Directors shall, whether he / she is a retiring director or otherwise, file with the Company, the following documents and information at its registered office not late than fourteen (14) days before the day of the above said meeting:

a) His/ her Folio No./ CDC Investor Account No./ CDC participant No./ Sub-Account No.

b) Notice of his/ her intention to offer himself/ herself for the election of Directors in terms of Section 159 (3) of the Companies Act, 2017.

c) Consent to act as Director on Form-28 under Section 167 of the Companies Act, 2017.

d) A detailed profile along with his/ her office address for placement onto Company's Website http://www.pakdatacom.com.pk.

e) The selection of Independent Directors shall be as per requirements of section 166 of the Companies Act, 2017. Any member intending to contest as Independent Director shall submit a declaration that he/ she qualifies the criteria of eligibility and independence notified under the Companies Act, 2017and any rules and regulations issued thereof.

f) An attested copy of Computerised National Identity Card (CNIC).

g) A declaration that:

i. He/ she is not eligible to become a Director of the Company under section 153 of the Companies Act, 2017 and any other applicable laws, rules and regulations.

ii. He/ she is not serving as a Director of more than seven (7) listed companies.

iii. Neither he/ she nor his/ her spouse is engaged in the business of brokerage or is a sponsor director or officer of a corporate brokerage house.

iv. He/ she is aware of his/ her duties and powers under the Companies Act, 2017, Memorandum & Articles of Association of Company, regulations of Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited and other applicable laws, rules and regulations.

3. Participation in the Annual General Meeting

All members, entitled to attend and vote at the meeting, are entitled to appoint another person in writing as their proxy to attend and vote on their behalf. A proxy must be member of the Company. In case of corporate entities, a resolution of the Board of Directors/ power of attorney with specimen signature of the person nominated to represent and vote on behalf of the corporate entity and attested copy of CNIC shall be submitted to the Company at meeting or along with a completed proxy form. The proxy holders are required to produce their original valid CNICs or original passports at the time of meeting. In order to be effective, duly completed and signed proxy forms must be received at the Company's Registered Office at least 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting.

CDC account holders will further have to follow the under mentioned guidelines as laid down by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan.

a) For attending the meeting

i. In case of individuals, the account holders or sub-account holders whose registration details are uploaded as per the Regulations shall authenticate his/ her original valid CNIC or the original passport at the time of attending the meeting.

ii. Members registered on CDC are also requested to bring their particulars, I.D. numbers and account numbers in CDS.

iii. In case of corporate entity, the Board of Directors' resolution/ power of attorney with specimen signature of the nominees shall be produced (unless it has been provided earlier) at the time of the meeting.

b) For Appointing Proxies

i. In case of individuals, the account holders or sub-account holders whose registration details are uploaded as per the Regulations shall submit the proxy forms as per above requirements.

ii. Attested copies of valid CNIC or the passport of the beneficial owners and the proxy shall be furnished with the proxy form.

iii. The proxy shall produce original valid CNIC or original passport at the time of the meeting.

iv. In case of corporate entity, the Board of Directors' resolution/ power of attorney with specimen signature shall be submitted (unless it has been provided earlier) along with proxy form to the Company.

v. Proxy form will be witnessed by two persons whose names, addresses and valid CNIC numbers shall be mentioned on the form.

4. Postal Ballot

i. Pursuant to the Companies (Postal Ballot) Regulations, 2018 for the purpose of election of directors and for any other agenda item, the members will be allowed to exercise their right of vote through postal ballot that is voting by post or through any electronic mode, in accordance with the requirements and procedure contained in the aforesaid Regulations.

ii. If the number of persons who offer themselves to be elected is more than the number of directors fixed under Section 159(1) of the Companies Act, 2017, then the Company shall provide its members with the option of voting by postal ballot in accordance with the provisions of the Companies (Postal Ballot) Regulations, 2018.

5. Change in Particulars

Members are requested to notify any changes in their addresses immediately.

6. COVID - 19

Due to the COVID-19 situation, the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan ("SECP"), in terms of its Circular No.5 and Circular No. 25 of 2020, has advised companies to modify their usual planning for general meetings for the safety and well being of shareholders and the public at large with minimal physical interaction. Hence, the proceedings of the meeting will be carried out through video link facility. In order to attend the Meeting through such facility, the Members are requested to get themselves registered as provided in Note 3 hereof.

The Members are requested to get themselves registered for video-link facility not later than December 20, 2020.

7. PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND THROUGH BANK ACCOUNT OF THE SHAREHOLDER

In accordance with Section 242 of the Companies Act, 2017, cash dividend can only be paid through electronic mode directly into the respective bank account designated by the entitled shareholders. Shareholders are requested to provide their bank account details (IBAN format) directly to our share registrar (for physical shares) or to their respective participant/ broker (for CDS shares) as the case may be. The subject Form is available at Company's website i.e., www.pakdatacom.com.pk.

Unclaimed Dividend

Shareholders, who by any reason, could not claim their dividend, if any, are advised to contact our Share Registrar M/s CDC Share Registrar Services Limited (CDCSRSL), CDC House, 99-B, Block – B, S.M.C.H.S, Main Shahrah-e-Faisal, Karachi – 74400, Tel: (92-21) 111-111-500 collect/ enquire about their unclaimed dividend.

8. EXEMPTION FROM DEDUCTION OF INCOME TAX / ZAKAT

Members seeking exemption from deduction of income tax or are eligible for deduction at a reduced rate are requested to submit a valid tax certificate or necessary documentary evidence as the case may be. Members desiring non-deduction of zakat are also requested to submit a valid declaration for non-deduction of zakat.

9. Deduction of The Income Tax from Dividend under section 150 of the Income Tax Ordinance 2001 ("Income Tax Ordinance")

Pursuant to the provisions of Finance Act, 2019, effective July 01, 2019, the rates of deduction of Income Tax from dividend payments under the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 have been revised as follows:

a) Rate of tax deduction for persons who are **appearing** in the Active TAX Payers List **15%**

b) Rate of tax deduction for persons who are **not appearing** in the Active TAX Payers List **30%**

All shareholders/ members of the Company who hold shares in Physical Form are therefore requested to send a valid copy of their CNIC and NTN certificate, to the Company's Shares Registrar, CDC Share Registrar Services Limited (CDCSRSL), CDC House, 99-B, Block B, S.M.C.H.S., Main Shahra-e-Faisal, Karachi – 74400. Tel: (92-21) 111-111-500 to allow the Company to ascertain the status of shareholder/ member.

Shareholders/ members who hold shares in scrip-less form on Central Depository System (CDS) of Central Depository Company Pakistan Limited (CDC) are requested to send valid copies of their CNIC and NTN Certificates to their CDC participants/ CDC Investor Account Services.

10. Additional Requirements for CDC Account Holders

CDC individual account holders or Sub account holders are requested to bring with them their original Computerised National Identity Card (CNIC)/ original Passport along with participant's ID number and their account number in order to facilitate identification vide Circular # 1, dated January 26, 2000 issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP).

11. Deposit of Physical Shares into CDC Accounts

As per Section 72 of the Companies Act, 2017 every existing company shall be required to replace its physical shares with book-entry in a manner as may be specified and from the date notified by the Commission, within a period not exceeding four (4) years from the commencement of the Companies Act, 2017 i.e., May 31, 2017. The shareholder having physical shareholding may open CDC sub-account with any of the brokers or investors' account directly with the CDC to place their physical shares into scrip-less form. This will facilitate them in many ways including safe custody and sale of shares, anytime they want as the trading of physical shares is not permitted as per existing regulations of the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited.

12. TRANSMISSION OF ANNUAL AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS THROUGH CD/DVD

The Company has circulated annual financial statements to its members through CD at their registered address. Printed copy of above referred statements can be provided to members upon request. Request form is available on the website of the Company i.e., www.pakdatacom.com.pk.

13. TRANSMISSION OF ANNUAL REPORTS THROUGH E-MAIL

The SECP vide SRO 787(1)/2014 dated September 8, 2014 has provided an option for shareholders to receive audited financial statements along with Notice of Annual General Meeting electronically through e-mail. Hence members who are interested in receiving the annual report and Notice of Annual General Meeting electronically in future are requested to send their e-mail addresses on the consent form placed on the Company's website i.e., www.pakdatacom.com.pk. The Company shall, however additionally provide hard copy of the annual report on request, free of cost to its members

14. AVAILABILTY OF AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ON COMPANY'S WEBSITE

The audited accounts of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2020 will be placed on the Company's website www.pakdatacom.com.pk, in addition to the annual and quarterly financial statements for the prior years.

15. CONSENT FOR VIDEO CONFERENCE FACILITY

In accordance with Section 132(2) of the Company's Act, 2017, if the Company receives the consent from members holding in aggregate 10% or more shareholding residing in geographical location to participate in the Meeting through video conference at least 07 days prior to the date of the Annual General Meeting, the Company will arrange video conference facility in that city subject to availability of such facility in that City. To avail this facility, a request is to be submitted to the Company Secretary of the Company on the given address;

Company Secretary, Pak Datacom Limited, 3rd Floor, Umar Plaza, Blue Area, Islamabad.

STATEMENT UNDER SECTION 166(3) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2017

AGENDA NO. 5 - ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

Persons eligible under Section 153, meet the criteria under Section 166 of the Companies Act, 2017 and the Companies (Manner and Selection of Independent Directors) Regulation, 2018, may submit their nominations to be elected as independent directors. However, it is noteworthy to mention that independent directors shall be elected in the same manner as other directors are elected in terms of Section 159 of the Companies Act, 2017.

سالانہ اجلاس عام کا نوٹس

تمام متعلقہ افراد کو مطلع کیا جاتا ہے کہ پاک ڈیٹا کام لمیٹڈ کا 28 واں سالانہ اجلاس عام 27 دسمبر 2020ء کو صبح 11:30 بجے ٹیلی کام فاؤنڈیشن، TF کمپلیکس / TF ہیڈ کوارٹرز، 7-ماوٗ ایریا، G-9/4، اسلام آباد میں منعقد کیا جائے گا۔ ایس سی پی کے سرکلر نمبر 33 بابت 2020 مورخہ 05-11-2020، سالانہ اجلاس عام ویڈیو لنک کی سہولت کے تحت مندرجہ ذیل اُمور کی انجام دہی کے لیے منعقد ہوگا:

عمومی اُمور

1۔ اجلاس میں 27 نومبر 2019ء کو منعقد کیے گئے اجلاس عام کے فیصلوں کی منظوری دی جائے گی۔

2۔ 30 جون 2020ء کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے آڈٹ شدہ کھاتوں اور ڈائریکٹرز اینڈ آڈیٹرز رپورٹ کی وصولی، غور اور عملدرآمد طے پائے گا۔

3۔ بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی سفارش کے مطابق حصص مالکان کو 30 جون 2020ء کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے حتمی نقد منافع کی ادائیگی 10 فیصد یعنی -/1 روپے فی شیئر اور 10% بونس حصص (ہر 10 حصص پر 1 حصص) کے ساتھ منظوری دی جائے گی۔

4۔ 30 جون 2021ء کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے آڈیٹرز کا تقرر اور ان کے معاوضے کا تعین کیا جائے گا۔

5۔ بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی طرف سے 22 ستمبر 2020 کو ہونے والے اجلاس میں نامزد کیے گئے کمپنی کے 7 ڈائریکٹرز کا انتخاب عمل میں لایا جائے گا، یہ انتخاب کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017ء کی دفعہ (1)159 کے تحت 3 سال کی مدت کے لیے ہوگا جن کی مدت کا آغاز 27 دسمبر 2020ء سے ہوگا۔ کمپنی کے ریٹائر ہونے والے ڈائریکٹرز جو دوبارہ انتخاب کے اہل ہیں، میں مندرجہ ذیل شامل ہیں:

1	سید زومہ محی الدین	2	انجینئر پرویز خان	3	روبینہ سفیر	4	سید جنید امام
5	ارشد رشید چودھری	6	ڈاکٹر ریاض احمد	7	محمد وحید		

6۔ صدر نشین کی اجازت سے دیگر اُمور بھی اجلاس میں زیر غور لائے جا سکتے ہیں۔

منجانب بورڈ

پاک ڈیٹا کام، تھرڈ فلور،
عمر پلازہ، بلیو ایریا، اسلام آباد
5 دسمبر، 2020ء

جبران ایس عباس
کمپنی سیکرٹری

نوٹس:

1۔ شیئرز ٹرانسفر بکس کی بندش

کمپنی کی شیئر ٹرانسفر بکس 20 دسمبر 2020ء تا 27 دسمبر 2020ء بند رہیں گی (دونوں دن شامل ہیں)۔ 19 دسمبر 2020ء تک کاروبار بند ہونے سے پہلے کمپنی کے شیئرز رجسٹرار آفس کو موصول ہونے والی ٹرانسفرز کو حصص مالکان سے منظوری کی صورت میں حتمی نقد منافع کی ادائیگی بروقت کی جائے گی۔

2۔ ڈائریکٹرز کا انتخاب

کمپنیز ایکٹ، 2017ء کی دفعہ (1)159 کی رو سے کمپنی کے ڈائریکٹرز نے آئندہ 3 سال کی مدت کے لیے 7 ڈائریکٹرز کے انتخاب کی منظوری دی ہے، یہ انتخاب 27 دسمبر 2020ء کو ہونے والے سالانہ اجلاس عام کے موقع پر کیا جائے گا۔ کوئی بھی فرد جو کمپنی کا ریٹائرڈ ڈائریکٹر ہونے کی رو سے یا دیگر فرد کے طور پر ڈائریکٹر کے انتخاب میں حصہ لینا چاہے اسے مندرجہ ذیل دستاویزات اور معلومات کمپنی کے رجسٹرڈ آفس میں مذکورہ اجلاس سے 14 دن قبل جمع کروانا ہوں گی:

ا) اپنا فولیو نمبر/سی ڈی سی انویسٹر اکاؤنٹ نمبر/سی ڈی سی میں شرکت کا نمبر/ ذیلی اکاؤنٹ نمبر

ب) کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017ء کی رو سے مذکورہ فرد کی طرف سے ڈائریکٹرز کے انتخاب میں شرکت کرنے کے ارادے کی اطلاع

ج) کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017ء کی دفعہ 167 کے تحت فارم 28 کی صورت میں بطور ڈائریکٹر کام کرنے کی رضامندی

د) مذکورہ فرد کے تفصیلی کوائف بمع دفتر کا ایڈریس تا کہ اسے کمپنی کی ویب سائٹ www.pakdatacom.com.pk پر شائع کیا جا سکے

ھ) غیر جانبدار ڈائریکٹرز کا انتخاب کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017ء کی دفعہ 166 کے تقاضوں کے مطابق کیا جائے گا۔ کوئی بھی فرد جو غیر جانبدار ڈائریکٹر کے انتخاب میں حصہ لینے کا خواہشمند ہو اس کے لیے ضروری ہے کہ وہ کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017 اور اس کے تحت بننے والے قواعد وضوابط کی رو سے اہلیت اور غیر جانبداری کی شرائط پر پورا اترتا ہو۔

و) کمپیوٹرائزڈ قومی شناختی کارڈ کی تصدیق شدہ کاپی

ز) یہ اقرار نامہ کہ:

i مذکورہ امیدوار کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017ء کی دفعہ اور دیگر نافذ العمل قوانین، قواعد وضوابط کے تحت کمپنی کا ڈائریکٹر بننے کا اہل نہیں ہے۔

ii مذکورہ امیدوار 7 سے زائد فہرستی کمپنیوں میں بطور ڈائریکٹر خدمات سرانجام نہیں دے رہا۔

iii مذکورہ امیدوار نہ تو خود اور نہ ہی اس کا/اس کی شریک حیات بروکریج کے کاروبار میں شریک ہے یا کسی کارپوریٹ بروکریج ہاؤس کے سپانسر ڈائریکٹر یا آفیسر کے طور پر خدمات سرانجام نہیں دے رہا۔

iv مذکورہ امیدوا کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017ء، کمپنی کے میمورنڈم اینڈ آرٹیکلز آف ایسوسی ایشن، پاکستان سٹاک ایکسچینج لمیٹڈ کے ضوابط اور دیگر نافذ العمل قوانین، قواعد وضوابط کے تحت اپنی ذمہ داریوں اور اختیارات سے آگاہ ہے۔

3۔ سالانہ اجلاس عام میں شرکت

جس ممبر کو مذکورہ بالا اجلاس میں شرکت اور ووٹ ڈالنے کا اختیار ہے، وہ اپنی جگہ کسی اور فرد کو اجلاس میں شرکت اور ووٹ ڈالنے کے لیے پراکسی بھی مقرر کر سکتا ہے۔ پراکسی کے لیے ضروری ہے کہ وہ کمپنی کا ممبر ہو۔ کسی کارپوریٹ ادارے کی صورت میں ادارے کی طرف سے اجلاس میں شرکت اور ووٹ ڈالنے کی غرض سے نامزد کیے گئے فرد کے حق میں بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی قرارداد/ پاور آف اٹارنی، نامزد فرد کے نمونے کے دستخط، اس فرد کے قومی شناختی کارڈ کی تصدیق شدہ کاپی کے ہمراہ یا پر شدہ پراکسی فارم کے ہمراہ اجلاس کے موقع پر کمپنی کو جمع کروایا جائے گا۔ پراکسی ممبران کے لیے ضروری ہے کہ وہ اجلاس کے موقع پر کارآمد قومی شناختی کارڈ یا اصلی پاسپورٹ بھی پیش کریں گے۔ پراکسی کے موثر ہونے کے لیے ضروری ہے کہ تکمیل شدہ اور دستخط شدہ پراکسی فارم اجلاس کے انعقاد سے 48 گھنٹے قبل کمپنی کے رجسٹرڈ آفس کو موصول ہو جائیں۔

سی ڈی سی اکاؤنٹ رکھنے والوں کو سکیورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن کی طرف سے منظور شدہ مندرجہ ذیل اضافی ہدایات پر بھی عمل کرنا ہوگا۔

(a) اجلاس میں شرکت کے لیے

i انفرادی طور پر شرکت کے لیے ضروری ہے کہ ایسے اکاؤنٹ ہولڈرز یا سب اکاؤنٹ ہولڈرز جن کے رجسٹریشن کے کوائف ضوابط کے مطابق اپلوڈ ہو چکے ہیں اجلاس میں شرکت کے موقع پر اپنی اصلی کارآمد شناختی کارڈ یا اصلی پاسپورٹ کی تصدیق کروائیں گے۔

ii سی ڈی سی کے ساتھ رجسٹرڈ ممبران سے بھی درخواست ہے کہ وہ اپنے کوائف، شناختی کارڈ نمبرز اور سی ڈی سی میں اکاؤنٹ نمبرز ہمراہ لائیں۔

iii کارپوریٹ ادارے کی صورت میں نامزد فرد کے حق میں بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی قرارداد/ پاور آف اٹارنی بمع نامزد فرد کے نمونے کے دستخط پیش کیے جائیں گے (ماسوائے اس کے کہ یہ پہلے ہی فراہم کیے جا چکے ہوں)۔

(b) پراکسی کے تقرر کے لیے

i انفرادی طور پر شرکت کے لیے ضروری ہے کہ ایسے اکاؤنٹ ہولڈرز یا سب اکاؤنٹ ہولڈرز جن کے رجسٹریشن کے کوائف ضوابط کے مطابق اپلوڈ ہو چکے ہیں مذکورہ بالا تقاضوں کے مطابق پراکسی فارم جمع کروائیں گے۔

ii پراکسی مقرر کرنے والے فرد اور پراکسی کے کارآمد شناختی کارڈ یا پاسپورٹ کی تصدیق شدہ کاپیاں بمع پراکسی فارم فراہم کی جائیں گی۔

iii اجلاس میں شرکت کے موقع پر پراکسی اپنا اصل کارآمد شناختی کارڈ یا اصلی پاسپورٹ دکھائے گا۔

iv کارپوریٹ ادارے کی صورت میں نامزد فرد کے حق میں بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی قرارداد/ پاور آف اٹارنی بمع نامزد فرد کے نمونے کے دستخط بمع پراکسی فارم کمپنی کو پیش کیے جائیں گے (ماسوائے اس کے کہ یہ پہلے ہی فراہم کیے جا چکے ہوں)

v پراکسی پر دو افراد بطور گواہ دستخط کریں گے جن کے نام، ایڈریس اور کارآمد شناختی کارڈ کے نمبر پراکسی فارم پر موجود ہوں گے۔

4 پوسٹل بیلٹ

i کمپنیز ریگولیشنز (پوسٹل بیلٹ) 2018ء کی رو سے ڈائریکٹرز کے انتخاب اور ایجنڈے میں شامل کسی بھی نقطے کی غرض سے ممبران کو پوسٹل بیلٹ یعنی بذریعہ ڈاک ووٹ ڈالنے یا کسی بھی الیکٹرانک طریقے سے ووٹ ڈالنے کا حق استعمال کرنے کی اجازت ہوگی، جس کے لیے مذکورہ بالا ریگولیشنز میں دیے گئے تقاضوں اور طریقہ ہائے کار کو پورا کرنا ہوگا۔

ii اگر ڈائریکٹر کے انتخاب کے لیے سامنے آنے والے امیدواروں کی تعداد کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017ء کی دفعہ 159(1) کے تحت متعین کی گئی ڈائریکٹرز کی تعداد سے زیادہ ہوئی تو پھر کمپنی اپنے ممبران کو کمپنیز ریگولیشنز (پوسٹل بیلٹ) 2018ء کی دفعات کی رو سے پوسٹل بیلٹ کے ذریعے ووٹ ڈالنے کا اختیار فراہم کرے گی۔

5۔ کوائف میں تبدیلی

حصص مالکان سے درخواست کی جاتی ہے کہ اگر اُن کے ڈاک پتے میں کوئی تبدیلی ہوگئی ہو، تو وہ فوری طور پر مطلع کریں۔

6۔ کووڈ-19

کورونا وائرس کی موجودہ صورتحال کے باعث سکیورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن آف پاکستان نے اپنے سرکلر نمبر 5, 2020 اور سرکلر نمبر 25, 2020 کے ذریعے کمپنیوں کو ہدایت کی ہے کہ وہ اپنے سالانہ عمومی اجلاس کے انعقاد کے حوالے سے معمول کی منصوبہ بندی میں تبدیلی کریں جس میں بالمشافہ میل جول کم سے کم ہو تا کہ کمپنیوں کے شیئر ہولڈرز اور عوام الناس کے تحفظ اور بہبود کو یقینی بنایا جا سکے۔ اس لیے اجلاس کی کارروائی ویڈیو لنک کی سہولت کے ذریعے بھی دیکھائی جائے گی۔ اس طرح کی سہولت کے ذریعہ

میٹنگ میں شرکت کے لئے ممبران سے گزارش ہے کہ وہ اپنے آپ کو رجسٹرڈ کروائیں جیسا کہ نوٹ 3 میں فراہم کیا گیا ہے۔ممبران سے درخواست ہے کہ اجلاس عام میں شرکت کے لیے حسب ہدایات اپنی رجسٹریشن زیادہ سے زیادہ 20 دسمبر 2020 تک کروادیں۔

7۔ منافع (ڈیویڈنڈ) کی بذریعہ بینک ادائیگی

کمپنی ایکٹ 2017 کی سیکشن 242 کے مطابق نقد منافع صرف اس مقصد کے لیے حصص مالکان کے نامزد کردہ بینک اکانٹ میں الیکٹرونک ٹرانسفر کے ذریعے ادا کیا جائے گا۔اس سلسلے میں حصص مالکان کو بینک اکاؤنٹ (IBAN فارمیٹ) کی تفصیلات (فزیکل شیئر کی صورت میں) براہ راست شیئر رجسٹرار کو یا اپنے متعلقہ بروکر (سی ڈی سی شیئرز کے لیے)، جو بھی صورت ہو، کو فراہم کرنا ہوں گی۔اس سلسلے میں فارم کمپنی کی ویب سائٹ پر دیا گیا ہے۔ www.pakdatacom.com.pk

ڈیویڈنڈ کا کلیم نہ ہونے کی صورت میں

ایسے شیئر ہولڈر جو کسی بھی وجہ سے اپنے ڈیویڈنڈ کا دعویٰ نہ کر سکے ہوں انہیں ہدایت کی جاتی ہے کہ وہ ہمارے شیئر رجسٹرار میسرز سی ڈی سی شیئر رجسٹرار سروسز لمیٹڈ (CDCSRSL)، سی ڈی سی ہاؤس، 99 بی، بلاک بی، SMCHS، مین شاہراہ فیصل، کراچی 74400، ٹیلی فون نمبر 500-111-111 (92-21) سے رابطہ کریں۔

8۔ منافع سے انکم ٹیکس/زکوۃ کی کٹوتی سے استثنیٰ

ایسے ممبران جو انکم ٹیکس کی کٹوتی سے استثنیٰ چاہتے ہیں یا وہ کم شرح سے ٹیکس کی کٹوتی کے اہل ہیں تو انہیں ایک کارآمد ٹیکس سرٹیفکیٹ یا ضروری دستاویزات جو بھی صورت ہو ثبوت کے طور پر جمع کروانا ہوں گی۔ایسے ممبران جو زکوۃ کی کٹوتی نہ چاہتے ہوں انہیں بھی اس سلسلے میں ایک بیان حلفی جمع کروانا ہوگا۔

9 انکم ٹیکس آرڈیننس 2001ء کی دفعہ 150 کے تحت منافع (ڈیویڈنڈ) سے انکم ٹیکس کی کٹوتی

فنانس ایکٹ 2019ء کی شرائط جو یکم جولائی 2019ء سے موثر بہ عمل ہیں، انکم ٹیکس آرڈیننس 2001ء کے سیکشن 150 کے تحت منافع سے انکم ٹیکس کی کٹوتی کے لیے شرحوں میں درج ذیل نظر ثانی کی گئی ہے:۔

a۔ ٹیکس گزاروں کی فعال فہرست میں موجود افراد کے لیے کٹوتی کی شرح **15 فیصد**

b۔ ٹیکس گزاروں کی فعال فہرست میں غیر موجود افراد کے لیے کٹوتی کی شرح **30 فیصد**

اس لیے کمپنی کے تمام شیئر ہولڈرز/ممبران جو مادی شکل میں حصص کے حامل ہیں سے درخواست کی جاتی ہے کہ وہ اپنے کارآمد شناختی کارڈ اور نیشنل ٹیکس نمبر سرٹیفکیٹ کی کاپی کمپنی کے شیئر رجسٹرار، شیئر رجسٹرار ڈیپارٹمنٹ، سی ڈی سی ہاؤس، 99 بی، بلاک بی، SMCHS، مین شاہراہ فیصل، کراچی -74400، ٹیلی فون نمبر 500-111-111 (92-21) کو ارسال کریں تاکہ شیئر ہولڈر/ممبر کے موجودہ سٹیٹس کا تعین کیا جا سکے۔

وہ ممبران جنھوں نے اپنے کھاتے (شیئرز) سینٹرل ڈیپازیٹری کمپنی آف پاکستان (سی ڈی سی) کے سنٹرل ڈیپازٹری سسٹم میں جمع کرار کھے ہیں سے درخواست کی جاتی ہے کہ وہ اپنے شناختی کارڈ اور نیشنل ٹیکس نمبر سرٹیفکیٹس کی کاپیاں اپنے متعلقہ سی ڈی سی شرکاء/سی ڈی سی انویسٹر اکاؤنٹ سروسز کو ارسال کریں۔

10 سی ڈی سی اکاؤنٹ ہولڈرز کے لیے اضافی تقاضے

سی ڈی سی انفرادی اکاؤنٹ ہولڈرز یا ذیلی اکاؤنٹ ہولڈرز سے گزارش ہے کہ وہ اپنا قومی شناختی کارڈ، پاسپورٹ، شرکاء کا شناختی نمبر اور اپنے اکاؤنٹ نمبر ہمراہ لائیں تاکہ سکیورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن آف پاکستان کی طرف سے 26 جنوری 2000ء کو جاری کیے گئے سرکلر نمبر 1 کے تحت ان کی شناخت میں آسانی ہو۔

11 سی ڈی سی اکاؤنٹس میں فزیکل شیئرز کا ڈیپازٹ

کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017ء کی دفعہ 72 کے تحت ہر موجود کمپنی کے لیے ضروری ہے کہ وہ اپنے فزیکل شیئرز کو بک انٹری کے ساتھ اس طرح سے تبدیل کرے گی جیسا کہ کمیشن کی طرف سے تجویز کیا جائے گا اور جو تاریخ دی جائے گی، یہ اقدام کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017ء کے نفاذ کی تاریخ یعنی 31 مئی 2017ء کے چار سال کے اندر اندر کیا جائے گا۔ ایسے شیئر ہولڈرز جو فزیکل شیئرز رکھتے ہوں وہ کسی بھی بروکر یا انویسٹر کے سی ڈی سی اکاؤنٹ کے ساتھ براہ راست یا ذیلی اکاؤنٹ کی صورت میں اپنے فزیکل شیئرز کو غیر مادی شیئرز کی صورت میں تبدیل کروا سکتے ہیں۔ اس سے انہیں متعدد سہولیات حاصل ہوں گی جیسا کہ شیئرز کا تحفظ اور کسی بھی وقت وہ ان شیئرز کو فروخت کر سکیں گے کیونکہ پاکستان سٹاک ایکسچینج لمیٹڈ کے موجودہ ضوابط کے تحت فزیکل شیئرز کی تجارت کی اجازت نہیں ہے۔

12 سی ڈی/ڈی وی ڈی کے ذریعے سالانہ آڈٹ شدہ مالیاتی گوشواروں کی فراہمی

کمپنی نے تمام ممبران کی طرف سے فراہم کیے گئے پتوں پر سالانہ مالیاتی گوشوارے سی ڈی کی صورت میں ارسال کر دیے ہیں۔ گوشواروں کی پرنٹ کاپی ممبران کی درخواست پر فراہم کی جا سکتی ہے۔ درخواست کا فارم کمپنی کی ویب سائٹ www.pakdatacom.com.pk پر دستیاب ہے۔

13۔ ای میل کے ذریعے سالانہ رپورٹس کی فراہمی

سیکیورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن آف پاکستان (ایس ای سی پی) کے جاری کردہ ایس آر او 787(1) 2014 بتاریخ 8 ستمبر 2014ء کے تحت کمپنیوں کو یہ اجازت دی گئی ہے کہ وہ اپنے ممبران کو سالانہ بیلنس شیٹ، نفع ونقصان کی معلومات، آڈیٹرز رپورٹ اور ڈائریکٹرز رپورٹ وغیرہ (آڈٹ شدہ مالیاتی گوشوارے) اور سالانہ اجلاس عام کا نوٹس بذریعہ ای میل بھیجے۔ جو ممبران اس میں دلچسپی رکھتے ہیں ان سے گزارش ہے کہ وہ اپنے ای میل پتے کمپنی کی ویب سائٹ پر دیے گئے فارم کی صورت میں فراہم کر سکتے ہیں۔ تاہم کمپنی ممبران کی درخواست پر سالانہ رپورٹ کی ہارڈ کاپی بغیر کسی قیمت کے فراہم کرے گی۔

14۔ آڈٹ شدہ مالی گوشواروں کی کمپنی کی ویب سائٹ پر دستیابی

30 جون 2020ء کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے کمپنی کے آڈٹ شدہ کھاتوں (اکاؤنٹس) کی تفصیلات کمپنی کی ویب سائٹ www.pakdatacom.com.pk پر شائع کی جائیں گی، اس کے علاوہ سابقہ سہ ماہی یا سالانہ رپورٹس بھی سائٹ پر دستیاب ہیں۔

15۔ ویڈیو لنک کی سہولت کے لیے رضامندی

کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017ء کی دفعہ 132(2) کے مطابق، اگر کمپنی کو کسی علاقے میں مجموعی طور پر 10 فیصد یا اس سے زائد شیئر رکھنے والے ممبران کی طرف سے سالانہ اجلاس عام سے کم از کم 7 دن قبل ویڈیو لنک کے ذریعے اجلاس میں شرکت کی درخواست موصول ہوتی ہے تو کمپنی اس شہر میں ویڈیو کانفرنس کی سہولت موجود ہونے کی صورت میں اس کا بندوبست کرے گی۔ اس سہولت کے حصول کے لیے کمپنی سیکرٹری کے دیے گئے ایڈریس پر ممبران کو درخواست دینا ہوگی؛

کمپنی سیکرٹری، پاک ڈیٹاکام لمیٹڈ، تھرڈ فلور، عمر پلازہ، بلیو ایریا، اسلام آباد۔

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT / CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW REPORT

I am pleased to present my report as Chairman of PDL Board, for the year ended June 2020.

Economic Outlook

The world encountered most the unusual economic situation as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic which, like rest of the world, also profoundly affected our country. It has caused major disruptions to economic activities around the world including Pakistan. For Pakistan, this has come at a time when the country was heading towards some economic stability. The pandemic has dampened the Country's economic growth which demonstrated its worst performance in past many (68) years, posting a negative growth of -0.4% in FY20. The drop in domestic and global demand compounded the strain on the economy.

Monetary and Fiscal policy interventions, such as policy rate reduction, payroll re-financing, and announcement of stimulus package have been made by the State Bank of Pakistan and Government, to ensure continuity and provide liquidity to cushion growth and employment. Moreover, the phased lifting of lockdown restrictions along with declining new COVID-19 cases has raised hopes for normalized business activity in the coming months. If this continues smoothly, it is expected that the economy will resume its growth momentum, however, the Global situation is still uncertain and debate exists about what form the global economic recovery from COVID-19 will look like and how long it will take? It has therefore become even more important to leverage every opportunity of cost optimization and productivity gains.

Business Performance

The Company's results of operations, financial position and net assets are indicative of a solid financial condition. During the year Company achieved Revenue of Rs. 770.442 million as compared to Rs. 947.067 (Restated) million with last year. However, net profit after tax declined from Rs. 143.018 million to Rs. 7.413 million, down by 95%. This was mainly due to COVID-19 pandemic which resulted in country wide lock down and also affected Company's Special Business Projects. The net profit translated into Earnings per Share (EPS) of Rs. 0.76 as against Rs. 14.59 (Restated) of last year.

The financial and operational performance indicators have been described in more detail in Directors' Report to the shareholders along with the audited financial statements.

Role of the Board of Directors

Despite the challenging macro-economic situation and stiff global competition amid COVID-19 pandemic, the Company has maintained its market share during these testing times, through relentless efforts by its Directors. The Board has played an effective role in devising an appropriate strategy for the Company to attain its objectives, particularly during this unfortunate outbreak of the Novel Coronavirus. The Board has performed its duties and responsibilities diligently and has contributed effectively in guiding the Company in all its strategic affairs. The Board also played a key role in monitoring the management performance and focus on major risk areas. The Board was fully involved in the strategic planning process and augmenting the vision of the Company. The Board recognizes that a well-defined Corporate Governance system is vital for enhancing corporate accountability, and is committed to sustain high standards of Corporate Governance.

Pak Datacom Limited has a seven-member Board of Directors, which comprises of individuals with diverse backgrounds, having core competencies, knowledge and expertise relevant to the business of the Company. Its sub-committees i.e., Audit Committee, Human Resource & Remuneration Committee, Procurement Committee, Project Strategy & Appraisal Committee and Nomination Committee assist the Board in executing its responsibilities. These sub-committees held meetings and reported to the Board as per stipulations of the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019.

I would like to share that all the Directors fully participated and contributed in the decision making process of the Board. The Board performed its duties and responsibilities diligently. Furthermore, throughout the year, all significant issues were presented to the Board or its committees. The Audit Committee and Human Resource & Remuneration Committee met regularly to strengthen the functions of the Board.

Valuable Initiatives taken by the Board & their impact

The current Board of Directors has taken the following various invaluable initiatives, which have not been taken historically. The initiatives taken by the current Board of Directors are being shared with the members so as to strengthen the trust of all the stakeholders in the current Board and their vision.

1. The current Board for the first time in history of PDL has directed and helped the management to formulate a Five Year Strategic Master Plan, aiming for a long term sustained income planning instead of a risky 'year to year' ad hoc basis planning as per the historical and traditional practice. This will enable PDL to concentrate on businesses that are best suited to it globally and locally, keeping in view the opportunities and threats that the market presents over the next 5 years and tailoring its internal attributes to meet those market trends. The main outcomes include, Digital Transformation of the company thereby making it into a paperless entity, brand awareness, targeting the market as a Telecom foundation group, thereby taking advantage of the products and services offered by the other telecom foundation companies such as fibre optic laying and duct manufacturing products, hence providing a 'one stop shop' solution to our potential clients.

2. Strategic Planning is the key to business success and as a result the Board recommenced the "Strategy & Project Appraisal Committee" after 15 years of inactivity. The formation of 05 Years Master Plan, identification of fresh revenue generation streams and many operational excellence initiatives were proposed by this "Strategy & Project Appraisal Committee" to the Board and management.

3. The Board has strengthened the top management level of the Company by making appointments on Key positions of Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Company Secretary (CS). The observation and enforcement of strict merit based selection was implemented in the hiring process. It is worth mentioning that both these positions were being managed as additional charge or ad hoc basis in the past.

4. The market based hiring of a regular CEO also reflected in the share prices of PDL that went up to the Rs 60s bracket within 2 months, after remaining within the Rs 40 range for over a year and a half. This share increase witnessed on PSX reflected confidence of the market over PDL Board's strategic vision.

5. In the month of October 2020, PDL managed to gain 0.5 Million USD additional saving which was unanticipated in books. This extra ordinary achievement was made only possible with visionary direction

of the present Board and diligent efforts of the current Chief Executive Officer. This achievement is concrete evidence that Board & management are working in close coordination within their purviews and domain to achieve success for PDL.

6. During the past three months, PDL has also won two mega projects worth more than 01 Million USD. This should provide the shareholder with a lot of reassurance and confidence, going forward.

7. The Board also has a strong sight over the compliance of corporate laws and statutory requirements in full letter and spirit. In this context, the change from an individual Tax consultant to one of the top 5 firms this year, is an avid evidence that the Board is not compromising on quality and integrity. Due to this step, a visible clarity and fixing of the tax matters was observed.

As Chairman, I will continue to be responsible for leading the Board, fostering a culture of openness and constructive debate during which all views are heard. I will remain firmly committed to ensuring that your Company complies with all relevant codes and regulations, and ensuring that our Management team continues to take decisions that will create value for you in the short, medium and long term.

The Company has an independent Internal Audit department and Internal Audit reports are presented to Audit Committee and areas for improvement are highlighted. In the approaching month of December 2020, the Board will be re-elected as it has completed its term of three years in 2020. I would like to thank all the members of the Board for their outstanding and invaluable contribution to the Company and for providing support in giving directions to the management of the Company.

Acknowledgement

On behalf of the Board, I would also like to express gratitude to our stakeholders for their continued support and encouragement. I also acknowledge the commitment and diligence of my fellow Directors during the year under review and appreciate our new Chief Executive Officer and his team (all employees of PDL) for their concerted efforts. All of the above attributes reassure that the company has a bright future with increasing shareholder value in the times to come.

Syed Zomma Mohiuddin

Chairman, Pak Datacom Limited
Islamabad.
December 05, 2020

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Dear Shareholders,

The Directors of Pak Datacom Limited (PDL) are pleased to present the Annual Report of the Company, together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2020.

Economic and Industry Overview

Financial Year 2019-20 (FY20) was a very difficult year for the whole world due to the current pandemic brought about by the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19). Global and domestic business environment remained highly challenging, as the impact of COVID-19 spread across the whole world within weeks. Similarly, the COVID-19 pandemic was also catastrophic for Pakistan's already ailing economy. The scale of this shock is underscored by the fact that for the first time in 68 years, as per the provisional estimates, Pakistan's real GDP is set to contract at 0.4 per cent in FY20. However, this contraction is not as severe as expected in most parts of the world due to COVID-19. Apart from the pandemic, higher inflation and rupee devaluation also continued to exert significant pressure on the overall economy in general and the manufacturing industry in particular, during FY20.

The pandemic disrupted global businesses as governments worldwide had to impose lockdowns to prevent the spread of coronavirus, and as people remained in isolation in their homes.

The Government and the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) responded swiftly amidst the pandemic, slashing the policy rate by a cumulative 625 basis points from mid-March to end June 2020. SBP launched new refinancing schemes to support employment and new investments. Together with the Government's stimulus package, these measures are helping to cushion the impact of COVID-19 pandemic. If the situation continues to improve further and the global economy witnesses a pause in the crisis, we can hope that the economic activities will start growing.

Future Development, Performance and Position of the Company

PDL has always strived to perform par excellence in the field of satellite communication and Digital Cross Connect. Selection of PDL as its main and trusted supplier by Pak Defence Services is testimony of this fact. Nevertheless, we are constantly evaluating opening up new avenues in our business area. In this regard we are focusing on the need of digital connectivity at a nationwide level and are therefore poised to reach remote areas of Pakistan, encompassing our strength in VSAT Network and for assuming a lead role in fiber optic connectivity, both for long haul and last mile requirements.

We are also evaluating and considering various collaborations and adaptations of partnership business models, which are time tested and beneficial for both the parties, yielding results as a result of multiplied synergy.

Initiatives of the Board

Some of the invaluable initiatives taken by the current Board of Directors (some of them for the first time in the history of the company) are being shared with the members so as to strengthen the trust of all the stakeholders in the current Board and their vision.

1. For the first time in the history of PDL, a five year strategic master plan for the company has been formulated. On Chairman's initiative, the Board directed and helped the management formulate this long term plan so as to ensure that there is sustainability in the company's services, revenues and profits, rather than having to rely on a risky 'year to year' ad hoc based planning, as per the historical practice. This will enable PDL to concentrate on businesses that are best suited to it globally and locally, keeping in view the opportunities and threats that the external markets present over the next 5 years and tailoring its internal attributes to meet those market trends. The main initiatives of this first five year plan includes, Digital Transformation of the company thereby making it into a paperless entity, brand awareness and also targeting the market as part a Telecom foundation group, thereby taking advantage of the products and services offered by the other telecom foundation companies such as fibre optic laying and duct manufacturing products, hence providing a 'one stop shop' solution to our potential clients.
2. Strategic Planning is the basic prerequisite for long term income sustainability in the company. To ensure such sustainability, the Board on the Chairman's direction recommended the “Strategy & Project Appraisal Committee” after 15 years of inactivity. The formation of 05 Years Master Plan, identification of fresh revenue generation streams and many operational excellence initiatives were proposed by this “Strategy & Project Appraisal Committee” to the Board and management.
3. The Board has strengthened the top level of the Company's management by making appointments on Key positions of Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Company Secretary (CS). It is worth mentioning that both these positions were being managed as additional charge or ad hoc basis in the past. Following a strict merit based selection in hiring of a regular CEO, the share prices of PDL went up to the Rs 60s bracket within 2 months, after remaining within the Rs 40 range for over a year and a half. This share increase

witnessed on PSX, reflected confidence of the market over PDL Board's strategic vision and decision making.

4. In the month of October 2020, PDL managed to gain 0.5 Million USD additional saving which was unanticipated in books. This extra ordinary achievement was made only possible with visionary insight of the present Board and diligent efforts of the current Chief Executive Officer. This achievement is concrete evidence that Board & management are working in close coordination within their purviews and domain to achieve success for PDL.
5. During the past three months, PDL has also won two mega projects worth more than 01 Million USD. This should provide the shareholder with a lot of reassurance and confidence, going forward.
6. The Board also has a strong adherence to the compliance of corporate laws and statutory requirements in full letter and spirit. In this context, the change from an individual Tax consultant to one of the top tax firms this year, is a clear evidence that the Board is not compromising on quality and integrity. Due to this step, a visible clarity and fixing of the tax matters was observed.

Financial Performance

The COVID-19 pandemic badly affected the entire corporate sector. During these challenging times, the Company managed to operate and successfully deploy business continuity and incident management plans to cope with this crisis. It ensured that environment, health, and safety standards were maintained as best as possible, and in line with its mission, also did not retrench any employee, nor did it reduce the perks and benefits of employees during the pandemic.

However, revenue of the Company decreased by 18.65% to Rs 770.442 million as compared to Rs 947.067 million (Restated) during the corresponding period. The Company earned gross profit of Rs 146.007 million for the year under review as compared to Rs 232.652 million (Restated) during the previous year. The decrease in revenue and net profits of the Company was mainly due to COVID-19 pandemic and resulting lockdowns in global business markets. The net profit translated into Earnings per Share (EPS) of Rs. 0.76 as against Rs. 14.59 of last year (Restated).

Key Financial and Operating Data of Six Years is as Follows;

COMPARISON OF KEY FINANCIAL DATA OF THE SIX FINANCIAL YEARS

	Year Ended June 30				(Rs. in million)	
	2020	2019 Restated	2018	2017	2016	2015
Non-Current Assets	269.670	266.691	248.758	245.14	247.66	259.377
Share Capital and Reserves	842.870	859.643	780.650	799.229	828.251	815.279
Revenue	770.442	947.067	798.063	704.297	654.603	706.422
Operating Profit	21.850	145.898	1.327	16.911	25.417	95.311
Profit before taxation	47.273	158.782	35.56	26.577	54.579	131.741
Profit after taxation	7.413	143.018	18.965	11.69	37.096	88.146
Earnings per Share - Rupees	0.76	14.59	1.94	1.19	3.78	8.99
Price Earnings Ratio	60.53	3.05	30.90	43.28	19.05	8.57
Break Up Value of Shares	86.00	87.71	79.65	81.55	84.51	83.18
Return on Fixed Assets (%)	3.67	72.24	8.39	5.07	15.83	35.46
Operating Profit Ratio (%)	2.84	15.41	0.17	2.40	3.88	13.49
Net Profit Ratio (%)	0.96	15.10	2.38	1.66	5.67	12.48
Current Ratio (%)	2.36	2.56	2.84	3.11	3.49	3.37
Dividend Payout Ratio (%)	131.58	27.42	206.19	294.12	112.43	55.62
Dividend (%) - Cash	10	40	40	35	42.5	50
- Bonus Shares	10	0	0	0	0	0
Share Price	46.00	44.48	59.95	51.50	72.00	77.00

CORPORATE AND FINANCIAL REPORTING FRAMEWORK

Statement of Directors Responsibilities

The Board is committed to following the Code of Corporate Governance and in maintaining a high quality standard of good corporate governance. The Company is complying with the provisions of the codes as set out by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan. There has been no material departure from the practices of Code of Corporate Governance as detailed in listing regulations.

All the Directors on the Board are fully cognizant of their duties and responsibilities as Directors of a corporate body. The Directors were apprised of their duties and responsibilities through orientation courses. The Directors, CEO, CFO, Company Secretary and their spouses and minor children did not trade in shares of the Company except as disclosed in the pattern of shareholding.

Presentation of Financial Statements

The financial statements prepared by the Management of the Company, fairly present the Company's state of affairs, the results of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity.

Books of Accounts

The company has maintained proper books of accounts.

Accounting Policies

Appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied in the preparation of financial statements except for those disclosed in the financial statements of the Company.

Application of International Financial Reporting Standards

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as applicable in Pakistan, have been followed in the preparation of financial statements.

Going Concern

There is no significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND ITS COMMITTEES

Changes in Board of Directors

Telecom Foundation replaced Mr. Yasir Qadir, Ms. Ameena Sohail, Mr. Tahir Mushtaq, and Mr. Muhammad Nehmatullah Toor with Syed Zomma Mohiuddin, Syed Junaid Imam, Ms. Rubina Safir and Engr. Perwaiz Khan as nominee directors of Telecom Foundation on Oct 30, 2019. Syed Zomma Mohiuddin was appointed as Chairman of the Board in place of Mr. Yasir Qadir.

During the year, the nominee Director of State Life Insurance Corporation (SLIC), Mr. Farrukh Ahmed Hamidi tendered his resignation and in his place Syed Muhammad Tariq Huda was nominated as Director by SLIC. Later on, upon resignation by Syed Muhammad Tariq Huda SLIC appointed Dr. Riaz Ahmed in his place.

Board

The total number of Directors are Eight as per following;

A	Male	7
B	Female	1

Composition:

Members of the Board are as follows:

Category	Name
Independent Director	Mr. Arshad Rasheed Chaudhary
Non-Executive Director / Chairman	Syed Zomma Mohiuddin
Non-Executive Directors	Mr. Syed Junaid Imam Engr. Perwaiz Khan Dr. Riaz Ahmed Mr. Muhammad Waheed
Female Director	Ms. Rubina Safir
Executive Director/CEO	Brig (R) Syed Zulfiqar Ali

Audit Committee

Members of the Audit Committee are as follows:

Ms. Rubina Safir	Chairperson
Dr. Riaz Ahmed	Member
Mr. Muhammad Waheed	Member
Mr. Arshad Rasheed Chaudhary	Member

Human Resource & Remuneration Committee

Members of the Human Resource & Remuneration Committee are as follows:

Mr. Arshad Rasheed Chaudhary	Chairman
Dr. Riaz Ahmed	Member
Syed Junaid Imam	Member
Mr. Muhammad Waheed	Member

Procurement Committee

Members of the Procurement Committee as on September 22, 2020 are as follows:

Syed Zomma Mohiuddin	Chairman
Syed Junaid Imam	Member
Mr. Muhammad Waheed	Member
Mr. Arshad Rasheed Chaudhary	Member

Members of the Procurement Committee as on December 04, 2020 are as follows:

Syed Zomma Mohiuddin	Chairman
Syed Junaid Imam	Member
Mr. Muhammad Waheed	Member
Engr. Perwaiz Khan	Member

Nomination Committee

Members of the Nomination Committee are as follows:

Syed Zomma Mohiuddin	Chairman
Syed Junaid Imam	Member
Mr. Muhammad Waheed	Member

Strategy & Project Appraisal Committee

Members of Strategy & Project Appraisal Committee are as follows:

Syed Zomma Mohiuddin	Chairman
Syed Junaid Imam	Member
Engr. Perwaiz Khan	Member

Board Meetings

During the financial year, five (05) meetings of the Board of Directors were held. The attendance of each Director is given below.

Name of Directors	Number of Meetings Attended
Syed Zomma Mohiuddin	5 / 5
Mr. Farrukh Ahmad Hamidi	4 / 5
Syed Junaid Imam	5 / 5
Ms. Rubina Safir	5 / 5
Engr. Perwaiz Khan	5 / 5
Mr. Arshad Rasheed Chaudhary	5 / 5
Mr. Muhammad Waheed	5 / 5
Syed Jamal Nasir	5 / 5

The Board granted leaves of absence to the members who could not attend the meeting(s).

Audit Committee Meetings

During the financial year, six (06) meetings of the Audit Committee were held. The attendance of each Director is given below.

Name of Directors	Number of Meetings Attended
Ms. Rubina Safir	6 / 6
Mr. Farrukh Ahmad Hamidi	4 / 6
Mr. Arshad Rasheed Chaudhary	6 / 6
Mr. Muhammad Waheed	6 / 6

HR & Remuneration Committee Meetings

During the financial year, three (03) meetings of the HR & Remuneration Committee were held. The attendance of each Director is given below.

Name of Directors	Number of Meetings Attended
Mr. Arshad Rasheed Chaudhary	3 / 3
Mr. Muhammad Nehmatullah Toor	1 / 1
Mr. Farrukh Ahmad Hamidi	3 / 3
Syed Junaid Imam	1 / 2
Mr. Muhammad Waheed	3 / 3

Procurement Committee Meetings

During the financial year, one (01) meeting of the Procurement Committee was held. The attendance of each Director is given below.

Name of Directors	Number of Meetings Attended
Syed Zomma Mohiuddin	1 / 1
Syed Junaid Imam	1 / 1
Mr. Arshad Rasheed Chaudhary	1 / 1
Mr. Muhammad Waheed	1 / 1

Nomination Committee Meetings

During the financial year, one (01) meeting of the Nomination Committee was held. The attendance of each Director is given below.

Name of Directors	Number of Meetings Attended
Syed Zomma Mohiuddin	1 / 1
Syed Junaid Imam	1 / 1
Mr. Muhammad Waheed	1 / 1

Strategy & Project Appraisal Committee Meetings

During the financial year, two (02) meetings of the Strategy & Project Appraisal Committee were held. The attendance of each Director is given below.

Name of HR & R Committee Members	Number of Meetings Attended
Syed Zomma Mohiuddin	2 / 2
Syed Junaid Imam	2 / 2
Engr. Perwaiz Khan	2 / 2

Earnings Per Share
The Company recognized earnings per share of Rs. 0.76 during the year (2019: Rs. 14.59 Restated).

Dividend and Bonus Shares
The Board has recommended a final cash dividend of 10% (Rs. 1.00 per share) along with bonus shares @ 10 % (1 share for every 10 shares held) for the year ended June 30, 2020 to the shareholders for their approval in forthcoming Annual General Meeting to be held on December 27, 2020. No interim dividend during the year was recommended by the Board.

Chairman's Review
The Chairman's review in the Annual Report deals inter alia with the economic outlook, performance of the Company, the role of the Board of Directors, and the future prospects and uncertainties in respect of the Company.

Election of Directors and Composition of the Board and Committees
Election of Directors is scheduled to be held on December 27, 2020, in the Annual General Meeting (AGM), after which, latest composition of the Board and its committees will be disclosed in subsequent financials.

Adequate Internal Controls and Monitoring
The Company maintains sound internal control systems to provide reasonable assurance against efficiency and effectiveness of operations, reliability of financial report and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Such systems are monitored effectively by the Management while the Board Audit Committee reviews the internal control systems based on assessment of risks and reports to the Board of Directors.

Adequate Internal Financial Controls
The Board plays an important role in establishing the control environment, including clarity of expectations regarding integrity, ethics and adherence to Codes of Conduct and creating clear accountability for performance of internal control responsibilities. The Directors had laid down internal financial controls and the same were adequate and operating effectively.

Internal Audit and Control
The Board has set up an independent Audit Function headed by a qualified person reporting to the Audit Committee. The scope of internal auditing within the Company is clearly defined which broadly involves review and evaluation of its internal control system.

Funded gratuity Scheme
The Company operates a funded gratuity scheme, registered under the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 as PDL Employees Gratuity Fund ("The Fund") for all its employees completing the minimum qualifying period of service

as specified by the scheme. The value of investments of the fund amount to Rs. 261 million as disclosed in the latest audited accounts of the Fund.

Statement of Compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance
The Company has fully complied with the requirements of the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019. A statement to this effect is annexed with this annual report.

Director's Remuneration
The Director's Remuneration has been paid in accordance with Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company. Non-Executive and Independent Directors are not receiving any remuneration except meeting fees and allied expenditure to attend the meetings.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Safety, Health and Quality
PDL in collaboration with Telecom Foundation (TF) has been initiating various CSRs activities which includes provision of quality education to the children of under privileged communities, specially of telecom employees, by running twelve schools in various cities. These schools are imparting quality education at subsidized fee for the telecom sector families as well as for general public. Further, PDL works with all stakeholders to ensure that it complies with all applicable regulations, contributes to community development and welfare programs, provides the highest standards of safety, health and environment, and offers competitive wages and benefits to its employees.

Related Party Transactions
Transactions involving related parties arising in the normal course of business are conducted at arm's length, at normal commercial rates and on the same terms and conditions as third party transactions using valuation mode as admissible. The Company has fully complied with the best practice on transfer pricing as contained in the listing regulation of Pakistan Stock Exchange.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties
Risks & Opportunities are discussed in detail in the notes to the attached financials.

Auditors
M/s A.F. Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants has completed its tenure for the year FY 2019-20 and retires at the conclusion of forthcoming Annual General Meeting. The Audit Committee and the Board of Directors have recommended M/s BDO Ebrahim & Co., Chartered Accountants for the FY 2020-21.

Compliance of Code of Corporate Governance
Compliance statement of Code of Corporate Governance formulated by Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan is annexed with this report.

Pattern of Shareholding
Statement showing the pattern of shareholding as at June 30, 2020 is annexed with this report.

Acknowledgement
The Board takes this opportunity to thank the Company's valued customers, bankers and other stakeholders for their corporation and support. The Board also recognizes the contribution made by a very dedicated team who served the Company with enthusiasm, and hopes that the same zeal and spirit of devotion shall remain intact in the future as well.

For and on Behalf of the Board

Islamabad	**Brig (R) Syed Zulfiqar Ali**	**Rubina Safir**
December 04, 2020	**Chief Executive**	**Director**

ڈائریکٹرز رپورٹ

محترم شیئر ہولڈرز

پاک ڈیٹا کام لمیٹڈ کے ڈائریکٹرز 30 جون 2020ء کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے کمپنی کی سالانہ رپورٹ، کمپنی کے آڈٹ شدہ مالیاتی گوشواروں کے ساتھ پیش کرنے پر خوشی محسوس کر رہے ہیں۔

معیشت اور صنعت کا جائزہ

مالیاتی سال 20-2019ء کووڈ 19 کے باعث پوری دنیا کے لیے ایک مشکل سال رہا۔ عالمی اور مقامی سطح پر کاروبار کا ماحول انتہائی مشکل تھا، کووڈ 19 کے اثرات ہفتوں میں پوری دنیا میں پھیل گئے۔ پہلے سے مسائل کا شکار پاکستانی معیشت پر کووڈ 19 کے تباہ کن اثرات مرتب ہوئے۔ اس بحران کی سنگینی کا اندازہ اس بات سے لگایا جا سکتا ہے کہ پاکستان کی 68 سالہ تاریخ کے دوران خام قومی پیداوار کی سالانہ شرح نمو منفی 0.4 فیصد رہی۔ تاہم کووڈ 19 کی وجہ سے ملکی پیداوار میں یہ گراوٹ اتنی زیادہ نہیں ہے جتنی کہ دنیا کے زیادہ تر خطوں میں متوقع ہے۔ مالی سال 2020ء کے دوران معیشت افراط زر اور روپے کی گرتی ہوئی قدر کی وجہ سے دباؤ کا شکار رہی، یہ دباؤ مینوفیکچرنگ کی صنعت کے لیے بالخصوص زیادہ تھا۔

دنیا بھر میں کورونا وائرس کے پھیلاؤ کو روکنے کے لیے لاک ڈاؤن کیے گئے اور لوگوں نے خود کو گھروں تک محدود رکھا، جس کی وجہ سے عالمی سطح پر کاروبار شدید متاثر ہوا۔

حکومت اور سٹیٹ بینک نے اس پر فوری اقدامات کرتے ہوئے وسط مارچ 2020ء سے جون 2020ء تک شرح سود میں مجموعی طور پر 625 بیسس پوائنٹس کی کمی کی۔ سٹیٹ بینک نے ملازمتوں اور نئی سرمایہ کاری کے فروغ کے لیے ری فنانسنگ سکیموں کا آغاز کیا۔ ان اقدامات اور حکومت کی طرف سے معاشی سرگرمیوں کو تیز کرنے کے پیکیج کی بدولت کووڈ 19 کے اثرات سے نمٹنے میں مدد مل رہی ہے۔ اگر صورتحال میں بہتری کی یہ رفتار جاری رہی اور عالمی معیشت اس بحرانی کیفیت سے باہر نکل آئی تو ہم توقع کر سکتے ہیں کہ معاشی سرگرمیاں پھر سے شروع ہو جائیں گی۔

مستقبل میں ترقی، کمپنی کی کارکردگی اور پوزیشن

پاک ڈیٹا کام لمیٹڈ کی ہمیشہ کوشش رہی ہے کہ سیٹلائیٹ کمیونی کیشن اور ڈیجیٹل کراس کنیکٹ کے شعبوں میں اعلیٰ معیار کی حامل کارکردگی کا مظاہرہ کیا جائے۔ پاک ڈیفنس سروسز کی طرف سے پاک ڈیٹا کام لمیٹڈ کو اپنا مرکزی اور قابل اعتماد سپلائر کے طور پر منتخب کرنا اس بات کا ثبوت ہے۔ تاہم ہم مسلسل کوشش کرتے ہیں کہ اپنے شعبے میں کاروبار کے نئے راستے تلاش کیے جائیں۔ اس سلسلے میں ہم پورے ملک میں ڈیجیٹل کنکٹیویٹی کی ضرورت پر توجہ دے رہے ہیں اور پاکستان کے دور دراز علاقوں میں پہنچنے کے لیے پرعزم ہیں، جس کے لیے ہم اپنے VSAT نیٹ ورک کو مضبوط بنانے کے ساتھ ساتھ فائبر آپٹک کنکٹیویٹی کے میدان میں قائدانہ کردار ادا کرتے ہوئے طویل کوریج اور آخری صارف کے تقاضوں کو پورا کرنے کے لیے کوشاں ہیں۔

ہم مختلف حالات میں کارآمد اور تمام فریقین کے لیے منافع بخش شراکت پر مبنی متعدد کاروباری ماڈلز کو اختیار کرنے اور ان کے حوالے سے تعاون حاصل کرنے کے لیے بھی غور کر رہے ہیں اور ان کا جائزہ لے رہے ہیں۔

بورڈ کے اقدامات

موجودہ بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی طرف سے کیے گئے انمول اقدامات میں سے چند ایک کی تفصیل ذیل میں ارکان کے لیے پیش کی جا رہی ہے (ان میں سے کچھ اقدامات کمپنی کی تاریخ میں پہلی بار کیے گئے ہیں)۔ اس کا مقصد موجودہ بورڈ اور اس کے ویژن پر تمام سٹیک ہولڈرز کے اعتماد کو مضبوط بنانا ہے۔

1. پی ڈی ایل کی تاریخ میں پہلی بار کمپنی کے لیے پانچ سالہ سٹرٹیجک ماسٹر پلان تیار کیا گیا ہے۔ چیئرمین کی تجویز پر بورڈ نے انتظامیہ کو عرصہ طویل کا یہ منصوبہ تیار کرنے کی ہدایت کی اور اس کی تیاری میں معاونت فراہم کی، اس کا مقصد ماضی کی طرح عارضی اور سال بہ سال کی بنیاد پر بننے والے منصوبوں پر انحصار کی بجائے اس بات کو یقینی بنانا ہے کہ کمپنی کی خدمات، آمدن اور منافع جات میں استحکام پایا جائے۔ طویل عرصے کی اس منصوبہ بندی کی بدولت پی ڈی ایل اگلے پانچ سالوں کے دوران تمام مواقع اور بیرونی مارکیٹ کی طرف سے دباؤ کے خطرات کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے ایسی کاروباری سرگرمیوں پر توجہ مرکوز کر سکے گی جو عالمی اور مقامی طور پر موزوں ہوں گی نیز اپنے آپ کو مارکیٹ کے تقاضوں سے ہم آہنگ کر سکے گی۔ پہلے پانچ سالہ منصوبے کے تحت اہم ترین قدم کمپنی کی ڈیجیٹل ٹرانسفارمیشن ہے، جس کے تحت تمام دفتری کام کاغذ کو استعمال کیے بغیر انجام دیا جائے گا، پانچ سالہ منصوبے میں برانڈ کے بارے میں آگاہی پھیلانا اور ٹیلی کام فاؤنڈیشن کے حصے کے طور پر مارکیٹ کو ٹارگٹ کرنا بھی شامل ہے، اس طرح ٹیلی کام فاؤنڈیشن کی دیگر کمپنیوں کی طرف سے پیش کی جانے والی خدمات اور مصنوعات سے بھی فائدہ حاصل کیا جا سکے گا اور ممکنہ کلائنٹس کو 'ون سٹاپ شاپ' کی صورت میں شکایات کے حل کی سہولت حاصل ہو گی۔
2. کمپنی میں عرصہ طویل کے ذرائع آمدن کے استحکام کے لیے سٹرٹیجک پلاننگ ایک بنیادی ضرورت ہے۔ اس استحکام کے حصول کے لیے بورڈ نے چیئرمین کی تجویز پر 15 سال سے غیر فعال "سٹرٹیجی اینڈ پراجیکٹ اپریزل کمیٹی" کو دوبارہ فعال کیا۔ پانچ سالہ ماسٹر پلان کی تشکیل، آمدن کے نئے ذرائع کی شناخت اور کاروباری حسن کارکردگی کے متعدد اقدامات اسی "سٹرٹیجی اینڈ پراجیکٹ اپریزل کمیٹی" کی طرف سے بورڈ اور انتظامیہ کو تجویز کیے گئے۔
3. بورڈ نے چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر (CEO) اور کمپنی سیکرٹری جیسے اہم عہدوں پر تقرریوں کے ذریعے کمپنی کی اعلیٰ سطح پر انتظامیہ کو مضبوط بنایا ہے۔ یہ بات قابل ذکر ہے کہ ماضی میں ان ذمہ داریوں کو اضافی چارج یا ایڈہاک بنیادوں پر چلایا جا رہا تھا۔ سخت میرٹ کی بنیاد پر باقاعدہ سی ای او کی تقرری سے پی ڈی ایل کے شیئر کی قیمت 2 ماہ میں 40 روپے کی سطح سے بڑھ کر 60 روپے کی سطح تک پہنچ گئی، شیئر کی قیمت پچھلے ڈیڑھ سال سے 40 روپے کی سطح پر برقرار تھی۔ پاکستان سٹاک ایکسچینج میں شیئر کی قیمت میں یہ اضافہ مارکیٹ کی طرف سے پی ڈی ایل بورڈ کے سٹرٹیجک ویژن اور اس کی فیصلہ سازی پر اعتماد کا اظہار ہے۔
4. اکتوبر 2020ء کے دوران پی ڈی ایل کو غیر متوقع طور پر 0.5 ملین ڈالر کی اضافی بچت ہوئی۔ یہ غیر معمولی اضافی کامیابی صرف اور صرف موجودہ بورڈ کی وسیع النظری اور موجودہ چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر کی انتھک کوششوں کا نتیجہ ہے۔ یہ کامیابی اس بات کا پختہ ثبوت ہے کہ بورڈ اور انتظامیہ اپنے اپنے دائرہ اختیار میں رہتے ہوئے پی ڈی ایل کی کامیابی کے لیے مل کر کام کر رہے ہیں۔
5. پچھلے 3 ماہ کے دوران پی ڈی ایل نے 1 ملین ڈالر سے زائد مالیت کے حامل دو بڑے پراجیکٹ حاصل کیے ہیں۔ اس کی بدولت مستقبل میں شیئر ہولڈرز کے اعتماد میں اضافہ ہو گا۔
6. بورڈ کارپوریٹ قوانین اور ضابطے کے تقاضوں سے مطابقت اور ان پر مکمل عملدرآمد کے اصول پر سختی سے کاربند ہے۔ ایک انفرادی ٹیکس مشیر کی بجائے ملک کی پانچ بڑی لاء فرمز میں سے ایک کی بطور ٹیکس مشیر تقرری اس بات کا واضح ثبوت ہے کہ بورڈ معیار اور ایمانداری طور پر سمجھوتہ نہیں کرے گا۔ اس اقدام کے نتیجے میں ٹیکس کے معاملات میں واضح طور پر شفافیت دیکھی گئی ہے۔

مالیاتی کارکردگی

کووڈ19 نے پورے کارپوریٹ سیکٹر پر برے اثرات مرتب کیے ہیں۔ان مشکل حالات میں کمپنی نے اپنے کام کو جاری رکھنے کا انتظام کیا اور کامیابی کے ساتھ اپنی کاروباری سرگرمیوں کو انجام دیا، بحران سے نمٹنے کے لیے ہنگامی حالات سے نمٹنے کے منصوبے پر عملدرآمد کیا گیا۔کمپنی نے اپنے مشن کے مطابق کسی بھی ملازم کو فارغ نہیں کیا اور کورونا کے دوران ملازمین کی تنخواہوں اور مراعات میں بھی کٹوتی نہیں کی گئی اور اس بات کو بھی یقینی بنایا گیا کہ ماحولیات، صحت اور تحفظ کے معیارات کو بہترین انداز میں برقرار رکھا جائے۔

اس عرصے کے دوران کمپنی کی آمدن 18.65 فیصد کم ہو کر 770.442 ملین ہو گئی جبکہ اس کے مماثل گزشتہ مدت کے دوران یہ آمدن 947.067 ملین روپے (ریسٹیٹڈ) تھی۔ کمپنی نے زیر جائزہ سال کے دوران 146.032 ملین روپے مجموعی منافع کمایا جبکہ اس کے مماثل گزشتہ مدت کے دوران مجموعی منافع 232.652 ملین روپے (ریسٹیٹڈ) تھا۔ کمپنی کی آمدن اور خالص منافع میں کمی کی بنیادی وجہ کووڈ 19 کی وباء اور اس کے نتیجے میں عالمی کاروباری مارکیٹوں کا بند ہونا تھا۔اس خالص منافع کے حساب سے فی شیئر منافع 0.76 روپے رہا جو کہ گزشتہ سال 14.59 روپے (ریسٹیٹڈ) تھا۔

6 سال کا مالیاتی اور آپریٹنگ ڈیٹا کچھ اس طرح سے ہے:

30 جون کو ختم ہونے والا سال (ملین روپوں میں)

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 (ریسٹیٹڈ)	2020	
259.377	247.66	245.14	248.758	266.691	269.670	نان کرنٹ اثاثے
815.279	828.251	799.229	780.650	859.643	842.870	شیئر سرمایہ اور ریزروز
706.422	654.603	704.297	798.063	947.067	770.442	محصولات
95.311	25.417	16.911	1.327	145.898	21.850	آپریٹنگ منافع
131.741	54.579	26.577	35.56	158.782	47.273	ٹیکس سے قبل منافع
88.146	37.096	11.69	18.965	143.018	7.413	ٹیکس کے بعد منافع
8.99	3.78	1.19	1.94	14.59	0.76	فی شیئر آمدن، روپے
8.57	19.05	43.28	30.90	3.05	60.53	قیمت، آمدن کی شرح
83.18	84.51	81.55	79.65	87.71	86.00	شیئرز کی بریک اپ ویلیو
35.46	15.83	5.07	8.39	72.24	3.67	فکسڈ اثاثوں پر منافع (فیصد)
13.49	3.88	2.40	0.17	15.41	2.84	آپریٹنگ منافع کی شرح (فیصد)
12.48	5.67	1.66	2.38	15.10	0.96	خالص منافع کی شرح (فیصد)
3.37	3.49	3.11	2.84	2.56	2.36	کرنٹ شرح (فیصد)
55.62	112.43	294.12	206.19	27.42	131.58	منافع (ڈیویڈنڈ) کی ادائیگی کی شرح
50	42.5	35	40	40	10	ڈیویڈنڈ (فیصد)۔کیش
0	0	0	0	0	10	بونس شیئر
77.00	72.00	51.50	59.95	44.48	46.00	شیئرز کی قیمت

کارپوریٹ اور مالیاتی رپورٹنگ کا فریم ورک

ڈائریکٹرز کی ذمہ داریوں کا بیان

بورڈ کا عزم ہے کہ اچھی کارپوریٹ گورننس کے اعلیٰ ترین معیارات کو برقرار رکھنے کے لیے کارپوریٹ گورننس کے ضابطہ اخلاق پر عملدرآمد جاری رکھا جائے گا۔ کمپنی سیکیورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن آف پاکستان کی طرف سے ضابطہ اخلاق کی طے شدہ شقوں پر عملدرآمد کر رہی ہے۔ کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس کے طرز عمل کی کسی بھی طرح سے کوئی خلاف ورزی نہیں کی گئی۔

بورڈ میں شامل تمام ڈائریکٹرز ایک کاروباری ادارے کے ڈائریکٹرز کے طور پر اپنی فرائض اور ذمہ داریوں سے بخوبی آگاہ ہیں۔ ڈائریکٹرز کو تعارفی کورسز کے ذریعے ان کے فرائض اور ذمہ داریوں سے آگاہ کیا گیا۔ ڈائریکٹرز، سی ای او، سی ایف او، کمپنی سیکرٹری اور ان کے اہل خانہ و چھوٹے بچے کمپنی کے شیئرز کا کاروبار نہیں کرتے ماسوائے اس کے کہ جس کی اجازت شیئر ہولڈنگ کے پیٹرن میں دی گئی ہے۔

مالیاتی گوشواروں کی پریزینٹیشن

کمپنی کی انتظامیہ کی طرف سے تیار کردہ مالیاتی گوشواروں میں شفافیت کے ساتھ کمپنی کے معاملات، آپریشنز کے نتائج، کیش فلو اور ایکویٹی میں تبدیلی کے بارے میں بتایا جاتا ہے۔

حسابات کی بکس

کمپنی باقاعدہ طور پر حسابات کی بکس برقرار رکھتی ہے۔

اکاؤنٹنگ کی پالیسیاں

مالیاتی گوشواروں کی تیاری کے دوران اکاؤنٹنگ کی مناسب پالیسیوں پر تسلسل سے عمل کیا جاتا ہے ماسوائے اس کے کہ جس کی صراحت کمپنی کے مالیاتی گوشواروں میں کر دی گئی ہو۔

مالیاتی رپورٹنگ کے عالمی معیارات کا اطلاق

مالیاتی رپورٹنگ کے عالمی معیارات (IFRS) جیسا کہ پاکستان میں نافذ ہیں، مالیاتی گوشواروں کی تیاری کے وقت ان پر عملدرآمد کیا گیا ہے۔

موجودہ خطرات

ایک جاری کاروبار کے طور پر کمپنی کی صلاحیت کے حوالے سے کوئی بڑا شک وشبہ یا خطرہ نہیں پایا جاتا۔

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز اور اس کی کمیٹیاں

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز میں تبدیلیاں

سال کے دوران ٹیلی کام فاؤنڈیشن نے جناب یاسر قادر، محترمہ امینہ سہیل اور محمد نعمت اللہ طور کو تبدیل کر کے ان کی جگہ 30 اکتوبر 2019ء کو جناب سید زومہ محی الدین، سید جنید امام، محترمہ روبینہ سفیر اور انجینئر پرویز خان کو ڈائریکٹرز نامزد کیا۔ جناب یاسر قادر کی جگہ سید زومہ محی الدین کو بورڈ کا چیئرمین مقرر کیا گیا۔

سال کے دوران سٹیٹ لائف انشورنس کارپوریشن کے نامزد ڈائریکٹر جناب فرخ احمد حمیدی نے استعفیٰ دے دیا اور ان کی جگہ سٹیٹ لائف انشورنس کے نامزد کردہ سید محمد طارق ہدیٰ کو ڈائریکٹر مقرر کیا گیا، بعدازاں سید محمد طارق ہدیٰ کے استعفے کی وجہ سے سٹیٹ لائف انشورنس نے ڈاکٹر ریاض احمد کو ڈائریکٹر مقرر کیا۔

بورڈ

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی کل تعداد مندرجہ ذیل کے مطابق 8 ہے؛

A	مرد	7
B	خواتین	1

بورڈ:

بورڈ میں مندرجہ ذیل افراد شامل ہیں:

کیٹیگری	نام
آزاد ڈائریکٹر	مسٹر ارشد رشید چودھری
نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر / چیئرمین	سید زومہ محی الدین
دیگر نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز	سید جنید امام انجینئر پرویز خان ڈاکٹر ریاض احمد مسٹر محمد وحید
خاتون ڈائریکٹر	مس روبینہ سفیر
ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر/سی ای او	بریگیڈیئر (ر) سید ذوالفقار علی

آڈٹ کمیٹی

آڈٹ کمیٹی میں مندرجہ ذیل شامل ہیں:

مس روبینہ سفیر	چیئرپرسن
ڈاکٹر ریاض احمد	ممبر
مسٹر محمد وحید	ممبر
مسٹر ارشد رشید چودھری	ممبر

انسانی وسائل اور معاوضے کی کمیٹی

انسانی وسائل اور معاوضے کی کمیٹی میں مندرجہ ذیل شامل ہیں:

مسٹر ارشد رشید چودھری	چیئرمین
ڈاکٹر ریاض احمد	ممبر
مسٹر محمد وحید	ممبر
سید جنید امام	ممبر

پروکیورمنٹ کمیٹی

پروکیورمنٹ کمیٹی میں 22 ستمبر 2020 تک مندرجہ ذیل شامل ہیں:

سید زومہ محی الدین	چیئرمین
سید جنید امام	ممبر
مسٹر محمد وحید	ممبر
مسٹر ارشد رشید چودھری	ممبر

پروکیورمنٹ کمیٹی میں 04 دسمبر 2020 کو مندرجہ ذیل شامل ہیں:

سید زومہ محی الدین	چیئرمین
سید جنید امام	ممبر
مسٹر محمد وحید	ممبر
انجینئر پرویز خان	ممبر

نامزدگیوں کی کمیٹی

نامزدگیوں کی کمیٹی میں مندرجہ ذیل شامل ہیں:

سید زومہ محی الدین	چیئرمین
سید جنید امام	ممبر
مسٹر محمد وحید	ممبر

حکمت عملی اور پراجیکٹ کے جائزے کی کمیٹی

حکمت عملی اور پراجیکٹ کے جائزے کی کمیٹی میں مندرجہ ذیل شامل ہیں:

سید زومہ محی الدین	چیئرمین
سید جنید امام	ممبر
انجینئر پرویز خان	ممبر

ایسے ممبران جو اجلاس میں شرکت کرنے سے قاصر تھے انہیں استثنیٰ دیا گیا۔

بورڈ اجلاس

مالیاتی سال کے دوران بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی 5 میٹنگز منعقد ہوئیں جبکہ ہر ڈائریکٹر کی حاضری مندرجہ ذیل رہی؛

ڈائریکٹرز کے نام	حاضری
سید زومہ محی الدین	5/5
مسٹر فرخ احمد حمیدی	4/5
سید جنید امام	5/5
مس روبینہ سفیر	5/5
انجینئر پرویز خان	5/5
مسٹر ارشد رشید چودھری	5/5
مسٹر محمد وحید	5/5
سید جمال ناصر	5/5

آڈٹ کمیٹی

مالیاتی سال کے دوران آڈٹ کمیٹی کی 6 میٹنگز منعقد ہوئیں جبکہ ہر ڈائریکٹر کی حاضری مندرجہ ذیل رہی؛

ڈائریکٹرز کے نام	حاضری
مس روبینہ سفیر	6/6
مسٹر فرخ احمد حمیدی	4/6
مسٹر ارشد رشید چودھری	6/6
مسٹر محمد وحید	6/6

انسانی وسائل اور معاوضے کی کمیٹی

مالیاتی سال کے دوران انسانی وسائل اور معاوضے کی کمیٹی کی 3 میٹنگز منعقد ہوئیں جبکہ ہر ڈائریکٹر کی حاضری مندرجہ ذیل رہی؛

ڈائریکٹرز کے نام	حاضری
مسٹر ارشد رشید چودھری	3/3
مسٹر محمد نعمت اللہ طور	1/1
مسٹر فرخ احمد حمیدی	3/3
سید جنید امام	1/2
مسٹر محمد وحید	3/3

پروکیورمنٹ کمیٹی

مالیاتی سال کے دوران پروکیورمنٹ کمیٹی کی 1 میٹنگ منعقد ہوئی جبکہ ہر ڈائریکٹر کی حاضری مندرجہ ذیل رہی؛

ڈائریکٹرز کے نام	حاضری
سید زومہ محی الدین	1/1
سید جنید امام	1/1
مسٹر ارشد رشید چودھری	1/1
مسٹر محمد وحید	1/1

نامزدگیوں کی کمیٹی

مالیاتی سال کے دوران نامزدگیوں کی کمیٹی کی 1 میٹنگ منعقد ہوئی جبکہ ہر ڈائریکٹر کی حاضری مندرجہ ذیل رہی؛

ڈائریکٹرز کے نام	حاضری
سید زومہ محی الدین	1/1
سید جنید امام	1/1
مسٹر محمد وحید	1/1

حکمت عملی اور پراجیکٹ کے جائزے کی کمیٹی

مالیاتی سال کے دوران حکمت عملی اور پراجیکٹ کے جائزے کی کمیٹی کی 2 میٹنگز منعقد ہوئیں جبکہ ہر ڈائریکٹر کی حاضری مندرجہ ذیل رہی؛

ڈائریکٹرز کے نام	حاضری
سید زومہ محی الدین	2/2
سید جنید امام	2/2
انجینئر پرویز خان	2/2

فی شیئر آمدن

کمپنی کی سال کے دوران فی شیئر آمدن 0.76 روپے رہی (سال 2019ء کے دوران 14.59 روپے (ریسٹیڈ) تھی)۔

ڈیویڈنڈ اور بونس حصص

بورڈ نے 30 جون، 2020 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لئے 10% (1.00 فی حصص) کے حتمی نقد منافع بمع 10% بونس حصص (ہر 10 حصص پر 1 حصص) کے ساتھ منظوری کی سفارش کی ہے۔ تاکہ حصص داروں کو ان کی منظوری کے لئے 27 دسمبر 2020 کو آئندہ ہونے والی سالانہ جنرل میٹنگ میں منظوری دی جائے۔ بورڈ کے ذریعہ سال کے دوران کسی بھی عبوری منافع کی سفارش نہیں کی گئی تھی۔

چیئرمین کا ریویو

سالانہ رپورٹ میں شامل چیئرمین کا ریویو دیگر امور کے علاوہ معاشی صورتحال، کمپنی کی کارکردگی، بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کے کردار اور مستقبل کی توقعات اور خدشات کے حوالے سے ہے۔

ڈائریکٹرز کا انتخاب، بورڈ اوراس کی کمیٹیوں کی کمپوزیشن

ڈائریکٹرز کا انتخاب 27 دسمبر 2020ء کو ہونے والے سالانہ اجلاس عام کے موقع پر کیا جائے گا، جس کے بعد بورڈ اوراس کی کمیٹیوں کی تازہ ترین کمپوزیشن آمدہ مالیاتی رپورٹس میں دی جائے گی۔

مناسب داخلی کنٹرول اور مانیٹرنگ

کمپنی نے مستعدی اور آپریشنز کی موثریت کو یقینی بنانے، مالیاتی رپورٹس کو قابل اعتماد بنانے اور نافذ العمل قوانین اور ضوابط سے مطابقت کے لیے داخلی کنٹرول کا ایک مضبوط نظام تشکیل دے رکھا ہے۔ انتظامیہ ایسے نظاموں کی موثر طور پر نگرانی کرتی ہے جبکہ بورڈ کی آڈٹ کمیٹی بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کو ملنے والی رپورٹس اور خطرات کے جائزے کی بنیاد پر داخلی کنٹرول کے نظاموں کا جائزہ لیتی ہے۔

مناسب داخلی مالیاتی کنٹرول

بورڈ ایمانداری، اخلاقیات اور ضابطہ اخلاق پر عملدرآمد سمیت کنٹرول ماحول کے قیام اور داخلی کنٹرول کی ذمہ داریوں کے حوالے سے کارکردگی کے واضح محاسبے کے حوالے سے اہم کردار ادا کرتا ہے۔ ڈائریکٹرز نے داخلی مالیاتی کنٹرول کے نظام تشکیل دے رکھے ہیں جو کہ موزوں ہونے کے ساتھ ساتھ موثر طور پر کام کر رہے ہیں۔

داخلی آڈٹ اور کنٹرول

بورڈ نے ایک ماہر کی سربراہی میں آزاد داخلی آڈٹ کا شعبہ قائم کیا ہے جو آڈٹ کمیٹی کو رپورٹ کرتا ہے۔ کمپنی کے اندر داخلی کنٹرول کا سسٹم واضح ہے جس میں ریویو اور جانچ، اثاثوں کے تحفظ، اکاؤنٹنگ ریکارڈ کی درستگی اور کاملیت شامل ہے۔

فنڈڈ گریجوایٹی سکیم

کمپنی فنڈڈ گریجوایٹی سکیم چلاتی ہے جو کہ انکم ٹیکس آرڈیننس، 2001ء کے تحت PDL ایمپلائز گریجوایٹی فنڈ (The Fund) کے نام سے رجسٹرڈ ہے۔ یہ کمپنی کے ایسے تمام ملازمین کے لیے جو سکیم کے تحت مختص کردہ ملازمت کی مدت پوری کرتے ہیں۔ فنڈز کے اکاؤنٹس کے تازہ ترین آڈٹ کے مطابق اس فنڈ کے تحت کی گئی سرمایہ کاری 261 ملین روپے ہو چکی ہے۔

ضابطہ مالیاتی انتظام سے مطابقت کا بیان

کمپنی نے فہرستی کمپنیوں کی ریگولیشنز (ضابطہ مالیاتی انتظام)، 2019ء کے تقاضوں کو مکمل طور پر پورا کیا ہے۔ اس حوالے سے بیان اس سالانہ رپورٹ کے ساتھ منسلک ہے۔

ڈائریکٹرز کا معاوضہ

ایسوسی ایشن آف کمپنی کے میمورنڈم اور آرٹیکلز کے مطابق ڈائریکٹرز کو معاوضہ ادا کیا گیا ہے۔ نان ایگزیکٹو اور آزاد ڈائریکٹرز کو میٹنگ فیس اور میٹنگ میں شرکت کے لیے آنے والے اخراجات کے علاوہ کوئی معاوضہ ادا نہیں کیا گیا۔

کاروباری سماجی ذمہ داری، تحفظ، صحت اور معیار

پاک ڈیٹاکام لمیٹڈ نے ٹیلی کام فاؤنڈیشن کے تعاون سے کاروباری سماجی ذمہ داریوں کے تحت متعدد فلاحی سرگرمیاں بھی شروع کر رکھی ہیں جن میں کم آمدن والے طبقے، بالخصوص ٹیلی کام ملازمین کے بچوں کے لیے معیاری تعلیم کی فراہمی کے منصوبے بھی شامل ہیں، اس سلسلے میں مختلف شہروں میں 12 سکول چلائے جا رہے ہیں۔ ان سکولوں میں ٹیلی کام ملازمین اور عوام الناس کے لیے رعایتی فیس پر معیاری تعلیم فراہم کی جاتی ہے۔ مزید برآں پی ڈی ایل تمام سٹیک ہولڈرز کے ساتھ مل کر اس بات کو یقینی بناتی ہے کہ تمام نافذ العمل ضوابط پر عمل کیا جائے، کمیونٹی ڈویلپمنٹ اور ویلفیئر کے پروگراموں میں اپنا حصہ ڈالا جائے، تحفظ، صحت اور ماحولیات کے حوالے سے بہترین معیارات اور اپنے ملازمین کو مسابقتی تنخواہیں اور دیگر فوائد فراہم کیے جائیں۔

متعلقہ فریق کی ٹرانزیکشنز

ایسی ٹرانزیکشنز جن میں منسلکہ فریقین شامل ہوں جو عمومی کاروبار کے دوران سامنے آتی ہیں انہیں مروجہ کاروباری ریٹس پر انجام دیا جاتا ہے اور اس کے لیے تیسرے فریق کے حوالے سے صراحت کردہ قواعد وضوابط لاگو ہوتے ہیں۔ کمپنی نے ٹرانسفر پرائسنگ کے حوالے سے سٹاک ایکسچینج میں لسٹنگ کی ریگولیشنز کے حوالے سے جاری بہترین طرز عمل پر پوری طرح عملدرآمد کیا ہے۔

بنیادی خطرات وخدشات

خطرات اور مواقع کی تفصیلات منسلکہ مالیاتی رپورٹس میں فراہم کی گئی ہیں۔

آڈیٹرز

میسرز اے ایف فرگوسن اینڈ کمپنی چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس نے مالی سال 20-2019ء کے لیے اپنی مدت پوری کر لی ہے اور آنے والے سالانہ اجلاس عام کے موقع پر ریٹائر ہو جائیں گے۔ آڈٹ کمیٹی اور بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے مالی سال 21-2020ء کے لیے بی ڈی او ابراہیم اینڈ کمپنی چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس کی تقرری کی سفارش کی ہے۔

ضابطہ مالیاتی انتظام سے مطابقت

سکیورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن آف پاکستان کی طرف سے تیار کردہ ضابطہ مالیاتی انتظام سے مطابقت کا بیان اس رپورٹ کے ساتھ منسلک ہے۔

شیئر ہولڈنگ کا پیٹرن

30 جون 2020ء تک شیئر ہولڈنگ کے پیٹرن کی سٹیٹمنٹ اس رپورٹ کے منسلکہ کے طور پر دی گئی ہے۔

اظہار تشکر

بورڈ اس موقع پر کمپنی کے قابل قدر صارفین، بینکاروں اور دیگر سٹیک ہولڈرز کا شکرگزار ہے جنہوں نے اپنا تعاون اور معاونت فراہم کی۔ بورڈ پورے جوش و جذبے کے ساتھ کمپنی کو اپنی خدمات فراہم کرنے والی پرعزم ٹیم کا بھی ممنون ہے، اور اس امید کا اظہار کرتا ہے کہ یہی لگن اور محنت کا جذبہ مستقبل میں بھی جاری رہے گا۔

منجانب بورڈ

اسلام آباد	**بریگیڈیئر (ر) سید ذوالفقار علی**	**روبینہ سفیر**
4 دسمبر، 2020ء	چیف ایگزیکٹو	ڈائریکٹر

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT

To the members of Pak Datacom Limited

Review Report on the Statement of Compliance contained in Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019

We have reviewed the enclosed Statement of Compliance with the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019 (the Regulations) prepared by the Board of Directors of Pak Datacom Limited (the Company) for the year ended June 30, 2020 in accordance with the requirements of regulation 36 of the Regulations.

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

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

The Regulations require the Company to place before the Audit Committee, and upon recommendation of the Audit Committee, place before the Board of Directors for their review and approval, its related party transactions. We are only required and have ensured compliance of this requirement to the extent of the approval of the related party transactions by the Board of Directors upon recommendation of the Audit Committee.

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the Statement of Compliance does not appropriately reflect the Company's compliance, in all material respects, with the Regulations as applicable to the Company for the year ended June 30, 2020.

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

S. No.	Paragraph reference	Description
(i)	18	The Company, in contrast to the requirement of the regulation, has only one independent director.
(ii)	18	The chairperson of the Audit Committee of the Company is not an independent director. Further, the Audit Committee did not meet as required by the regulations for the quarter ended September 30, 2019.

A.F. Ferguson & Co. (PwC)
Chartered Accountants
Islamabad.
09 December 2020

Statement of Compliance with Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019

Name of the company: **Pak Datacom Limited**

Year ending: **30 June 2020**

The company has complied with the requirements of the Regulations in the following manner:

1. The total number of directors are (8) as per the following:

   a. Male: seven
   b. Female: one

2. The composition of the Board is as follows:

Category	**Names**
Independent Director	Mr. Arshad Rasheed Chaudhry
Non-Executive Directors	Ms. Rubina Safir Mr. Farrukh Ahmad Hamidi Mr. Muhammad Waheed Syed Junaid Imam Syed Zomma Mohiuddin Mr. Pervez Khan
Executive Director	Syed Jamal Nasir
Female Director	Ms. Rubina Safir

3. The director have confirmed that none of them is serving as a director on more than seven listed companies, including this Company;

4. The Company has prepared a code of conduct and has ensured that appropriate steps have been taken to disseminate it throughout the Company along with its supporting policies and procedures;

5. The Board has developed a vision / mission statement, overall corporate strategy and significant policies of the Company. The Board has ensured that complete record of particulars of the significant policies along with their date of approval or updating is maintained by the Company;

6. All the powers of the Board have been duly exercised and decisions on relevant matters have been taken by the Board / shareholders as empowered by the relevant provisions of the Act and these Regulations;

7. The meetings of the Board were presided over by the Chairman and, in his absence, by a director elected by the Board for this purpose. The Board has complied with the requirements of Act and the Regulations with respect to frequency, recording and circulating minutes of meeting of the Board;

8. The Board have a formal policy and transparent procedures for remuneration of directors in accordance with the Act and these Regulations;

9. The Board has arranged Directors' Training program for the following directors:

Names	Category
Mr. Arshad Rasheed Chaudhry	Independent Director
Mr. Muhammad Waheed	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Farrukh Ahmad Hamidi	Non-Executive Director
Syed Jamal Nasir	Executive Director

10. The Board has approved appointment of Chief Financial Officer, Company Secretary and Head of Internal Audit, including their remuneration and terms and conditions of employment and complied with relevant requirements of the Regulations;

11. Chief Financial Officer and Chief Executive Officer duly endorsed the financial statements before approval of the Board;

12. The Board has formed committees comprising of members given below:

Committee	Name of members
Audit Committee	Ms. Rubina Safir (Chairperson) Mr. Arshad Rasheed Chaudhry Mr. Farrukh Ahmad Hamidi Mr. Muhammad Waheed
HR and Remuneration Committee	Mr. Arshad Rasheed Chaudhry (Chairman) Mr. Farrukh Ahmad Hamidi Mr. Muhammad Waheed Syed Junaid Imam
Nomination Committee	Syed Zomma Mohiuddin (Chairman) Syed Junaid Imam Mr. Muhammad Waheed

13. The terms of reference of the aforesaid committees have been formed, documented and advised to the committee for compliance;

14. The frequency of meetings of the committees were as per following:

Committee	Frequency of meetings
Audit Committee	Audit Committee meetings were held at least once every quarter except for the quarter ended September 30, 2019.
HR and Remuneration Committee	HR and Remuneration Committee meeting was held three times during the year.
Nomination Committee	Nomination Committee meeting was held once during the year.

15. The Board has set up an effective internal audit function who are considered suitably qualified and experienced for the purpose and are conversant with the policies and procedures of the Company;

16. The statutory auditors of the Company have confirmed that they have been given a satisfactory rating under the Quality Control Review program of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan and registered with Audit Oversight Board of Pakistan, that they and all their partners are in compliance with International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) guidelines on code of ethics as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan and that they and the partners of the firm involved in the audit are not a close relative (spouse, parent, dependent and non-dependent children) of the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Head of Internal Audit, Company Secretary or director of the Company;

17. The statutory auditors or the persons associated with them have not been appointed to provide other services except in accordance with the Act, these Regulations or any other regulatory requirement and the auditors have confirmed that they have observed IFAC guidelines in this regard;

18. We confirm that all requirements of regulations 3, 6, 7, 8, 27, 32, 33 and 36 have been complied with except for the following:

Regulation Ref. #	Regulation	Non-compliance
6	Independent Director It is mandatory that each listed company shall have at least two or one third members of the Board, whichever is higher, as independent directors.	The Company, in contrast to the requirement of the regulation, has only one independent director.
27	Audit Committee 1(ii) Chairman of the committee shall be an independent director, who shall not be the chairman of the Board. 2(i) The audit committee of a company shall meet at least once every quarter of the financial year.	The chairperson of the Audit Committee of the Company is not an independent director. The Audit Committee did not meet as required by the regulations for the quarter ended September 30, 2019.

19. Explanation for non-compliance with requirements, other than regulations 3, 6, 7, 8, 27, 32, 33 and 36 are below:

Regulation Ref. #	Regulation	Non-compliance
13	The Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary or in their absence, the nominee appointed by the Board, shall attend all meetings of the Board. However, the Chief Financial Officer did not attend the meeting of the Board held in a quarter ended June 30, 2020.	The same clause provides that "Provided that the chief financial officer and company secretary shall not attend such part of the Board meeting wherein agenda item relates to consideration of their performance or terms and conditions of their service or when, in the opinion of the Board, their presence in the meeting on any agenda item is likely or may tend to impair the organizational discipline and harmony of the company". The business for appointment of CEO and Company Secretary was conducted in these meetings.

Regulation Ref. #	Regulation	Non-compliance
30	Risk Management Committee The board may constitute the risk management committee, of such number and class of directors, as it may deem appropriate in its circumstances, to carry out a review of effectiveness of risk management procedures and present a report to the Board. However, the board has not constituted risk management committee.	The Board itself and through its Audit Committee annually reviews business risks facing the Company to ensure that a sound system of risk identification, risk management and related systemic and internal controls is being maintained to safeguard assets. All material controls (financial, operational, compliance) are monitored and reviewed. The Board ensures that risk mitigation measures are robust.

Syed Zomma Mohiuddin

Chairman, Pak Datacom Limited
Islamabad.

Brig (R) Syed Zulfiqar Ali

Chief Executive, Pak Datacom Limited
Islamabad.

December 04, 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the members of Pak Datacom Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of Pak Datacom Limited (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2020, and the statement of profit or loss account, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of the audit.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the statement of financial position, statement of profit or loss account, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes forming part thereof conform with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and give the information required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017), in the manner so required and respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at June 30, 2020 and of the profit and other comprehensive income, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Following are the Key audit matters:

Sr. No.	Key audit matters	How the matter was addressed in our audit
1.	**1. Revenue recognition** (Refer note 5.16 and 25 to the financial statements) The Company is engaged in setting up, operating and maintaining a network of data communication. During the year ended June 30, 2020, the Company recognized aggregate revenue of Rs. 770.44 million from rendering of Communication Value Added Services (CVAS) / data communication services, telecom infrastructure services and specialized projects.	Our procedures in relation to revenue recognition, amongst others, included: • Understood and evaluated management controls over revenue and checked their validation; • Checked that revenue has been recognised in accordance with Company's accounting policy and the applicable reporting framework; • Performed verification of sample of revenue transactions with underlying documentation including invoices, agreements / demand notes and other relevant underlying documents;

Sr. No.	Key audit matters	How the matter was addressed in our audit
	Being our first year of audit of financial statements of the Company, we identified recognition of revenue as an area of higher risk as it includes large number of revenue transactions with a large number of customers in various geographical locations and revenue being one of the key performance indicator of the Company. Accordingly, it was considered as a key audit matter.	• Checked cash receipts from customers on sample basis against the revenue booked during the year; • Performed cut-off procedures on sample basis to ensure revenue has been recognised in the correct period; • Tested journal entries relating to revenue recognised during the year based on identified risk criteria; and • Assessed the appropriateness of disclosures made in the financial statements related to revenue as required under the applicable reporting framework.
2.	**First time adoption of IFRS 16 "Leases"** **(Refer note 6.1 to the financial statements)** IFRS 16 "Leases' became applicable to the Company for the first time for the preparation of these financial statements. IFRS 16 "Leases" replaced IAS 17 "Leases", the former lease accounting standard. Accordingly, the Company has adopted the standard with effect from July 1, 2019. Under IFRS 16, assets leased by the Company are recognized on the statement of financial position of the Company with a corresponding liability. Accordingly, the Company has recorded a right of use assets of Rs. 49.40 million and corresponding lease liabilities of Rs. 34.39 million as at July 1, 2019 under the allowed modified retrospective approach for the transition accounting. The application of the new standard requires management to identify and process all relevant data associated with the lease contracts entered into by the Company. The measurement of the right-of-use assets and lease liability is based on assumptions such as discount rates and the lease terms, including termination, renewal options and modifications. We considered this as key audit matter due to significant amounts involved and significant judgments made by management regarding the matter.	Our audit procedures in relation to adoption of IFRS 16 "Leases", amongst others, included the following: • Understood the management's process for identification of agreements which contain leasing arrangements; • Reviewed the updated accounting policy and related elections made in accordance with IFRS 16; • Reviewed identified lease contracts to determine applicability of IFRS 16; • Reviewed the appropriateness of assumptions used by the management to determine the discount rates, lease terms and renewal options; • Recalculated the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities; and • Assessed the appropriateness of disclosures made in respect of impact of the adoption of new standard as required under the applicable reporting framework.
3.	**Impairment loss allowance on trade debts** (Refer note 10 to the financial statements) The Company has recognized an impairment loss allowance of Rs. 95.74 million on gross amount of trade debts of Rs. 662.47 million as at June 30, 2020.	Our audit procedures in relation to impairment assessment of trade debts, amongst others, included the following: • Understood the management's process for estimating the ECL in relation to trade debts. Assessed and evaluated the assumptions used by the management in determining impairment loss under the ECL model;

Sr. No.	Key audit matters	How the matter was addressed in our audit
	Under IFRS 9, the Company is required to recognize impairment loss allowance for financial assets using Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model. Determination of ECL provision for trade debts requires significant judgment and assumptions including consideration of factors such as historical credit loss experience, time value of money and forward-looking macroeconomic information etc. We have considered the impairment assessment as a key audit matter due to the significance of estimates and judgments involved.	• Checked appropriateness of ageing, on sample basis, by comparing individual balances with underlying documentation; • Reviewed the appropriateness of assumptions used for ECL computation from relevant external and internal sources; • Circularized balance confirmation for trade debtors on sample basis and evaluated responses received; • Checked subsequent clearance of balances due as of June 30, 2020 on sample basis; and • Assessed the appropriateness of disclosures related to impairment assessment of trade debts as required under the applicable reporting framework.

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

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our 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 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.

We also provide the board of directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the board of directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

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

d) zakat deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980), was deducted by the Company and deposited in the Central Zakat Fund established under section 7 of that Ordinance.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2019 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on November 04, 2019 before amendment.

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

A.F. Ferguson & Co. (PwC)
Chartered Accountants
Islamabad.

09 December 2020

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

	Note	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019 (Restated)	July 1, 2018
			Rupees	
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Property and equipment	7	201,773,690	197,975,402	226,070,394
Intangible assets	8	4,590,250	5,017,250	5,444,250
Deferred taxation	9	63,306,328	63,698,700	17,243,610
		269,670,268	266,691,352	248,758,254
CURRENT ASSETS				
Trade debts	10	566,728,551	356,507,520	252,192,359
Contract assets	11	59,379,710	266,371,068	168,907,149
Contract work in progress		24,160,152	30,709,796	-
Advances	12	20,630,251	17,247,010	9,114,973
Trade deposits and short term prepayments	13	27,717,822	24,200,280	65,262,199
Other receivables	14	6,673,652	1,308,939	419,225
Interest accrued		11,357,226	7,626,925	7,719,683
Tax refunds due from the Government	15	32,273,378	39,073,179	63,889,454
Short term investments	16	108,000,000	112,000,000	256,000,000
Cash and bank balances	17	268,684,342	205,936,957	83,931,020
		1,125,605,084	1,060,981,674	907,436,062
		1,395,275,352	1,327,673,026	1,156,194,316
SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Authorised capital		1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital	18	98,010,000	98,010,000	98,010,000
Reserves				
General reserve	19	591,500,000	591,500,000	591,500,000
Unappropriated profits		153,359,597	170,133,191	91,139,902
		842,869,597	859,643,191	780,649,902
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Deferred employees' benefits	20	45,657,011	46,051,088	43,636,433
Lease liabilities	21	29,445,075	6,977,448	12,378,468
		75,102,086	53,028,536	56,014,901
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Customers' deposits	22	206,495,867	199,625,766	140,433,318
Contract liability		5,346,287	12,173,089	-
Trade and other payables	23	245,118,741	189,155,414	163,632,587
Provision for taxation	15	-	-	-
Current portion of lease liabilities	21	10,482,899	4,819,063	5,306,597
Unclaimed dividend		9,859,875	9,157,842	9,546,448
Unpaid dividend		-	70,125	610,563
		477,303,669	415,001,299	319,529,513
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	24			
		1,395,275,352	1,327,673,026	1,156,194,316

The annexed notes 1 - 44 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Asif Makhdoomi	**Brig (R) Syed Zulfiqar Ali**	**Rubina Safir**
Chief Financial Officer	Chief Executive	Director

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Note	2020	2019 (Restated)
		Rupees	
Revenue - net	25	770,442,396	947,067,418
Cost of services	26	(624,435,167)	(714,415,702)
Gross profit		146,007,229	232,651,716
Administrative expenses	27	(118,103,998)	(97,362,723)
Marketing expenses	28	(25,172,094)	(25,415,414)
Impairment reversal / (loss) on financial assets	34.3	13,468,846	(52,673,393)
Finance income	29	5,649,853	88,698,302
		21,849,836	145,898,488
Other income	30	25,423,003	12,883,902
Profit before taxation		47,272,839	158,782,390
Taxation	31	(39,859,361)	(15,764,651)
Profit for the year		7,413,478	143,017,739
Earnings per share - basic and diluted		0.76	14.59

The annexed notes 1 - 44 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Asif Makhdoomi
Chief Financial Officer

Brig (R) Syed Zulfiqar Ali
Chief Executive

Rubina Safir
Director

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Note	2020	2019
		Rupees	
Profit for the year		7,413,478	143,017,739
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Re-measurement gain on defined benefit plan	12.1	15,016,928	8,920,729
Total comprehensive income for the year		22,430,406	151,938,468

The annexed notes 1 - 44 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Asif Makhdoomi	**Brig (R) Syed Zulfiqar Ali**	**Rubina Safir**
Chief Financial Officer	Chief Executive	Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Share capital	Revenue reserves		Total
	Issued, subscribed and paid-up	General reserve	Unappropriated profit	
	Rupees			
Balance as at July 1, 2018 -				
as previously reported	98,010,000	591,500,000	91,139,902	780,649,902
Adjustment on initial application of IFRS 9	-	-	(43,542,179)	(43,542,179)
Adjusted balance as at July 1, 2018	98,010,000	591,500,000	47,597,723	737,107,723
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year - restated (note 39)	-	-	143,017,739	143,017,739
Other comprehensive income	-	-	8,920,729	8,920,729
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	151,938,468	151,938,468
Transaction with owners of the Company				
Final dividend for the year ended June 30, 2018: Rs. 3.00 per share	-	-	(29,403,000)	(29,403,000)
Balance as at June 30, 2019	98,010,000	591,500,000	170,133,191	859,643,191
Balance at July 1, 2019	98,010,000	591,500,000	170,133,191	859,643,191
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	7,413,478	7,413,478
Other comprehensive income	-	-	15,016,928	15,016,928
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	22,430,406	22,430,406
Transaction with owners of the Company				
Final dividend for the year ended June 30, 2019: Rs. 4.00 per share	-	-	(39,204,000)	(39,204,000)
Balance as at June 30, 2020	98,010,000	591,500,000	153,359,597	842,869,597

The annexed notes 1 - 44 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Asif Makhdoomi	**Brig (R) Syed Zulfiqar Ali**	**Rubina Safir**
Chief Financial Officer	Chief Executive	Director

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Note	2020	2019 (Restated)
		Rupees	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit for the year - before taxation		47,272,839	158,782,390
Adjustments for non-cash items:			
Depreciation		33,196,429	34,691,639
Amortization		427,000	427,000
Property and equipment - write off		1,126,018	237,716
Loss /(gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment		327,977	234,833
Impairment (reversal) / loss on financial assets		(13,468,846)	52,673,393
Provision expense against income tax refundable		1,218,889	-
Finance cost / (income)		5,657,919	1,870,419
Unrelaized exchnage gain		(2,981,933)	(90,568,721)
Interest income		(18,521,594)	(13,118,735)
Provision for gratuity	12.1	14,373,392	14,335,403
Provision for leave encashment	20	13,906,142	3,513,523
		85,534,232	163,078,860
Changes in working capital			
Decrease / (increase) in trade debts		(196,066,573)	(157,773,292)
Decrease / (increase) in contract assets		218,672,725	(97,463,919)
Decrease / (increase) in contract work in progress		6,549,644	(30,709,796)
Decrease / (increase) in advances		(1,911,460)	(8,132,037)
Decrease / (increase) in trade deposits and short term prepayments		(2,562,994)	41,061,919
Decrease / (increase) in other receivables		(5,364,713)	(889,714)
Increase / (decrease) in customers' deposits		1,496,738	59,192,448
Increase / (decrease) in contract liability		(6,826,802)	12,173,089
Increase / (decrease) in trade and other payables		50,248,258	30,855,568
		64,234,823	(151,685,734)
		146,769,055	11,393,126
Taxes paid		(33,886,077)	(22,889,408)
Gratuity paid		(828,245)	(20,944,624)
Leave encashment paid		(14,300,219)	(1,098,868)
Net cash generated from operating activities		97,754,514	(33,539,774)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property and equipment		(4,285,408)	(8,171,058)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		222,816	1,101,862
(Purchase) / sale of short term investments		4,000,000	144,000,000
Interest and profit received		14,791,293	13,211,493
Net cash generated from investing activities		14,728,701	150,142,297
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividend paid		(38,572,092)	(30,332,044)
Payment of finance lease obligation		(9,940,101)	(5,888,554)
Finance cost paid		(2,460,361)	(1,870,419)
Net cash used in financing activities		(50,972,554)	(38,091,017)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		61,510,661	78,511,506
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		206,579,390	83,931,020
Effect of movements in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalent		710,590	43,494,431
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	17	268,800,641	205,936,957

The annexed notes 1 - 44 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Asif Makhdoomi	**Brig (R) Syed Zulfiqar Ali**	**Rubina Safir**
Chief Financial Officer	Chief Executive	Director

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

1 LEGAL STATUS AND ITS OPERATIONS

Pak Datacom Limited (the Company) was incorporated in Pakistan on July 13, 1992 as a private limited company under the Companies Ordinance, 1984 (which is repealed with the enactment of the Companies Act, 2017 on May 30, 2017) and was converted into a public limited company on June 26, 1994. The Company has its shares quoted on the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited.

The Company commenced its commercial activities from July 1, 1994 and is principally engaged in setting up, operating and maintaining a network of data communication and serving the needs of the customers.

The Company is a subsidiary of Telecom Foundation, Pakistan. The registered office of the Company is situated at 1st Floor, TF Complex, 7 - Mauve Area, G - 9/4, Islamabad. The details of the geographical locations and address of business units of the Company are presented in note 7.

2 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

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

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

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

3 NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

3.1 During the year, the Company adopted IFRS 16 which is explained in note 6 to these financial statements.

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

		Effective date (annual reporting periods beginning on or after)
IAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements (Amendments)	January 1, 2020
IAS 8	"Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (Amendments)"	January 1, 2020
IAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment (Amendments)	January 1, 2022
IAS 37	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets (Amendments)	January 1, 2022
IAS 41	Agriculture (Amendments)	January 1, 2020
IFRS 3	Business Combinations (Amendments)	January 1, 2020
IFRS 4	Insurance Contracts (Amendments)	January 1, 2023
IFRS 7	Financial Instruments : Disclosures (Amendments)	January 1, 2020
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments (Amendments)	January 1, 2020
IFRS 16	Leases (Amendments)	June 1, 2020
IASB	Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (Revised)	January 1, 2020

The management anticipates that the adoption of the above standards, amendments and interpretations in future periods, will have no material impact on the financial statements other than in presentation / disclosures.

Further, the following new standards and interpretations have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), which are yet to be notified by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan, for the purpose of their applicability in Pakistan:

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

The following interpretations issued by the IASB have been waived of by SECP:

IFRIC 12 Service concession arrangements

4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with approved accounting standards requires the use of certain accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies.

The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are as follows:

(a) Property and equipment and intangible assets

The Company annually reviews appropriateness of the method of depreciation and amortization, useful life and residual value used in the calculation of depreciation and amortization. Further, where applicable, an estimate of the recoverable amount of asset is made for possible impairment on an annual basis. Any change in these estimates in the future, might affect the carrying amount of the respective item of property and equipment and intangible assets, with a corresponding effect on the depreciation, amortization charge, and impairment.

(b) Employees benefits

Defined benefit plans are provided for all employees of the Company. The employees gratuity plan is structured as separate legal entity managed by trustees. The Company recognizes deferred liability for unearned leaves. These calculations require assumptions to be made of future outcomes, the principal ones being in respect of increases in remuneration and the discount rate used to convert future cash flows to current values. The assumptions used vary for the different plans as they are determined by independent actuaries annually.

Cost primarily represents the increase in actuarial present value of the obligation for benefits earned on employees service during the year and the interest on the net liability/(asset) in respect of employee's service in previous years. Calculations are sensitive to changes in the underlying assumptions.

(c) Taxation

In making the estimate for tax payable, the Company takes into account applicable tax laws, the decisions taken by the appellate authorities on certain issues in the past and professional advice of tax consultant of the Company.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all unused tax losses and credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which such losses and credits can be utilized. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

(d) Estimation of impairment loss allowance

The Company reviews the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model which is based on the historical credit loss experience over the life of the trade receivables and adjusted if required. The ECL model is reviewed on a quarterly basis.

(e) Provisions and contingent liabilities

The management exercises judgement in measuring and recognizing provisions and exposures to contingent liabilities related to pending litigations or other outstanding claims. Judgement is necessary in assessing the likelihood that a pending claim will succeed, or a liability will arise, and to quantify the possible range of the financial settlement.

(f) Right of use asset and corresponding lease liability

IFRS 16 requires the Company to assess the lease term as the non-cancelable lease term in line with the lease contract together with the period for which the Company has extension options which the Company is reasonably certain to exercise and the periods for which the Company has termination options for which the Company is not reasonably certain to exercise those termination options.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

A significant portion of the lease contracts included within Company's lease portfolio includes lease contracts which are extendable through mutual agreement between the Company and the lessor or lease contracts which are cancelable by the Company on immediately or on short notice. In assessing the lease term for the adoption of IFRS 16, the Company concluded that these cancelable future lease periods should be included within the lease term in determining the lease liability upon initial recognition. The reasonably certain period used to determine the lease term is based on facts and circumstances related to the underlying leased asset and lease contracts and after consideration of business plan of the Company which incorporates economic, potential demand of customers and technological changes.

Estimates and judgements are continuously evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimate is revised and in any future years if affected.

5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

5.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost convention, except as otherwise stated in respective notes.

5.2 Functional and presentation currency

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

5.3 Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted into rupees at the rates of exchange ruling on the date of the transaction. All monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the year end are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the statement of financial position date. Exchange differences are dealt with through the statement of profit or loss.

5.4 Property and equipment

(i) Operating fixed assets

These, except for freehold land, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Freehold land is stated at cost. Cost in relation to operating fixed assets comprises of acquisition and other directly attributable costs. Software that is embedded or integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of the cost of that asset.

Depreciation is charged to income applying the reducing balance method, at the rates specified in note 7 to these financial statements, whereby the cost of an asset is written-off over its estimated useful life, taking into account any expected residual value. Depreciation on additions is charged from the date an asset is available for use till date of disposal.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the assets (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Useful lives are determined by the management based on the expected usage of an asset, expected physical wear and tear, technical and commercial obsolescence, legal and similar limits on the use of assets and other similar factors.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end. The effects of adjustments to residual values, useful lives and methods are recognized prospectively as a change in accounting estimates.

The carrying values of operating fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amounts, the assets or cash-generating units are written down to their recoverable amount.

(ii) Right of use (ROU) assets

From July 1, 2019, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset, if the agreement has non-cancellable term of more than 12 months, at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. In case of leased vehicles, right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the reducing balance method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the basis of term of the lease agreement. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

5.5 Intangible assets

An intangible asset is recognized if it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Company and that cost of such an asset can also be measured reliably.

Intangible assets are measured on initial recognition at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given. Following the initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. The Company does not have an intangible asset with indefinite useful life. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized over the period of their useful economic life. The Company’s intangible assets with finite useful lives include software and infrastructure license, which are amortized on a straight line basis over their period of useful economic life and license period, respectively. In respect of additions and disposals of intangible assets made during the year, amortization is charged to the statement of profit or loss when it is available for use till disposal.

Gains and losses arising from the derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss account when the asset is derecognized.

Changes in the expected useful lives or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits, embodied in the intangible assets, are accounted for by changing the life or amortization method, as appropriate, and treated as a change in accounting estimate. The recognized expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statement of profit or loss in the expense category, consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

The carrying values of intangible assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceeds the estimated recoverable amount, the assets or cash-generating units are written-down to their recoverable amount.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

5.6 Trade debts

These are recognized and carried at the original invoice amounts, being the fair value, less an allowance for uncollectible amounts, if any. The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measure the expected credit losses (ECL). IFRS 9 introduces the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model, which replaces the incurred loss model of IAS 39 whereby an allowance for doubtful debt was required only in circumstances where a loss event has occurred. By contrast, the ECL model requires the Company to recognize an allowance for doubtful debt on all financial assets carried at amortized cost (including for example, trade debts and other receivables), as well as debt instruments classified as financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income, since initial recognition, irrespective whether a loss event has occurred.

5.7 Advances, deposits and other receivables

These are recognized at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration given. The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with the advances, deposits and other receivables. The Company applies the general approach for calculating a lifetime expected credit losses for its advances, deposits and other receivables recognized. The life time expected credit loss is determined at least annually. However, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that a financial asset or a group of financial assets may be impaired. If such an indication exists, the estimated recoverable amount of that asset is determined and impairment loss is recognized for the difference between the recoverable amount and the carrying value.

5.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at cost. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash in hand, bank balances and investments that are highly liquid, readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of changes in value and have original maturity period of less than three month from the date of acquisition.

5.9 Employees' benefits

Salaries, wages and benefits are accrued in the period in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the Company. The accounting policy for gratuity and leave encashment is described below:

Gratuity and leave encashment

The Company has established an approved gratuity fund under defined benefit plan covering all its employees who have completed the minimum qualifying period of six months of the service. The fund operates under a trust administered by the Board of Trustees.

The Company also provides benefit to its employees for accumulating their annual earned leaves. Unutilized earned leaves may be encashed up to thirty (30) days during the year subject to the Company's approval at any time by retaining minimum forty days leave balance. Up to 100 days of accumulated leaves can be encashed on retirement.

The Company makes contributions or records liability in respect of defined benefit plans on the basis of actuarial valuations, carried out annually by independent actuaries. The latest actuarial valuations were carried out at June 30, 2020. The calculations of actuaries are based on the Projected Unit Credit Method, net of the assets guaranteeing the plan, if any, with the obligation increasing from year to year, in a manner that it is proportional to the length of service of the employees. The interest element of the defined benefit cost represents the change in present value of scheme obligations resulting from the passage of time, and is determined by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability/(asset).

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited in other comprehensive income in the year in which they arise. Past service costs are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

5.10 Leases

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company’s incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Lease payments in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

a) fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
b) variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
c) amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
d) the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

5.11 Contract liability

Under IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers", obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration or an amount of consideration is due from the customer is presented as contract liability.

5.12 Trade and other payables

Liabilities for trade and other payable, including payable to related parties, are carried at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in future for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the Company.

5.13 Taxation

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the statement of profit or loss, as incurred.

(i) Current

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantially enacted at the statement of financial position date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations is subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Current income tax expense is based on taxable profit, at the current rates of taxation, after taking into account tax credits and tax rebates available, if any, minimum turnover tax, minimum tax under section 153 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 or alternative corporate tax, whichever is applicable.

(ii) Deferred

Deferred income tax is accounted for using the statement of financial position approach in respect of all temporary differences arising between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, un-used tax losses and tax credits can be utilized. Deferred tax is calculated at the rates that are substantially expected to apply to the period when the differences reverse based on the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date. Deferred tax is charged or credited to income except in the case of items credited or charged to equity in which case it is included in equity.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

The carrying amount of all deferred tax assets is reviewed at each statement of financial position date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized.

5.14 Provision and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of 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 such obligation.

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

5.15 Dividend distribution

Final dividend distributions to the Company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders at the Annual General Meeting, while interim dividend distributions are recognised in the period in which the dividends are declared by the Board of Directors.

5.16 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when or as the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to a customer. Revenue associated with the sale is measured based on the consideration specified in contracts with customers. A good or service is transferred when the customer obtains control of that good or service. The transfer of control coincides with title passing to the customer and the customer taking physical possession. Where the Company principally satisfies its performance obligations at over the time, the amounts of revenue are recognized relating to performance accordingly.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods, net of levies. Prices of the goods and services are specified in relevant agreements.

Invoices are generally raised each month / quarter end which are payable within 30 to 45 days in accordance with the contractual arrangement with customers. For specialised projects, payments terms vary in accordance with the terms of the respective contracts. Amounts billed or received prior to being earned, are deferred and recognized as contract liability.

The Company has a practice to provide assurance type warranty services for specialized telecommunication equipment to customers, which is not considered a separate performance obligation, unless otherwise specified in a contract.

5.17 Financial instruments

All financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All the financial assets are derecognized at the time when the Company losses control of the contractual rights that comprise the financial assets. All financial liabilities are derecognized at the time when they are extinguished that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expires. Any gains or losses on de-recognition of the financial assets and financial liabilities are taken to the statement of profit or loss.

(i) Financial assets

Classification, initial recognition and subsequent measurement

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

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI, or through profit or loss), and
- those to be measured at amortised cost

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in statement of profit or loss or OCI. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in statement of profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

(a) Amortised cost

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

(b) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

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 OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to statement of profit or loss and recognised in other operating gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other operating gains/(losses) and impairment expenses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

c) Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVTPL is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and presented net within other operating gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when:

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- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement in the asset.

In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a historical as well as forward looking basis the Expected Credit Losses (ECL) associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

The Company recognises a loss allowance for ECL on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI, trade receivables, contract assets, trade deposits, advances and bank balances. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at the end of each reporting period to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Company always recognises life time ECL for trade debts, using the simplified approach. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the Company recognises life time ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12 months ECL. The assessment of whether life time ECL should be recognised is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition instead of on evidence of a financial asset being credit-impaired at the end of the reporting period or an actual default occurring.

a) Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the end of the reporting period with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Company considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

Despite the foregoing, the Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if:

a) the financial instrument has a low risk of default;

b) the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; and

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c) adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations. The Company considers a financial asset to have low credit risk when it has an internal or external credit rating of 'investment grade' as per globally understood definition.

The Company regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

b) Definition of default

The Company considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that receivables that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable.

- when there is a breach of financial covenants by the counterparty; or
- information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Company, in full (without taking into account any collaterals held by the Company).

c) Credit - impaired financial assets

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

d) Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date.

Where lifetime ECL is measured on a collective basis to cater for cases where evidence of significant increases in credit risk at the individual instrument level may not yet be available, the financial instruments are grouped on the following basis:

- Nature of financial instruments (i.e. the Company's trade and other receivables, finance lease receivables and amounts due from customers are each assessed as a separate Company. Loans to related parties are assessed for expected credit losses on an individual basis);
- Past-due status;
- Nature, size and industry of debtors; and
- External credit ratings where available.

The grouping is regularly reviewed by management to ensure the constituents of each Company continue to share similar credit risk characteristics.

The Company recognizes an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve, and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position.

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(ii) Financial liabilities

Classification, initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Company classifies its financial liabilities in the following categories:

- at fair value through profit or loss; and
- other financial liabilities

The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of other financial liabilities, also include directly attributable transaction costs. The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as follows:

a) Amortised cost

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held-for-trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as being at fair value through profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability upon recognition as being at fair value through profit or loss.

b) Fair value through profit or loss

After initial recognition, other financial liabilities which are interest bearing subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method. Gain and losses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss, when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through effective interest rate amortization process.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

(iii) Off-setting financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position, if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts, and the Company either intends to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. 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 bankruptcy of the Company or the counter party.

5.18 Fair value measurement

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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Company determines the polices and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement and for non-recurring measurement. External valuers may be involved for valuation of significant assets and significant liabilities. For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company determines classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above.

5.19 Earnings per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

5.20 Operating segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors that makes strategic decisions. The management has determined that the Company has a single reportable segment as the Board of Directors views the Company’s operations as one reportable segment.

5.21 Joint operation arrangements

The Company recognizes its share of the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses relating to its interest in the joint operations in accordance with applicable IFRSs.

6 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

6.1 IFRS 16 ‘Leases’ replaced IAS 17 'Leases', the former lease accounting standard and became effective on January 1, 2019. Under the new lease standard, assets leased by the Company are being recognized on the statement of financial position of the Company with a corresponding liability. As a rule, lease expenses are no longer recorded in the statement of profit or loss from January 1, 2019. instead, new depreciation and interest expenses are recorded stemming from the newly recognized lease assets and liabilities. In addition, leasing expenses are no longer presented as operating cash outflows in the statements of cash flows, but instead are included as part of the financing cash outflows. Interest expenses from the newly recognized lease liability are presented in the cash flow from operating activities. The Company has adopted the standard using the modified retrospective approach, which means that the cumulative impact of the adoption, if any, is to be recognised in the net assets as of July 1, 2019 and accordingly the comparatives are not restated.

The change in accounting policy affected the classification of following items in the statement of financial position on July 1, 2019:

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	As at June 30, 2019	IFRS 16 adjustment	As at July 1, 2019
		Rupees	
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property and equipment			
Leased vehicles	15,018,825	(15,018,825)	-
Right of use assets	-	49,404,945	49,404,945
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease liability	(6,977,448)	(29,260,496)	(36,237,944)
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease liability	(4,819,063)	(5,125,624)	(9,944,687)
	3,222,314	-	3,222,314

The Company, as a lessee, recognises a right of use assets and a lease liabilities on the lease commencement date.

Upon initial recognition the right of use assets are measured as the amount equal to initially measured lease liabilities adjusted for lease prepayments, initial direct cost, lease incentives and the discounted estimated asset retirement obligation. Subsequently, the right of use assets are measured at cost net of any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the shorter estimated useful lives of the right of use assets or the lease term. In case of leased vehicles, depreciation is calculated on a reducing balance basis over the shorter estimated useful lives of the right of use assets or the lease term.

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate as of July 1, 2019. The incremental borrowing rate used for discounting the future lease payments ranges from 3% to 14.7%. Subsequently the lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities will be remeasured subsequently if one of the following events occurs:

- Change in lease price due to indexation or rate which has become effective in reporting period;
- Modifications to the lease contract; or
- Reassessment of the lease term.

Payments associated with short-term leases and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

Transition

The Company adopted IFRS 16 from July 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective approach. The Company used the following practical expedients upon adoption of IFRS 16 on its effective date:

- the accounting for operating leases with a remaining lease term of less than 12 months as at July 1, 2019 as short term leases;
- the use of hindsight in determining the lease term where contract contains option to extend or terminate the lease;
- Initial direct cost was excluded from the measurement of the right-of-use asset as at July 1, 2019; and
- A single discount rate is applied to all leases with reasonably similar characteristics as permitted.

Significant judgements upon adoption of IFRS 16

IFRS 16 requires the Company to assess the lease term as the non-cancelable lease term in line with the lease contract together with the period for which the Company has extension options which the Company is reasonably certain to exercise and the periods for which the Company has termination options for which the Company is not reasonably certain to exercise those termination options.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

A significant portion of the lease contracts included within Company's lease portfolio includes lease contracts which are extendable through mutual agreement between the Company and the lessor or lease contracts which are cancelable by the Company on immediately or on short notice. In assessing the lease term for the adoption of IFRS 16, the Company concluded that these cancellable future lease periods should be included within the lease term in determining the lease liabilities upon initial recognition. The reasonably certain period used to determine the lease term is based on facts and circumstances related to the underlying leased assets and lease contracts.

The Company's leasing activities and how these are accounted for

The Company has obtained leased cars for its offices and employees. The lease period for these leases ranges from 3 to 4 years. Previously these were classified under property, plant and equipment as leasehold vehicles. On adoption of IFRS 16, these have been reclassified to right of use assets.

The Company has obtained buildings on lease which were previously recorded as operating lease under IAS 17. The lease period for these leases ranges from 6 to 25 years. Payments made under operating leases were charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the respective leases. Considering the related agreement terms and the requirements of the IFRS 16, the Company has capitalised these as right to use assets with corresponding lease liabilities by discounting the lease rentals to be paid over lease term from July 1, 2019 using the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

The following summary reconciles the Company's operating leases at June 30, 2019 to the lease liabilities recognised on initial application of IFRS 16 at July 1, 2019.

	Rupees
Operating leases as at June 30, 2019	**49,392,306**
Discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application	(13,547,672)
Less: Short-term leases recognised on a straight line basis as expense	(1,458,514)
Less: Low value leases recognised on a straight line basis as expense	-
Lease liabilities recognised as at July 1, 2019	**34,386,120**
Of which are	
Current lease liabilities	5,125,624
Non-current lease liabilities	29,260,496
	34,386,120

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

7 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Note	2020	2019
		Rupees	
Operating fixed assets	7.1	162,415,626	197,975,402
Right of use assets	7.2	39,358,064	-
		201,773,690	197,975,402

7.1 Operating fixed assets

	Freehold land	Freehold office building	Datacom system machinery	Office equipment	Testing equipment	Air conditioners	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Datacom system machinery - UAE	Office equipment - UAE	Leased vehicles	Leasehold land	Leasehold office building	Total
	Rupees													
As at July 1, 2018														
Cost	38,400,000	22,318,020	699,408,045	13,805,319	27,514,856	5,001,995	3,791,791	33,305,208	639,623	130,558	27,518,000	2,884,000	7,006,000	**881,723,415**
Accumulated depreciation	-	(8,923,267)	(582,582,655)	(10,596,021)	(15,194,866)	(2,033,971)	(2,741,248)	(24,327,155)	(437,017)	(100,868)	(6,038,684)	(311,472)	(2,365,797)	**(655,653,021)**
Net book value	38,400,000	13,394,753	116,825,390	3,209,298	12,319,990	2,968,024	1,050,543	8,978,053	202,606	29,690	21,479,316	2,572,528	4,640,203	**226,070,394**
Year ended June 30, 2019														
Opening net book value	38,400,000	13,394,753	116,825,390	3,209,298	12,319,990	2,968,024	1,050,543	8,978,053	202,606	29,690	21,479,316	2,572,528	4,640,203	**226,070,394**
Additions	-	-	6,493,558	1,228,580	-	448,920	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**8,171,058**
Disposals/ transfer														
- Cost	-	-	(1,258,412)	(189,145)	-	-	-	(62,900)	-	-	(2,005,000)	-	-	**(3,515,457)**
- Accumulated depreciation	-	-	918,251	149,258	-	-	-	54,857	-	-	1,007,028	-	-	**2,129,394**
- Net book value	-	-	(340,161)	(39,887)	-	-	-	(8,043)	-	-	(997,972)	-	-	**(1,386,063)**
Depreciation charge	-	(669,748)	(23,856,286)	(928,044)	(1,232,056)	(331,869)	(105,132)	(1,795,421)	(37,144)	(6,804)	(5,462,519)	(34,608)	(232,008)	**(34,691,639)**
Write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(165,462)	(22,886)	-	-	-	**(188,348)**
Closing net book value	38,400,000	12,725,005	99,122,501	3,469,947	11,087,934	3,085,075	945,411	7,174,589	-	-	15,018,825	2,537,920	4,408,195	**197,975,402**
At July 1, 2019														
Cost	38,400,000	22,318,020	704,643,191	14,844,754	27,514,856	5,450,915	3,791,791	33,242,308	-	-	25,513,000	2,884,000	7,006,000	**885,608,835**
Accumulated depreciation	-	(9,593,015)	(605,520,690)	(11,374,807)	(16,426,922)	(2,365,840)	(2,846,380)	(26,067,719)	-	-	(10,494,175)	(346,080)	(2,597,805)	**(687,633,433)**
Net book value	38,400,000	12,725,005	99,122,501	3,469,947	11,087,934	3,085,075	945,411	7,174,589	-	-	15,018,825	2,537,920	4,408,195	**197,975,402**
Year ended June 30, 2020														
Opening net book value	38,400,000	12,725,005	99,122,501	3,469,947	11,087,934	3,085,075	945,411	7,174,589	-	-	15,018,825	2,537,920	4,408,195	**197,975,402**
Impact of adoption of IFRS -16														
- Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(25,513,000)	-	-	**(25,513,000)**
- Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,494,175	-	-	**10,494,175**
- Net book value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15,018,825)	-	-	**(15,018,825)**
Additions	-	-	1,952,985	1,980,253	-	317,070	35,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	**4,285,408**
Disposals														
- Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,094,000)	-	-	-	-	-	**(1,094,000)**
- Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	543,207	-	-	-	-	-	**543,207**
- Net book value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(550,793)	-	-	-	-	-	**(550,793)**
Transfer from leased to owned														
- Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,645,000	-	-	-	-	-	**2,645,000**
- Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,846,869)	-	-	-	-	-	**(1,846,869)**
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	798,131	-	-	-	-	-	**798,131**
Depreciation charge	-	(636,248)	(20,110,692)	(1,137,868)	(1,108,848)	(331,920)	(96,981)	(1,396,120)	-	-	-	(34,608)	(220,412)	**(25,073,697)**
Closing net book value	38,400,000	12,088,757	80,964,794	4,312,332	9,979,086	3,070,225	883,530	6,025,807	-	-	-	2,503,312	4,187,783	**162,415,626**
At June 30, 2020														
Cost	38,400,000	22,318,020	706,596,176	16,825,007	27,514,856	5,767,985	3,826,891	34,793,308	-	-	-	2,884,000	7,006,000	**865,932,243**
Accumulated depreciation	-	(10,229,263)	(625,631,382)	(12,512,675)	(17,535,770)	(2,697,760)	(2,943,361)	(28,767,501)	-	-	-	(380,688)	(2,818,217)	**(703,516,617)**
Net book value	38,400,000	12,088,757	80,964,794	4,312,332	9,979,086	3,070,225	883,530	6,025,807	-	-	-	2,503,312	4,187,783	**162,415,626**
Rates of depreciation	-	5%	20%	25%	10%	10%	10%	20%	20%	25%	25 - 33.33%	1.2%	5%	

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7.1.1 Depreciation for the year is allocated as follows:

	Note	2020	2019
		Rupees	
Cost of services	26	23,947,973	31,363,629
Administrative expenses	27	1,011,112	2,660,000
Marketing expenses	28	114,612	668,010
		25,073,697	34,691,639

7.2 Right of use (ROU) assets

	Leased vehicles	Leasehold office building	Total
		Rupees	
Year ended June 30, 2020			
Impact of adoption of IFRS -16 as at July 1, 2019			
- Cost	25,513,000	34,386,120	59,899,120
- Accumulated depreciation	(10,494,175)	-	(10,494,175)
- Net book value	15,018,825	34,386,120	49,404,945
Additions	-	-	-
Transfer from leased to owned			
- Cost	(2,645,000)	-	(2,645,000)
- Accumulated depreciation	1,846,869	-	1,846,869
- Net book value	(798,131)	-	(798,131)
Write off			
- Cost	(2,149,000)	-	(2,149,000)
- Accumulated depreciation	1,022,982	-	1,022,982
- Net book value	(1,126,018)	-	(1,126,018)
Depreciation charge	(3,562,259)	(4,560,473)	(8,122,732)
Closing net book value	9,532,417	29,825,647	39,358,064
At June 30, 2020			
Cost	20,719,000	34,386,120	55,105,120
Accumulated depreciation	(11,186,583)	(4,560,473)	(15,747,056)
Net book value	9,532,417	29,825,647	39,358,064
Rates of depreciation	25 - 33.33%	6 - 25 years	

7.2.1 Depreciation for the year is allocated as follows:

	Note	2020	2019
		Rupees	
Cost of services	26	1,834,027	-
Administrative expenses	27	5,843,894	-
Marketing expenses	28	444,811	-
		8,122,732	-

7.3 First charge of Rs. 140 million (2019: Rs. 215 million) on fixed assets, additional first hypothication charge on plant and machinery Rs. 215 million (2019: Rs. 215 million), first hypothication charge on present and future current assets of the Company of Rs. 400 million (2019: Rs. 400 million) for unfunded facility amounting to Rs. 250 million (2019: Rs. 250 million) from Soneri Bank Limited, Islamabad.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

7.4 Particulars of Company's significant immovable property and business units including location and area of land are as follows:

Particulars	Location	Province	Area of land in Acres
Hattar Land	Village Shadi, Hattar, Haripur	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	9 Kanal & 5-1/2 marlas
Office Building	Flat No.14/A, Block-A, 2nd Floor, Cantonment Plaza, Fakhr-e-Alam Road, Peshawar Cantt	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	750 Sq. ft.
Office Building	Flat No.1-2, Davis Hytes, 38-Davis Road, Lahore	Punjab	1165 Sq. ft.
Office Building	Flat no.17, Davis Hytes, 38-Davis Road, Lahore	Punjab	795 Sq. ft.
Office Building	Flat no. 23, Leeds Centre, Gulberg-III, Lahore	Punjab	1271 Sq. ft.
Office Building	Flat/Room no. 203, 1st Floor, Business Centre, 8/8 new Civil Line, Faisalabad	Punjab	337 -1/2 Sq. ft.
Office Building	Flat/Shop no. 8,, Liberty Centre, LMQ Road, Dera Adda, Multan	Punjab	2 Marla
Office Building	House No. 225-C, Block-2, PECHS, Society, Karachi	Sindh	625 Sq. yd.
Office Building	Flat/Shop no. 59, 60, 62 & 64, A-64, Sindhi Housing Society, Airport Road, Sukkur	Sindh	100 Sq. yd.
Office Building	Flat No. 4, 1st Floor, Ashiana Paradise, Muhammadi Town, Qasim Abad, Wahdu Rd., Hyderabad	Sindh	888 Sq. ft.
Office Building	Bangalow no. 01, St. no.2, Arbab Town, Samungli Road, Quetta	Baluchistan	2530 Sq. ft.
Office Building	SAIF office P8-03-29, Sharjah UAE	Sharjah - UAE	13 Sq. ft.

7.5 Particulars of operating fixed asset disposed off during the year, having book value more than Rs 500,000 are as follows:

Description	Method of disposal	Cost	Net book value	Sale proceeds	Gain / (loss) on disposal	Particulars of purchaser
Vehicles	As per Company policy	1,094,000	550,793	222,816	(327,977)	Junaid Alam (Company employee)

7.6 Cost of property and equipment not in the possession of the Company are as follows:

	2020		2019	
	Cost	Net book value	Cost	Net book value
	Rupees			
Datacom system machinery	291,512,823	47,309,103	298,456,094	59,098,609

The above assets are not in possession of the Company as these have been installed at the customer premises for provision of CVAS services. Due to large number of customers, it is impracticable to disclose the name of each customer having possession of these assets, as required under Paragraph 12 of Part II of the 4th Schedule to the Companies Act, 2017.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Software	Infrastructure license	Total
		Rupees	
8 INTANGIBLE ASSETS			
As at July 1, 2018			
Cost	3,204,006	8,540,000	11,744,006
Accumulated amortization	(3,204,006)	(3,095,750)	(6,299,756)
Net book value	-	5,444,250	5,444,250
Year ended June 30, 2019			
Opening net book value	-	5,444,250	5,444,250
Amortization charge	-	(427,000)	(427,000)
Closing net book value	-	5,017,250	5,017,250
At July 1, 2019			
Cost	3,204,006	8,540,000	11,744,006
Accumulated amortization	(3,204,006)	(3,522,750)	(6,726,756)
Net book value	-	5,017,250	5,017,250
Year ended June 30, 2020			
Opening net book value	-	5,017,250	5,017,250
Amortization charge	-	(427,000)	(427,000)
Closing net book value	-	4,590,250	4,590,250
At June 30, 2020			
Cost	3,204,006	8,540,000	11,744,006
Accumulated amortization	(3,204,006)	(3,949,750)	(7,153,756)
Net book value	-	4,590,250	4,590,250
Rates of amortization	33.33%	5%	

8.1 Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA) granted infrastructure license to the Company for a period of 20 years from April 5, 2011.

8.2 The amortization charge for the year is allocated to cost of services (note - 26)

	2020	2019
	Rupees	
9 DEFERRED TAXATION		
Debit balances arising in respect of		
Expected credit loss allowance	71,788,021	74,728,028
Others	11,579,112	3,420,988
Credit balance arising in respect of		
Accelerated depreciation and amortization	(20,060,805)	(14,450,316)
	63,306,328	63,698,700

9.1 The deferred tax asset has been recognised taking into account the availability of future taxable profits as per business plan of the Company approved by the Board of Directors. The existence of future taxable profits sufficient is based on business plan which involves making judgements regarding key assumptions underlying the estimation of the future taxable profits of the Company. These assumptions, if not met have significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of deferred tax. It is probable that the Company will be able to achieve the profits projected in the business plan.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Note	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees (Restated)
10 TRADE DEBTS			
Trade debts		662,473,342	452,843,158
Less: Impairment loss allowance	10.1	(95,744,791)	(96,335,638)
		566,728,551	356,507,520
10.1 Movement of loss allowance during the year is as follows:			
Balance as at July 1 under IAS 39		-	42,877,507
Adjustment on initial application of IFRS 9		-	54,493,490
Balance as at July 1 under IFRS 9		96,335,638	97,370,997
Impairment reversal for the year		(590,847)	(1,035,359)
Balance as at June 30		95,744,791	96,335,638

	Note	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees (Restated)
11 CONTRACT ASSETS			
Unbilled revenue		79,607,269	297,813,487
Less: Impairment loss allowance	11.1	(20,227,559)	(31,442,419)
		59,379,710	266,371,068
11.1 Movement of loss allowance during the year is as follows:			
Balance as at July 1 under IFRS 9		31,442,419	-
Impairment (reversal) / loss for the year		(11,681,367)	31,442,419
Exchange loss		466,507	-
Balance as at June 30		20,227,559	31,442,419
12 ADVANCES			
Employees' retirement and other service benefits - Gratuity fund	12.1	10,964,936	9,493,155
Advances - considered good to			
Suppliers	12.2	-	-
Employees	12.3	9,665,315	7,753,855
		20,630,251	17,247,010
12.1 The amount recognized in the statement of financial position is as follows:			
Present value of defined benefit obligation		250,200,225	225,611,458
Fair value of plan assets		(261,165,161)	(235,104,613)
Net assets at end of the year		(10,964,936)	(9,493,155)
12.1.1 The movement in liability/ (asset) recognized in the statement of financial position is as follows:			
Opening liability		(9,493,155)	6,036,795
Expense for the year		14,373,392	14,335,403
Remeasurement (gain)/ loss recognized in other comprehensive income during the year		(15,016,928)	(8,920,729)
Contribution		(828,245)	(20,944,624)
Closing liability/ (asset)		(10,964,936)	(9,493,155)

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	2020	2019
	Rupees	

12.1.2 The movement in the present value of defined benefit obligation is as follows:

	2020	2019
Present value of obligation at beginning of the year	225,611,458	210,782,919
Current service cost	16,908,080	15,437,367
Interest cost	31,317,890	20,213,844
Benefits paid during the year	(4,105,363)	(4,120,721)
Remeasurement gain recognized in other comprehensive income	(19,531,840)	(16,701,951)
Present value of defined benefit obligation at end of the year	250,200,225	225,611,458

12.1.3 The movement in the fair value of plan assets is as follows:

	2020	2019
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of the year	235,104,613	204,746,124
Contributions	828,245	20,944,624
Expected return on plan assets	33,852,578	21,315,808
Benefits paid during the year	(4,105,363)	(4,120,721)
Return on plan assets, excluding interest income	(4,514,912)	(7,781,222)
Fair value of plan assets at end of the year	261,165,161	235,104,613

12.1.4 Expense recognized is as follows:

	2020	2019
Current service cost	16,908,080	15,437,367
Net interest cost	(2,534,688)	(1,101,964)
	14,373,392	14,335,403

12.1.5 Remeasurement chargeable in other comprehensive income:

	2020	2019
Remeasurement loss/ (gain) on defined benefit obligation due to change in:		
Financial assumptions	(1,455,335)	1,201,115
Experience adjustments	(18,076,505)	(17,903,066)
	(19,531,840)	(16,701,951)
Remeasurement loss on plan assets	4,514,912	7,781,222
Total remeasurement (gain)/loss chargeable in other comprehensive income	(15,016,928)	(8,920,729)

12.1.6 Significant actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	2020	2019
Valuation discount rate per annum	9.25%	14.50%
Salary increase rate per annum	9.25%	14.50%
Expected return on plan asset	9.25%	14.50%
Morality rate	SLIC 2001-2005	SLIC 2001-2005
Withdrawal rates	Age-Based	Age-Based
Retirement assumption	Age 60 years	Age 60 years
Weighted average duration of the obligation	10 years	10 years

12.1.7 Fair value of Plan assets:

	2020	2019
Term Deposit Receipts	138,125,661	233,577,830
Bank	123,039,500	1,526,783
Fair value of assets at end of the year	261,165,161	235,104,613

12.1.8 The calculation of the defined benefit obligation is sensitive to assumptions set out above. The following table summarizes how the impact on the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period would have increased/(decreased) as a result of a change in respective assumptions:

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Impact on defined benefit obligation		
	Change in assumption	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
		Rupees	
- Valuation discount rate	1%	(23,749,827)	24,600,806
- Salary increase rate	1%	24,645,676	(24,207,586)

12.1.9 The defined benefit obligation exposes the Company to the following risks:

Final salary risks

The risk that the final salary at the time of cessation of service is greater than what was assumed. Since the benefit is calculated on the final salary, the benefit amount would also increase proportionately.

Withdrawal risks:

The risk of higher or lower withdrawal experience than assumed. The final effect could go either way depending on the beneficiaries' service / age distribution and the benefit.

Mortality risks:

The risk that the actual mortality experience is different. Similar to the withdrawal risk, the effect depends on the beneficiaries' service / age distribution and the benefit.

Discount rate fluctuation

The plan liabilities are calculated using a discount rate set with reference to corporate bond yields. A decrease in corporate bond yields will increase plan liabilities, although this will be partially offset by an increase in the value of the current plan's bond holdings.

12.1.10 The Company does not expect to make contribution to the employees' gratuity trust during the next financial year due to excess of plan assets from liabilities. The expected expense for the next year amounts to Rs. 15.15 million (2019: Rs 12.91 million).

	2020	2019
	Rupees	
12.2 Advances to supplier	2,800,000	2,800,000
Less: Impairment loss allowance	(2,800,000)	(2,800,000)
	-	-

12.3 Advances to employees include an amount of Rs. 2.92 million (2019: Rs. 2.02) paid to an employee which will be adjusted or recovered against the expenses or salary as the case may be, the advance is secured against the respective employees' gratuity.

	Note	2020	2019
		Rupees	
13 TRADE DEPOSITS AND SHORT TERM PREPAYMENTS			
Margin and guarantees with banks		14,922,429	10,087,951
Trade deposits - net of loss allowance	13.1	10,573,561	12,496,947
Prepayments - net of provision	13.2	2,221,832	1,615,382
		27,717,822	24,200,280
13.1 Trade deposits		85,684,762	86,921,452
Less: Impairment loss allowance	13.1.1	(75,111,201)	(74,424,505)
		10,573,561	12,496,947

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Note	2020	2019
		Rupees	
13.1.1 Movement of loss allowance during the year is as follows:			
Balance as at July 1 under IAS 39		-	38,441,381
Adjustment on initial application of IFRS 9		-	35,983,124
Balance as at July 1 under IFRS 9		74,424,505	74,424,505
Impairment loss / (reversal) for the year		(670,498)	-
Exchange loss / (gain)		1,357,194	-
Balance as at June 30		75,111,201	74,424,505
13.2 Prepayments		55,766,883	53,653,239
Less: Provision for doubtful prepayments	13.2.1	(53,545,051)	(52,037,857)
		2,221,832	1,615,382
13.2.1 Movement of provision for doubtful prepayments during the year is as follows:			
Opening balance		52,037,857	38,441,381
Provision made during the year		1,507,194	13,596,476
Closing balance		53,545,051	52,037,857
14 OTHER RECEIVABLES			
Other receivable from staff		1,160,637	-
Due from TF Technologies - related party	14.1	217,689	118,525
Others		5,295,326	1,190,414
		6,673,652	1,308,939

14.1 The maximun aggregate amount outstanding at any month-end from the related party during the year was Rs 217,689 (2019: Rs 118,525).

	2020	2019 (Restated)
	Rupees	
15 TAX REFUNDS DUE FROM THE GOVERNMENT		
Opening balance	39,073,179	63,889,454
Advance income tax paid during the year	33,886,077	22,893,242
Provision for income tax	(39,466,989)	(47,709,517)
Provision against advance tax paid	(1,218,889)	-
Closing balance	32,273,378	39,073,179
16 SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS		
Amortized cost		
Term deposit receipts (TDRs)	108,000,000	112,000,000
16.1 The short term investments include following:		
Investment with maturity period less than 3 months	-	-
Investment with maturity period more than 3 months	108,000,000	112,000,000
	108,000,000	112,000,000

16.2 These represent local currency TDRs with Soneri Bank carrying mark-up ranging from 6.35 % to 12.25 % per annum (2019: 5.40% to 9.00% per annum) maturing latest by November 26, 2020. TDRs amounting to Rs 99 million (2019: 112 million) are pledged against unfunded bank facility.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Note	2020	2019
		Rupees	
17 CASH AND BANK BALANCES			
Cash at bank:			
Current accounts	17.1	15,636,215	174,058,265
Deposit accounts	17.2	235,247,324	15,585,053
Deposit accounts with Islamic Banks under Shariah arrangements		6,652,525	6,669,031
Current accounts-dividend		11,264,577	10,267,041
		268,800,641	206,579,390
Less: Impairment loss allowance	17.3	(116,299)	(642,433)
		268,684,342	205,936,957

17.1 Current accounts include foreign currency deposits of AED 0.005 million equivalent to Rs. 0.25 million (2019: AED 0.009 million equivalent to Rs.0.41 million) and USD 0.088 million equivalent to Rs. 14.92 million (2019: USD 1.047 million equivalent to Rs. 171.76 million).

17.2 Deposit accounts include foreign currency deposits of USD 0.0003 million equivalent to Rs. 0.056 million (2019: USD 0.004 million equivalent to Rs. 0.63 million) and carry mark-up ranging from 6.50% to 11.25% per annum (2019: 4.50% to 10.25% per annum).

17.3 Movement of loss allowance during the year is as follows:

	2020	2019
	Rupees	
Balance as at July 1 under IAS 39	-	-
Adjustment on initial application of IFRS 9	-	197,146
Balance as at July 1 under IFRS 9	642,433	197,146
Impairment (reversal) / loss for the year	(526,134)	445,287
Balance as at June 30	116,299	642,433

18 SHARE CAPITAL

	2020	2019
AUTHORISED SHARE CAPITAL		
100,000,000 ordinary shares of Rs 10 each (June 30, 2019: 100,000,000 ordinary shares of Rs 10 each)	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP CAPITAL		
Shares issued for cash 5,400,000 ordinary shares of Rs 10 each (June 30, 2019: 5,400,000 ordinary shares of Rs 10 each)	54,000,000	54,000,000
Shares issued as fully paid bonus shares 4,401,000 ordinary shares of Rs 10 each (June 30, 2019: 4,401,000 ordinary shares of Rs 10 each)	44,010,000	44,010,000
9,801,000 ordinary shares of Rs 10 each (June 30, 2019: 9,801,000 ordinary shares of Rs 10 each)	98,010,000	98,010,000

18.1 Telecom Foundation held 55.08% (2019: 55.08%) ordinary shares of the Company at the year end.

18.2 All ordinary share holders have same rights regarding voting, board selection, right of first refusal and block voting.

19 GENERAL RESERVE

The general reserve is set aside by the Company from distributable profits.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

20 DEFERRED EMPLOYEES' BENEFITS

Leave encashment

	2020	2019
	Rupees	
Present value of defined benefit obligation at beginning of the year	46,051,088	43,636,433
Charge for the year - net	13,906,142	3,513,523
	59,957,230	47,149,956
Payments made during the year	(14,300,219)	(1,098,868)
Present value of defined benefit obligation at end of the year	45,657,011	46,051,088
Significant assumptions		
Discount rate	9.25%	14.50%
Salary increase rate	9.25%	14.50%
Leave accumulation factor	12 days p.a.	15 days p.a.

20.1 The mortality rate, withdrawal rate and weighted average duration of the obligation is the same as disclosed in note 12.1.

21 LEASE LIABILITIES

	2020	2019
	Rupees	
Opening balance	11,796,511	17,685,065
Impact of initial application of IFRS 16	34,386,120	-
Additions during the year	-	-
Unwinding of interest on lease liabilities	4,582,292	1,470,736
Payments made during the year	(11,324,835)	(7,359,290)
Exchange loss	487,886	-
Closing balance	39,927,974	11,796,511
Less: current portion of long term lease liabilities	(10,482,899)	(4,819,063)
	29,445,075	6,977,448

21.1 The Company has entered into lease agreements for vehicles and buildings. Lease terms are negotiated on individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The mark-up rates used for calculation of present value of minimum lease payments range from 3% to 14.89% per annum (2019: 7.56% to 14.50% per annum). Title of the vehicles are transferable to the Company upon payment of entire lease obligations and on adjustment of lease deposits.

22 CUSTOMERS' DEPOSITS

Customers' deposits comprise of security deposits for services to be provided, and no deposit is utilizable under the relevant agreements. An amount of Rs. 108 million has been invested in term deposit receipts (TDRs) while the remaining amount of Rs. 96.462 million has not been placed in a separate bank account.

23 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2020	2019 (Restated)
	Rupees	
Trade creditors	213,515,437	164,830,084
Advances from employees for vehicle lease	3,106,756	2,672,708
License fee payable	3,538,589	3,379,178
Accrued liabilities	12,761,230	15,337,586
Sales tax payable	1,548,624	(1,101,120)
Withholding tax payable	7,459,903	2,860,975
Bonus payable	236,930	-
Payable to employees	2,951,272	1,176,003
	245,118,741	189,155,414

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

24 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

24.1 Contingencies

24.1.1 The Company has letter of guarantee facilities agregating Rs. 200 million (2019: Rs. 200 million) available from Soneri Bank. The amount availed on these facilities as at June 30, 2020 is Rs. 42.72 million (2019: Rs. 186.82 million).

24.1.2 The Company had entered into an agreement with a reseller of satellite bandwidth in Pakistan for provisioning of satellite segment. Management made advance payments of Rs. 108 million (US$ 0.64 million) for operationalisation of satellite segment, however, management is of the view that it was not operational or utilised due to technical issues. For recovery of advance, the matter was referred to the arbitration, which in its award given on May 3, 2012 imposed additional payment of Rs. 108 million (US$ 0.64 million) on the Company. The Company had filed the case in Islamabad High Court against the award. During the year ended June 30, 2017, the case was transferred from the Honorable Islamabad High Court to Civil Court Islamabad due to pecuniary jurisdiction. The reseller had also filed a counter claim in the Civil Court, Islamabad for recovery of the Arbitration Award, which was adjourned sine-die since the matter was already subjudiced. The Civil Court in its order dated December 12, 2019 asked the parties to define the terms of reference of arbitration and to decide whether the award shall be remitted to the same arbitrator or to any other arbitrator. The reseller obtained stay order from Islamabad High Court against the order of Civil Court dated March 2, 2020. The advance payment of Rs. 108 million (US$ 0.64 million) was provided for by the Company during the year ended June 30, 2012. The Board and the management is of the opinion that the maximum loss even if the case is decided against the Company will not exceed Rs. 214 million (US$ 1.27 million). The management believes that the case is likely to be decided in the favour of the Company.

24.1.3 The Company entered into an agreement with a customer for up-linking facility in Pakistan on January 1, 2007. The Company satisfactorily provided services up to January 31, 2012 and then services were disconnected based on the customer's request. The Company filed a suit in the Honorable Islamabad Civil Court for recovery of trade debts and the Company has made provision against trade debts amounting to Rs. 6.75 million during the year ended 30 June 2012. The Civil Court in its order dated June 6, 2015 dismissed the suit based on the fact that the Company failed to prove the primary document on the basis of which the suit has been filed. Consequent upon decree by the Honorable Civil Court, the Company filed an appeal in the Honorable Islamabad High Court on February 17, 2017. The appeal is in the initial stages and management believes that the expected outcome will be in favour of the Company.

24.1.4 The Deputy Commissioner Inland Revenue vide order dated June 27, 2018 raised a demand of Rs 38.96 million for short assessment of taxable income under section 122(1) of the Income Tax Ordinance (ITO), 2001 for the tax year 2012. The Company filed an appeal to the Commissioner Inland Revenue Appeals (CIR-Appeals), for which no hearing has been held yet. The Company has also obtained stay order from honorable Islamabad High Court dated November 15, 2018 restraining Inland Revenue Department from adopting coercive measures for recovery of disputed tax liability. The management believes that the case is likely to be decided in the favour of the Company.

24.1.5 Inland Revenue Officer raised a demand of Rs 38.196 million and Rs 32.813 million on account of disallowance of certain expenses claimed by the Company in its tax returns for tax year 2010 and 2013 return respectively. The Company filed appeal before Commissioner Inland Revenue Appeals (CIR-Appeals) against the order. The case has been decided by the learned CIR-Appeals vide order dated July 29, 2016 whereby partially upholding the decision and partially remanding it back. The taxpayer has filed an appeal in Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue (ATIR) against the decision of CIR-Appeals and intimated through letter dated August 22, 2016. No further progress has been made. The management believes that the case is likely to be decided in the favour of the Company.

24.1.6 The income tax return filed by the Company for the Tax year 2016 was selected for audit under section 214C of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. After having examined the relevant record, the assessing officer found discrepancies and raised a tax demand of Rs 31.56 million. The taxpayer filed appeal before Commissioner Inland Revenue Appeals against the order. The case has been decided by the learned CIR-Appeals vide order dated February 2, 2019 whereby remanding it back to the assessing officer. No further progress has been made. The management believes that the case is likely to be decided in the favour of the Company.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

24.1.7 The Deputy Commissioner Inland Revenue raised demand of Rs. 7.211 million based on order passed under section 161 and 205 of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 on short deduction of withholding tax for Tax Year 2016. The Company filed appeal before Commissioner Inland Revenue on June 13, 2018 against the order. The case has been decided by the learned CIR-Appeals vide order dated October 17, 2018 whereby partially upholding the decision and partially remanding it back. The taxpayer has filed an appeal in ATIR against the decision of CIR (A) and intimated through letter dated November 20, 2018. The Department has also filed an appeal against the said order. No further progress has been made. The management believes that the case is likely to be decided in the favour of the Company.

24.1.8 The Company is defending its stance before the courts of law against various parties including individuals, corporate entities, federal and provincial revenue / regulatory authorities etc. The management of the Company is of the view that the ultimate outcome of these cases are expected to be favorable and a liability, if any, arising on the settlement of these cases is not likely to be material. Accordingly, no provision has been made in the financial statements in this regard.

	2020	2019
24.2 Commitments	Rupees	
The Company has following commitments in respect of:		
Capital expenditure commitments	19,418,620	7,152,000
Outstanding letter of credits	27,135,329	39,622,809

	Note	2020	2019 (Restated)
		Rupees	
25 REVENUE			
Communication Value Added Services (CVAS) / data communication services		826,466,998	775,737,799
Telecom infrastructure services		1,709,987	2,257,552
Specialised projects		75,273,416	284,238,893
Gross revenue		903,450,401	1,062,234,244
Less:			
Sales tax / Federal Excise Duty		(128,049,910)	(113,078,399)
Advance tax		(4,958,095)	(2,088,427)
		770,442,396	947,067,418
25.1 Disagregation of revenue based on timing of revenue:			
Services transferred at a point in time		697,080,742	666,732,916
Services transferred over time		73,361,654	280,334,502
		770,442,396	947,067,418
26 COST OF SERVICES			
Channel and local lead rentals		194,689,337	172,349,043
Space segment rentals		116,916,889	109,557,462
Salaries and other benefits	26.1	181,675,546	152,075,509
Repair and maintenance expenses		10,594,061	12,529,530
License fee		3,538,818	3,435,298
Depreciation - operating fixed assets		23,947,973	31,363,629
Depreciation - right of use assets		1,834,027	-
Amortization		427,000	427,000
Travelling and local conveyance		2,627,956	1,300,988
Communication expenses		677,880	345,797
Vehicle running expenses		14,201,423	12,938,508
Insurance		1,409,978	1,817,076
Entertainment		1,017,934	955,087
Rent, rates and taxes		6,282,774	5,884,880
Utilities		4,728,642	4,320,970
Other projects costs		59,864,929	205,114,925
		624,435,167	714,415,702

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

26.1 Salaries and other benefits include employees' retirement and other service benefits of Rs.18.30 million (2019: Rs. 11.60 million).

27 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	Note	2020	2019 (Restated)
		Rupees	
Salaries and other benefits	27.1	76,201,619	68,348,514
Travelling and local conveyance		4,094,315	2,767,184
Communication expenses		1,670,642	949,010
Vehicle running expenses		5,063,255	4,003,954
Repair and maintenance expenses		1,315,727	1,240,851
Insurance		307,993	232,895
Depreciation - operating fixed assets		1,011,112	2,660,000
Depreciation - right of use assets		5,843,894	-
Entertainment		1,194,771	1,244,853
Rent, rates and taxes		397,536	4,086,264
Legal and professional charges		6,605,288	6,877,354
Printing and stationery		1,597,217	1,383,996
Utilities		2,271,740	1,975,044
Provision expense against income tax refundable		1,218,889	-
Donation	27.2	8,000,000	-
Auditors' remuneration	27.3	1,310,000	1,382,500
Operating lease rentals		-	210,304
		118,103,998	97,362,723

27.1 Salaries and other benefits include employees' retirement and other service benefits of Rs. 8 million (2019: Rs. 4.82 million).

27.2 Donation represents amount paid to Telecom Foundation for welfare activities.

27.3 Auditors' remuneration	Note	2020	2019
		Rupees	
Audit fee		700,000	700,000
Half year review fee		200,000	200,000
Review of Code of Corporate Governance		100,000	100,000
Other certifications fee		160,000	160,000
Out of pocket expenses		150,000	222,500
		1,310,000	1,382,500

28 MARKETING EXPENSES	Note	2020	2019
Advertisement and marketing		1,311,709	2,873,501
Salaries and other benefits	28.1	20,557,219	18,761,703
Travelling and local conveyance		841,094	1,156,189
Communication expenses		145,014	149,135
Vehicle running expenses		1,657,012	1,452,930
Insurance		34,849	52,321
Depreciation - operating fixed assets		114,612	668,010
Depreciation - right of use assets		444,811	-
Repair and maintenance expenses		23,163	-
Entertainment		42,611	113,785
Operating lease rentals		-	187,840
		25,172,094	25,415,414

28.1 Salaries and other benefits include employees' retirement and other service benefits of Rs.2.29 million (2019: Rs.1.43 million).

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

29 FINANCE INCOME

	2020	2019
	Rupees	
Exchange gain - net	11,307,772	90,568,721
Finance lease charges	(4,582,292)	(1,470,736)
Bank charges	(1,075,627)	(399,683)
	5,649,853	88,698,302

30 OTHER INCOME

	2020	2019 (Restated)
	Rupees	
Income from financial assets		
Return on short term investments	12,299,990	7,680,832
Return on bank deposits	5,663,336	4,850,617
Return on bank deposits with Islamic Banks	558,268	587,286
Others	7,229,386	-
	25,750,980	13,118,735
Income from non-financial assets		
Gain/(loss) on disposal of property and equipment	(327,977)	(234,833)
	25,423,003	12,883,902

31 TAXATION

	2020	2019 (Restated)
Current tax		
- for the year	39,466,989	45,099,648
- for prior years	-	2,606,035
	39,466,989	47,705,683
Deferred tax	392,372	(31,941,032)
	39,859,361	15,764,651

31.1 Reconciliation of tax charge for the year

	2020	2019 (Restated)
Accounting profit	47,272,839	158,782,390
Tax on accounting profit at 29% (June 2019: 29%)	13,709,123	46,046,893
Effect of change in tax rates	-	8,786,027
Effect of prior years	-	2,606,035
Minimum tax	25,118,353	-
Effect of restatement	-	(39,501,765)
Others	1,031,885	(2,172,539)
	39,859,361	15,764,651

32 EARNING PER SHARE (BASIC AND DILUTED)

	2020	2019 (Restated)
Profit for the year (Rupees)	7,413,478	143,017,739
Weighted average number of shares in issue (Number)	9,801,000	9,801,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share (Rupees)	0.76	14.59

There is no dilutive effect on the basic earnings per share of the Company.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

33 TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES

The Company has related party relationship with its holding Company and associated companies, its directors, key management personnel and employee benefit plan. The Company in the normal course of business carries out transactions with various related parties. There were no transactions with key management personnel other than under the terms of employment. Aggregate transactions with the related parties during the year were as follows:

	Aggregate % of shareholding	Note	2020	2019
			Rupees	
Telecom Foundation - Holding Company	55.08%			
Dividend paid during the year			21,593,412	16,195,059
Donations paid during the year			8,000,000	-
TF Logistics - Associated Company	Nil			
Payment against warehouse rent during the year			-	30,000
TF Technologies - Associated Company	Nil			
Receivable against consultancy charges			217,689	118,525
Other related parties				
Contribution to gratuity fund			828,245	20,944,624
Amount charged in respect of key management personnel		33.1	27,342,598	28,878,493

33.1 Key management personnel comprises of Directors, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Officer (A&HR) and General Managers of the Company.

	2020	2019
	Rupees	
Managerial remuneration	24,140,915	19,657,676
Gratuity	1,515,118	1,399,400
Earned leaves	1,010,078	953,892
Meeting fee	-	930,000
Other benefits	676,487	5,937,525
	27,342,598	28,878,493

34 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

34.1 Financial instruments by category

The Company's financial assets and liabilities consist of the following:

	2020	2019 (Restated)
	Rupees	
Financial Assets		
Maturity up to one year		
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Trade debts	566,728,551	356,507,520
Contract assets	59,379,710	266,371,068
Advances	20,630,251	17,247,010
Trade deposits	25,495,990	22,584,898
Other receivables	6,673,652	1,308,939
Interest accrued	11,357,226	7,626,925
Short term investments	108,000,000	112,000,000
Cash and bank balances	268,684,342	205,936,957
	1,066,949,722	989,583,317

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	2020	2019 (Restated)
	Rupees	
Financial Liabilities		
Maturity up to one year		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		
Customers' deposits	206,495,867	199,625,766
Trade and other payables	243,570,117	190,256,534
Unclaimed dividend	9,859,875	9,157,842
Unpaid dividend	-	70,125
Lease liabilities	10,482,899	4,819,063
Maturity after one year		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		
Lease liabilities	29,445,075	6,977,448
	499,853,833	410,906,778

The Company doesn't have any financial assets classified under fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss. Also the Company doesn't have any financial liabilities classified under fair value through profit or loss.

34.2 Financial risk management

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

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk

The Board of Directors (the Board) has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

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

The Board of the Company oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The Board is assisted in its oversight role by the internal audit department. Internal audit undertakes both regular and ad-hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Board.

34.3 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter-party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from investments, advances, deposits, trade debts, contract assets, other receivables and bank balances. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	2020	2019
	Rupees	
Trade debts	566,728,551	356,507,520
Contract assets	59,379,710	266,371,068
Advances	20,630,251	17,247,010
Trade deposits	25,495,990	22,584,898
Other receivables	6,673,652	1,308,939
Interest accrued	11,357,226	7,626,925
Short term investments	108,000,000	112,000,000
Cash and bank balances	268,684,342	205,936,957
	1,066,949,722	989,583,317

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

In respect of trade debts, the Company's exposure is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer however management also considers that may influence credit risk of the customer base. The Company is not exposed to any significant credit risk exposure to any single counter party or any group of counterparties having similar characteristic. Trade receivables consists of large number of customers in various industries and geographical areas.

The Company's management continuously monitors the defaults of customers and other counterparties, whether of individual or of group. Where available at reasonable cost, external credit ratings on counterparties are obtained and used. The Company's policy is to deal only with creditworthy counterparties.

Management considers that all the above financial assets that are not impaired for each of the reporting dates under review are good credit quality, including those that are past due.

Impairment losses

The Company recognises ECL for trade debts using the simplified approach as explained in note 5. As per the aforementioned approach, the aging of trade debts and loss allowance at the reporting date was:

	2020		2019	
	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance
	Rupees			
Current	59,106,895	1,017,228	252,477,787	5,103,869
More than 30 days past due	6,324,680	1,323,433	34,890,161	2,756,874
More than 60 days past due	2,117,716	(830,157)	8,440,152	(3,773,710)
More than 90 days past due	594,924,051	94,234,287	157,035,058	92,248,605
	662,473,342	95,744,791	452,843,158	96,335,638

Impairment loss on trade debts, contract assets, trade deposits, advance and bank balances recognized in statement of profit or loss were as follows:

	2020	2019
	Rupees	
Impairment loss on trade debts	(590,847)	(1,035,359)
Impairment loss on contract assets	(11,681,367)	31,442,419
Impairment loss on trade deposits	(670,498)	-
Impairment loss on advances	-	21,821,046
Impairment loss on bank balances	(526,134)	445,287
	(13,468,846)	52,673,393

Expected credit loss for trade debts

The Company uses an allowance matrix to measure the ECLs of trade debts from customers, which comprises a very large number of small balances.

Loss rates are calculated using "roll rate" method based on the probability of a trade debt progressive through successive stages of delinquency to calculate the weighted average loss rate. Roll rates are calculated separately for exposure in different segments based on following common characteristics for e.g. age of customer relationship.

Movement in the allowance for expected credit losses in respect of trade debts

The movement in the allowance for expected credit losses in respect of trade debts during the year was as follows.

	2020	2019
	Rupees	
Balance as at July 1 under IAS 39	-	42,877,507
Adjustment on initial application of IFRS 9	-	54,493,490
Balance as at July 1 under IFRS 9	96,335,638	97,370,997
Remeasurement of loss allowance	(590,847)	(1,035,359)
Balance as at June 30	95,744,791	96,335,638

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Expected credit loss for contract assets, trade deposits and other receivables

Impairment on contract assets, trade deposits and other financial assets have been measured on 12 month expected loss basis and reflect the short maturities of the exposures. The Company considers that its contract assets and trade deposits have low credit risk as the outstanding balance is not yet due and there are no other indicators present that suggest an increase in credit risk. In case of other financial assets the Company considers it to have low credit risk as no amount is outstanding from an ex-employee and recovery of the balance can be made form final settlement of employees in case of default.

Expected credit loss for short term investments and bank balances

The credit risk related to balances with banks, in term deposits, savings accounts and current accounts, is managed in accordance with the Company's policy of placing funds with approved financial institutions and within the limits assigned in accordance with the counter party risk policy. The limits are set to minimize the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through potential counter party failure.

Credit quality of financial assets

The Company held short term investments in TDRs and cash at bank of Rs.108 million and Rs. 268.8 million respectively as at June 30, 2020 (2019: Rs. 112 million and Rs. 206.579 million). The Company has placed funds in financial institutions with high credit ratings. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counter parties as satisfactory. The credit rating of counterparties is as follow

	Long term rating	Short term rating	Credit rating agency	2020
				Rupees
Short-term investments				
Soneri Bank Limited	AA-	A1+	PACRA	108,000,000
Bank balances				
National Bank of Pakistan	AAA	A-1+	JCR-VIS	-
Askari Bank Limited	AA+	A1+	PACRA	-
Mashreq Bank	Baa2	P-2	Moodys	15,167,367
Bank Al-Habib limited	AA+	A1+	PACRA	16,591
Faysal Bank	AA	A-1+	JCR-VIS	5,170,924
Habib Bank Limited	AAA	A-1+	JCR-VIS	801,725
Dubai Islamic Bank	AA	A-1+	JCR-VIS	57,434
MCB Bank	AAA	A1+	PACRA	18,712,630
Soneri Bank Limited	AA-	A1+	PACRA	222,278,879
Meezan Bank Limited	AA+	A-1+	JCR-VIS	6,595,091
				268,800,641

34.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to manage liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected cash outflows during its operating cycle, including the servicing of financial obligations; this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters. The Company monitors rolling forecasts of its liquidity reserves (comprising undrawn borrowing facilities, if any, and cash and cash equivalents) on the basis of expected cash flows. In addition, the Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet sufficient cash flow requirements.

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows:

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Carrying value	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
		Contractual cash flows		
	Rupees			
June 30, 2020				
Lease liabilities	39,927,974	10,482,899	29,445,075	-
Customers' deposits	206,495,867	206,495,867	-	-
Trade and other payables	243,570,117	243,570,117	-	-
Unclaimed dividend	9,859,875	9,859,875	-	-
	499,853,833	470,408,758	29,445,075	-
June 30, 2019				
Lease liabilities	11,796,511	4,819,063	6,977,448	-
Customers' deposits	199,625,766	199,625,766	-	-
Trade and other payables	190,256,534	190,256,534	-	-
Unclaimed dividend	9,157,842	9,157,842	-	-
Unpaid dividend	70,125	70,125	-	-
	410,906,778	403,929,330	6,977,448	-

The Company is not exposed to liquidity risk because it does not obtain loan from financial institutions to fulfil its operational requirements.

34.5 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of the financial instrument may fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates or the market price due to change in credit rating of the issuer or the instrument, change in market sentiments, speculative activities, supply and demand of securities and liquidity in the market. The Company is exposed to currency risk and is not materially exposed to interest rates risk.

33.5.1 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's exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows based on carrying values:

	2020	2019
	Rupees	
Financial assets - US Dollars	603,808,648	637,732,457
Financial assets - AED	250,791	412,381
	604,059,439	638,144,838
Financial liabilities - US Dollars	(345,395,977)	(263,521,061)
Financial liabilities - AED	(9,999,104)	-
	248,664,358	374,623,777

The following significant exchange rates were applied during the year:

	2020	2019
Rupees per USD		
Average rate	158.62	136.28
Reporting date rate	168.75	164
Rupees per AED		
Average rate	43.20	37.10
Reporting date rate	45.95	44.64

Sensitivity analysis

At June 30, 2020, if the currency had weakened / strengthened by 10% against US dollar with all other variables held constant, profit before tax for the year would have been Rs 24.87 million (2019: Rs 37.46 million) lower/ higher.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

33.5.2 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to change in market interest rates. The Company does not have any long term or short term borrowing. The Company adopts policy to make fixed rate investment in instruments like TDRs so as to minimize the interest rate risk.

At the statement of financial position date, the interest rate profile of the Company's interest bearing financial instruments is:

	2020	2019
	Rupees	
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets		
Short term investments	108,000,000	112,000,000
Bank balances - deposit accounts	241,899,849	22,254,084
	349,899,849	134,254,084

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial asset and liability at fair value through 'profit and loss' therefore a change in interest rate at the statement of financial position date would not affect profit or loss of the Company.

34.6 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities, together with the carrying amounts shown in the balance sheet, are as follows:

	2020 Carrying value	2020 Fair value	2019 Carrying value	2019 Fair value
	Rupees			
Financial assets				
Trade debts	566,728,551	566,728,551	356,507,520	356,507,520
Contract assets	59,379,710	59,379,710	266,371,068	266,371,068
Advances	20,630,251	20,630,251	17,247,010	17,247,010
Trade deposits	25,495,990	25,495,990	22,584,898	22,584,898
Other receivables	6,673,652	6,673,652	1,308,939	1,308,939
Interest accrued	11,357,226	11,357,226	7,626,925	7,626,925
Short term investments	108,000,000	108,000,000	112,000,000	112,000,000
Cash and bank balances	268,684,342	268,684,342	205,936,957	205,936,957
	1,066,949,722	1,066,949,722	989,583,317	989,583,317
Financial Liabilities				
Customers' deposits	206,495,867	206,495,867	199,625,766	199,625,766
Trade and other payables	243,570,117	243,570,117	190,256,534	190,256,534
Unclaimed dividend	9,859,875	9,859,875	9,157,842	9,157,842
Unpaid dividend	-	-	70,125	70,125
Lease liabilities	10,482,899	10,482,899	4,819,063	4,819,063
	470,408,758	470,408,758	403,929,330	403,929,330

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

(i) Determination of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non - financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods:

Non - derivative financial assets

The fair value of non derivative financial assets is estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date. This fair value is determined for disclosure purpose.

Non - derivative financial liabilities

Fair value, which is determined for disclosure purposes, is calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date.

(ii) Fair value hierarchy

The Company has no financial asset carried at fair value and accordingly no disclosure is required for fair value hierarchy levels. However, following are the different levels of fair values:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

34.7 Capital risk management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maintain healthy capital ratios, strong credit ratings and optimal capital structures, in order to ensure ample availability of finance for its existing and potential investment projects, to maximize shareholder value and reduce the cost of capital.

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

Management foresee that Company is not materially exposed to capital risks as the Company doesn't have any financing arrangements other than fully paid share capital.

34.8 Off-setting of financial assets and liabilities

The Company does not off-set any of its financial assets and liabilities.

35 REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS, CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND EXECUTIVES

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

	2020			2019		
	Chief Executive	Directors	Executive	Chief Executive	Directors	Executive
		Rupees			Rupees	
Managerial remuneration	6,293,717	-	17,847,198	4,948,641	-	14,864,789
Gratuity	352,265	-	1,162,853	326,742	-	1,072,658
Earned leaves	234,843	-	775,235	217,828	-	736,064
Meeting fee	-	3,154,909	-	600,000	2,914,963	300,000
Other benefits	557,118	701,108	115,369	814,620	1,633,526	559,905
	7,437,943	3,856,017	19,900,655	6,907,831	4,548,489	17,533,416
Number of persons	1	7	5	1	7	6

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

35.1 The employees on posts of manager and above are also provided Company maintained vehicles for official purpose only.

36 RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENT OF LIABILITIES TO CASH FLOWS ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

	Lease liabilities	Unclaimed dividend	Total
		Rupees	
Balance as at July 1, 2019	11,796,511	9,227,967	21,024,478
Cash flows	(11,324,835)	(38,572,092)	(49,896,927)
Initial impact on adoption of IFRS 16	34,386,120	-	34,386,120
Interest expense during the year	4,582,292	-	4,582,292
Exchange loss	487,886	-	487,886
Dividend declared during the year	-	39,204,000	39,204,000
Balance as at June 30, 2020	39,927,974	9,859,875	49,787,849

37 DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL SHARES ISLAMIC INDEX

Following information has been disclosed as required under para 10 of Part-I of the Fourth Schedule to the Companies Act, 2017.

Description	Explanation	2020	2019
		Rupees	
Bank balances	Placed under interest arrangement	235,247,324	15,585,053
	Placed under Shariah permissible arrangement	6,652,525	6,669,031
Return on bank deposits	Placed under interest arrangement	5,663,336	2,284,049
	Placed under Shariah permissible arrangement	558,268	587,286
Exchange gain earned from actual currency		11,307,772	90,568,721
Relationship with banks having islamic windows	Meezan Bank Limited, Dubai Islamic Bank and Muslim Islamic Bank.	-	-

38 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

	2020	2019
	No of employees	
Total number of employees as at the year end	223	220
Average number of employees during the year	220	217

39 RESTATEMENT OF PRIOR YEAR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Provision for taxation was erroneously recorded in excess by Rs 39,501,765 in the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2019. Further, prepayments related to contract with customers for an amount of Rs 30,709,796 were wrongly classified as contract assets. Furthermore, revenue, other income and exchange loss amounting to Rs 13,191,180, Rs 2,566,568 and Rs 704,055 respectively were not recorded in financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2019. The aforementioned errors have been corrected in the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2020 and comparative figures have been accordingly restated to reflect appropriate adjustments. The effect of restatement is summarised below:

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	2019 Rupees
Statement of financial position	
Assets and liabilities	
Increase / (decrease) in:	
Tax refunds due from the Government	39,073,179
Contract assets	(30,709,796)
Contract work in progress	30,709,796
Trade debts	13,191,180
Interest accrued	2,566,568
Decrease / (increase) in:	
Customers' deposits	(1,956,807)
Contract liability	1,252,752
Provision for taxation	428,586
Increase in net assets	54,555,458
Statement of profit or loss account	
Increase / (decrease) in:	
Revenue - net	13,191,180
Other income	2,566,568
Finance income	(704,055)
Decrease / (increase) in:	
Taxation	39,501,765
Increase in net profit	54,555,458
Statement of cash flows	
Cash flows from operating activities	
Increase / (decrease) in profit / (loss) for the year - before taxation	15,053,692
Increase / (decrease) in finance cost / (income)	704,055
Increase / (decrease) in interest income	(2,566,568)
Increase / (decrease) in trade debts	(13,191,180)
Increase / (decrease) in contract assets	30,709,796
Increase / (decrease) in contract work in progress	(30,709,796)
Increase / (decrease) in customers' deposits	1,956,807
Increase / (decrease) in contract liability	4,853,089
Increase / (decrease) in trade and other payables	(6,809,895)
Increase in earnings per share	5.56

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

40 CORRESPONDING FIGURES

The corresponding figures reclassified as per the details given below to reflect more appropriate presentation in financial statements, have no impact on the previously reported financial position and performance of the Company.

	From	To	2019	2018
			Rupees	
	Statement of financial position			
a)	Trade and other payables	Contract liability	13,425,841	-
b)	Contract liability	Trade and other payables	7,320,000	-
c)	Unclaimed dividend	Unpaid dividend	70,125	610,563

	From	To	2019 Rupees
	Statement of profit or loss account		
d)	Repair and maintenance expenses - cost of services	Repair and maintenance expenses - administrative expenses	1,240,851
e)	Exchange (loss) / gain - other income	Exchange (loss) / gain - finance cost	91,272,776
	Statement of cash flows		
f)	Interest and profit received - cash flows from operating activities	Interest and profit received - cash flows from investing activities	13,211,493
g)	Finance cost paid - cash flows from operating activities	Finance cost paid - cash flows from financing activities	1,870,419

41 IMPACT OF COVID - 19

The spread of Covid - 19 as a pandemic and consequently imposition of lock down by Federal and Provincial Governments of Pakistan (Authorities) caused an overall economic slow down and disruption to various businesses. It resulted in decrease of other projects revenue due to delayed implementation. Further, it also resulted in increased trade receivables as the receivables were not timely recovered. However, the businesses are now resuming as per relaxation given by the Authorities. Management will continue to monitor the potential impact and will take all steps possible to mitigate any effects.

42 GENERAL

Figures have been rounded off to the nearest rupee.

43 NON-ADJUSTING EVENT AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

The Board of Directors in its meeting held on December 4, 2020 has proposed a final cash dividend @ Rupee 1/- per share, amounting to Rs 9,801,000 for the year ended June 30, 2020 along with 10% bonus shares (1 share will be issued for every 10 shares held) for approval of the members in the Annual General Meeting to be held on **December 27, 2020.**

44 DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE

These financial statements have been authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company on December 04, 2020.

Asif Makhdoomi	**Brig (R) Syed Zulfiqar Ali**	**Rubina Safir**
Chief Financial Officer	Chief Executive	Director

PATTERN OF HOLDING OF THE SHARES HELD BY THE SHAREHOLDERS OF PAK DATACOM LIMITED AS AT JUNE 30, 2020 FORM 34 (SECTION 236(1) AND 464)

NUMBER OF SHAREHOLDERS	SHAREHOLDING		TOTAL SHARES HELD
	FROM	TO	
1363	1	100	48,922
400	101	500	127,946
77	501	1000	62,743
95	1001	5000	241,390
21	5001	10000	150,715
9	10001	15000	111,236
4	15001	20000	70,718
1	20001	25000	24,500
1	25001	30000	27,000
1	35001	40000	40,000
1	40001	45000	44,500
1	50001	55000	52,000
1	175001	180000	178,898
1	235001	240000	240,000
1	705001	710000	705,291
1	755001	760000	756,288
1	1520001	1525000	1,520,500
1	5395001	5400000	5,398,353
1980			9,801,000

CATEGORIES OF SHAREHOLDERS	SHARES HELD	PERCENTAGE %
Individuals	1,096,066	11.1832
Associated companies, undertakings and related parties	6,154,641	62.7961
Directors and their spouse(s) and minor children	1,521,500	15.5239
Public sector companies and corporations	705,524	7.1985
Mutual Funds	178,898	1.8253
Financial Institutions	16,356	0.1669
Foreign Companies	27,975	0.2854
Others	100,040	1.0207
Grand Total	**9,801,000**	**100.0000**

NAME WISE DETAIL OF SHAREHOLDERS AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

Categories of shareholders	Physical	Shares Held	Percentage (%)
Directors and their spouse(s) / minor children and Associated persons			
ARSHAD RASHEED CHAUDHRY	1	500	0.01
BASIT WAHEED	1	1,520,500	15.51
MUHAMMAD WAHEED	1	500	0.01
Associated Companies, undertakings and related parties			
TELECOM FOUNDATION	1	5,398,353	55.08
STATE LIFE INSURANCE CORP. OF PAKISTAN	1	756,288	7.72
Executives	2	4	0.00
Public Sector Companies and Corporations	4	705,524	7.20
Banks, development finance institutions, non-banking finance companies,			
insurance companies, takaful, modarabas and pension funds	1	16,356	0.17
Mutual Funds			
CDC - TRUSTEE NATIONAL INVESTMENT (UNIT) TRUST	1	178,898	1.83
General Public			
a. Local	1952	1,096,062	11.18
b. Foreign	0	-	-
Foreign Companies	4	27,975	0.29
Others	11	100,040	1.02
Totals	**1980**	**9,801,000**	**100.00**

SHAREHOLDERS HOLDING FIVE PERCENT OR MORE VOTING RIGHTS IN THE COMPANY

Shareholders More Than 10.00%	Shares Held	Percentage %
TELECOM FOUNDATION	5,398,353	55.08
BASIT WAHEED	1,520,500	15.51

DIVIDEND MANDATE FORM

Dear Shareholder,

Re: Dividend Mandate Form

With reference to the captioned subject, it is to inform you that under Section 242 of the Companies Act, 2017 a shareholder may, if so desire, directs the Company to pay dividend through his/her/its Bank Account.

In pursuance of the directions given by the Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan vide Circular Number 19 of 2012 & Reference No. SMD/CJW/Misc/19/2009 date June 05, 2012, I/we ___________________________request being the registered shareholder of ________________ having Folio No. ____________________hereby gives the opportunity to authorize the Company to directly credit in your bank account cash dividend, if any, declared by the Company in future.

[PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS DIVIDEND MANDATE IS OPTIONAL AND NOT COMPULSORY, IN CASE YOU DO NOT WISH YOUR DIVIDEND TO BE DIRECTLY CREDITED INTO YOUR BANK ACCOUNT THEN THE SAME SHALL BE PAID TO YOU THROUGH THE DIVIDEND WARRANTS].

Do you wish that the cash dividend declared by the Company, if any, is directly credited in your bank account, instead of issue of dividend warrants. Please tick "✓" any of the following boxes:

Yes No

If yes then please provide the following information:

Transferee Detail	
Title of Bank Account	
Bank Account Number	
Bank Name	
Branch Name And Address	
Computerized National Identity Card [CNIC]	
Cell Number of Transferee	
Landline Number of Transferee, if any	

It is stated that the above mentioned information is correct, that I will intimate the changes in the above mentioned information to the Company and the concerned Share Registrar as soon as these occur.

____

Signature of the Member/Shareholder

Note:

Physical certificate holders are requested to please submit the Dividend Mandate Form duly completed to the Share Registrar. In case of CDC account holder, please submit this Mandate Form to the concerned Participant/ Broker.

INCOME TAX RETURN FILING STATUS FORM

Confirmation for filing status of income tax return for application of tax rates in pursuant to the provisions of Finance Act, 2020

Share Registrar: Pak Datacom Limited

CDC Shares Registrar Services Limited (CDCSRSL), CDC House, 99-B, Block B, S.M.C.H.S., Main Shahra-e-Faisal,

Karachi – 74400 Pakistan.

Tel: (92-21) 111-111-500.

I, Mr/Mrs/Ms…………………………………..……………S/O, D/O, W/O………………………………….............. hereby confirm that I am registered as National Tax Payer. My relevant detail is given below : Folio/ CDC

Folio/CDC ID/AC#	Name	National Tax #	CNIC # (in case of individuals)*	Income tax return for the tax year 2020 filed (yes or no)**

It is stated that the above-mentioned information is correct.

____
Signature of the Shareholder

The Shareholders having their accounts with Central Depository Company (CDC) have also to communicate confirmation of tax payment status information to relevant Member Stock Ex-change in addition to the company secretary.

*Please attach attested photocopy of the CNIC.
** Please attach attested photocopy of acknowledgment of income tax return.

Investors' Education

In pursuance of SRO 924 (I)/ 2015 dated September 09, 2015 issued by Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan, the following informational message has been reproduced to educate investors:

www.jamapunji.pk

Be aware, Be alert, Be safe

Learn about investing at www.jamapunji.pk

Key features:

- Licensed Entities Verification
- Scam meter*
- Jamapunji games*
- Tax credit calculator*
- Company Verification
- Insurance & Investment Checklist
- FAQs Answered
- Stock trading simulator (based on live feed from KSE)
- Knowledge center
- Risk profiler*
- Financial calculator
- Subscription to Alerts (event notifications, corporate and regulatory actions)
- Jamapunji application for mobile device
- Online Quizzes

Jama Punji is an Investor Education Initiative of Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan

jamapunji.pk @jamapunji_pk

*Mobile apps are also available for download for android and ios devices

Form of Proxy

I/We____ of ___________________________

being a member(s) of Pak Datacom Limited and holding ____

ordinary shares, as per Register Folio No./CDC Account and Participant's I.D. No. ____________________

do hereby appoint___________________________________ Folio No./CDC Account and Participant's I.D.

No. ___________________ of ____

or failing him/her______________________________________Folio No./CDC Account and Participant's I.D.

No. ___________________ of ____

another member of the Company as my/our proxy to vote for me/us and on my/our behalf at the Twenty Eighth Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held at Telecom Foundation, TF Complex / TF Headquarters, 7-Mauve Area, G-9/4, Islamabad on December 27, 2020 at 11:30 hrs or at any adjournment thereof.

As witness my/our hand this ____________________ day of ________________ 2020.

REVENUE
STAMP
RS. 5

SIGNATURE OF MEMBER (S)

(The signature of the shareholder should agree with the specimen signature registered with the Company/ Share Registrar or as per CNIC / Passport in case the share(s) is / are registered in CDC account).

Witnesses:

1. Signature __________________________
   Name _____________________________
   Address ___________________________
   CNIC/Passport No. ___________________

2. Signature __________________________
   Name _____________________________
   Address ___________________________
   CNIC/Passport No. ___________________

Note:

1. A member entitled to attend the Annual General Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of him/her. No person shall act as proxy (except for a corporation) unless he/she is entitled to be present and vote in his/her own right.
2. CDC account holder or sub-account holder appointing a proxy should furnish attested copies of his / her own as well as the proxy's CNIC / Passport with the proxy form. The proxy shall also produce his / her original CNIC / Passport at the time of the meeting. In case of corporate entity, the Board of Directors resolution / power of attorney with specimen signature shall be submitted along with proxy form.
3. The instrument appointing a proxy should be signed by the member or by his/her attorney duly authorized in writing. If the member is a corporation, its common seal (if any) should be affixed to the instrument.
4. The proxy forms, together with the power of attorney (if any), under which it is signed or a notarially Certified copy thereof, shall be deposited at the Registered Office of the Company not less than 48 hours before the time of the meeting.

مختار نامہ

میں / ہم ____________ ساکن ____________ بحیثیت ممبر (رکن) پاک ڈیٹاکام لمیٹڈ اور

حامل ____________ عام حصص، بمطابق شیئر رجسٹر فولیو نمبر / سی ڈی سی اکاؤنٹ اور پارٹیسپینٹ

آئی ڈی نمبر ____________ ممبر (رکن) محترم / محترمہ ____________ فولیو نمبر / سی ڈی سی اکاؤنٹ

اور پارٹیسپینٹ آئی ڈی نمبر ____________ کو یا ان کی غیر حاضری میں ممبر (رکن)

محترم / محترمہ ____________ فولیو نمبر / سی ڈی سی اکاؤنٹ اور پارٹیسپینٹ آئی ڈی نمبر ____________ کو اپنے / ہمارے ایماء پر 27 دسمبر

2020 صبح 11:30 بجے دن بمقام ٹیلی کام فاؤنڈیشن، TF کمپلیکس / TF ہیڈ کوارٹرز، 7-ماؤ ایریا، G-9/4، اسلام آباد میں منعقد ہونے والے کمپنی کے اٹھائیسویں سالانہ اجلاس

عام میں حق رائے دہی استعمال کرنے یا کسی بھی التواء کی صورت اپنا / ہمارا بطور مختار (پراکسی) مقرر کرتا / کرتی ہوں / کرتے ہیں۔

آج بروز ____________ بتاریخ ____________ 2020 کو دستخط کئے گئے۔

ممبر (رکن) کے دستخط کمپنی میں رجسٹرشدہ دستخط کے ساتھ مماثلت رکھتے ہوں اور سی ڈی سی اکاؤنٹ ہولڈرز کے دستخط ان کے کمپیوٹرائز قومی شناختی کارڈ یا پاسپورٹ کے نمونہ دستخط سے مماثل ہونا ضروری ہے۔

گواہان:

1 دستخط ____________	2 دستخط ____________	پانچ روپے مالیت کا رسیدی ٹکٹ پر دستخط
نام ____________	نام ____________	ممبران کے دستخط
پتہ ____________	پتہ ____________	
____________	____________	

کمپیوٹرائز قومی شناختی کارڈ کا نمبر ____________ کمپیوٹرائز قومی شناختی کارڈ کا نمبر ____________

۱۔ ممبر (رکن) جو اجلاس میں شرکت اور ووٹ دینے کا مجاز ہو اپنی جگہ کسی اور ممبر (رکن) کو بطور مختار (پراکسی) شرکت کرنے اور ووٹ دینے کا حق تفویض کر سکتا ہے۔ سی ڈی سی اکاؤنٹ ہولڈرز یا سب اکاؤنٹ ہولڈرز کو کمپیوٹرائز قومی شناختی کارڈ یا پاسپورٹ کی مصدقہ نقول پراکسی کو منسلک کرنی ہوگی۔ مختار (پراکسی) کو اجلاس کے وقت اپنا اصل کمپیوٹرائز قومی شناختی کارڈ یا پاسپورٹ پیش کرنا ہوگا۔

۲۔ کارپوریٹ ادارہ ہونے کی صورت میں بحثییت ممبر (رکن)، بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی منظور شدہ قرارداد / پاور آف اٹارنی بمعہ نمونہ دستخط ہمراہ مختار نامہ (پراکسی فارم) جمع کرانا ہونگے۔

۳۔ مختار نامہ (پراکسی فارم) پر ممبر (رکن) یا ان کے اٹارنی کے دستخط لازمی ہے۔ کارپوریٹ ادارہ ہونے کی صورت میں مختار نامہ (پراکسی فارم) پر کمپنی کی مہر ہونا بھی ضروری ہے۔

۴۔ مختار نامے (پراکسی فارمز) بمعہ نامزد کرنے والے شخص کی تصدیق شدہ پاور آف اٹارنی (حسب ضرورت) کمپنی کے رجسٹر آفس میں اجلاس کے مقررہ وقت سے کم از کم 48 گھنٹے قبل جمع کرانا ضروری ہے۔

Notes

Notes

[illegible]

Network

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