

**PAKISTAN SOFTWARE EXPORT BOARD
(GUARANTEE) LIMITED
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

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

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of **PAKISTAN SOFTWARE EXPORT BOARD (GUARANTEE) LIMITED**, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, and the statement of income and expenditure, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in general fund, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information, and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of the audit.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the statement of financial position, the statement of income and expenditure, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in general fund and the statement of cash flows together with the notes forming part thereof conform with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and give the information required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017), in the manner so required and respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30 June 2024 and of the surplus and other comprehensive income, the changes in general fund and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report

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

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

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

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and the requirements of Companies Act, 2017(XIX of 2017) and the State-Owned Enterprises (Governance and Operations) Act, 2023 (SOE Act 2023) and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

- a) proper books of account have been kept by the Company as required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017);
- b) the statement of financial position, the statement of income and expenditure, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in general fund and the statement of cash flows together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and the SOE Act, 2023 are in agreement with the books of account and returns;
- c) investments made, expenditure incurred and guarantees extended for the purpose of the Company's business; and
- d) no zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980).

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



Chartered Accountants

Place: Islamabad

Date: 05 May 2025

UDIN: AR202410834mGM29J3kX

PAKISTAN SOFTWARE EXPORT BOARD (GUARANTEE) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2024

	Note	2024 (Rupees)	2023 (Rupees)
<u>FUND AND LIABILITIES</u>			
General fund		503,559,978	304,098,082
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Staff benefits	4	112,659,200	92,816,291
Deferred grants related to projects	5	1,030,859,263	193,480,858
Deferred grants	6	574,223,022	594,729,826
		1,717,741,485	881,026,975
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	7	116,811,762	104,556,458
Provision for taxation	8	19,623,222	-
		136,434,984	104,556,458
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	9	-	-
		2,357,736,447	1,289,681,515
<u>ASSETS</u>			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property and equipment	10	621,857,990	610,034,408
Assets relating to PSDP and other projects - restricted funds	11	423,126,900	48,708,216
Long term security deposits		1,062,176	1,062,176
Long term advances	12	52,525,212	49,116,845
Deferred taxation	13	1,645,297	3,923,955
		1,100,217,575	712,845,600
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade debts - considered good	14	9,943,351	9,627,268
Advances, deposits and prepayments	15	94,861,792	28,083,236
Other receivables	16	20,971,219	15,870,623
Assets relating to PSDP and other projects - restricted funds	17	607,732,363	144,772,642
Short term investment	18	200,000,000	200,000,000
Cash and bank balances	19	324,010,147	178,482,147
		1,257,518,872	576,835,915
		2,357,736,447	1,289,681,515

AUDITORS' REPORT ANNEXED

Annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

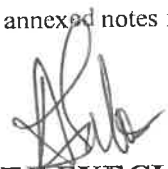

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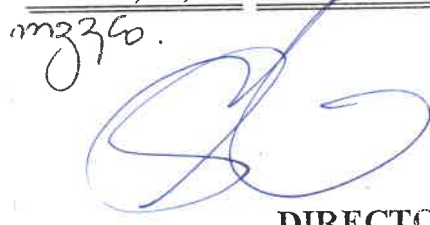

DIRECTOR

PAKISTAN SOFTWARE EXPORT BOARD (GUARANTEE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Note	2024 (Rupees)	2023 (Rupees)
INCOME			
Amortization of deferred grants	5	358,426,508	522,304,586
Federal Government grant	6	789,714,479	868,037,483
Federal Government grant (subsidy for IT&ITeS exporters)		825,000,000	-
Amortization of deferred grant - in kind	6	31,093,497	30,739,675
Revenue from bandwidth and related services	20	109,338,384	90,428,624
Registration and renewal fee	21	118,559,402	84,208,519
Other income	22	185,677,262	119,910,276
		2,417,809,532	1,715,629,163
EXPENDITURE			
Project cost - deferred grants related to projects	5	358,426,508	522,304,586
Subsidy for IT&ITeS Exporters		825,000,000	-
Salaries, allowances and benefits	23	207,276,785	193,057,941
Data node bandwidth and related charges	24	50,160,783	48,988,195
Travelling and conveyance		6,462,872	7,062,794
Advertisement and publicity		4,376,503	7,038,843
Communication charges	25	8,871,298	18,522,548
Utilities		15,566,020	11,224,881
Rent, rates and taxes		69,653,531	60,615,394
Vehicle running expenses		3,108,691	3,894,100
Fee and subscription	26	1,669,162	2,181,814
Printing and stationery		1,398,312	1,480,565
Newspaper and periodicals		27,267	20,060
Exhibitions and seminars		397,441,230	279,694,097
Research studies		-	3,900,000
Repair and maintenance		6,667,664	6,877,026
Industry Skills and Development Programs		136,987,406	581,051,466
Trainings		183,690	15,000
Funding for Establishment of E-Rozgar		31,338,155	-
Auditor's remuneration	27	348,638	290,532
Legal and professional charges		2,652,000	3,415,155
Depreciation	10.1	16,368,640	5,752,399
Depreciation of assets related to deferred grant - in kind	10.1	31,093,497	30,739,675
Entertainment		821,245	-
Bank charges		93,839	141,020
		2,175,993,736	1,788,268,091
SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) BEFORE TAXATION		241,815,796	(72,638,928)
Taxation	28	(43,665,070)	(15,998,843)
SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		198,150,726	(88,637,771)

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


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DIRECTOR

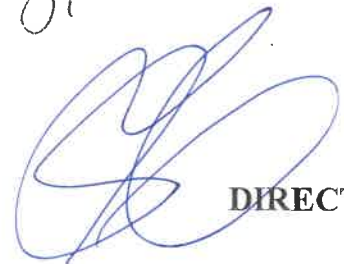
PAKISTAN SOFTWARE EXPORT BOARD (GUARANTEE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	2024 (Rupees)	2023 (Rupees)
SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR	198,150,726	(88,637,771)
Other comprehensive income		
<i>Items that will not to be reclassified to statement of income and expenditure</i>		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plan - net	1,379,606	(8,777,087)
Related deferred tax - net	(68,436)	437,037
	1,311,170	(8,340,050)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME / (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	<u>199,461,896</u>	<u>(96,977,821)</u>



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DIRECTOR

PAKISTAN SOFTWARE EXPORT BOARD (GUARANTEE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Rupees
Balance as at 01 July 2022	401,075,903
Deficit for the year	(88,637,771)
Other comprehensive loss for the year	(8,340,050)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(96,977,821)
Balance as at 30 June 2023	<u>304,098,082</u>
Surplus for the year	198,150,726
Other comprehensive income for the year	1,311,170
Total comprehensive income for the year	199,461,896
Balance as at 30 June 2024	<u>503,559,978</u>



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DIRECTOR

PAKISTAN SOFTWARE EXPORT BOARD (GUARANTEE) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Note	2024 (Rupees)	2023 (Rupees)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Surplus / (Deficit) before taxation		241,815,796	(72,638,928)
Adjustment for non-cash items			
Deferred grants related to projects amortized during the year		(358,426,508)	(522,304,586)
Amortization of deferred capital grant		(7,053,936)	(3,139,161)
Amortization of deferred grant - in kind		(31,093,497)	(30,739,675)
Profit on bank deposits and investments		(94,229,808)	(53,187,719)
Depreciation		16,368,640	5,752,399
Depreciation of assets related to deferred grant - in kind		31,093,497	30,739,675
Depreciation related to restricted grant		5,956,638	6,802,664
Provision for medical facility		8,775,531	7,686,347
Provision for gratuity		19,458,234	12,526,634
Provision for employees' earned leaves		3,636,659	1,324,426
Net cash used in operations before changes in working capital		(163,698,754)	(617,177,924)
Changes in working capital			
Trade debts - considered good		(316,083)	(3,150,731)
Advances, deposits and prepayments		(66,436,976)	13,708,524
Other receivables		(98,680)	(694,686)
Assets relating to PSDP and other projects - restricted funds		(462,959,721)	92,640,899
Liabilities relating to PSDP and other projects - restricted funds		-	(765,475)
Increase in trade and other payables		12,255,304	41,386,907
		(517,556,156)	143,125,438
Net cash used in operations	31	(681,254,910)	(474,052,486)
Profit on bank deposits and investments received		89,227,892	46,171,986
Income tax paid		(21,065,311)	(15,063,575)
Medical facility paid		(6,887,050)	(5,576,017)
Employees' earned leaves paid		(3,760,860)	-
Gratuity paid		-	(11,458,159)
Long term advances		(4,516,262)	539,754
		52,998,409	14,613,990
Net cash used in operating activities		(628,256,501)	(459,438,497)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of property and equipment		(41,645,089)	(27,485,370)
Additions in assets relating to restricted grants		(398,015,951)	(1,274,874)
Net cash used in investing activities		(439,661,040)	(28,760,244)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Restricted grant received	29	1,320,688,339	540,362,899
Restricted grant lapsed		(96,907,798)	(101,265,636)
Guarantee return related to deferred grant		(10,335,000)	(14,195,892)
Capital grant received		-	26,355,935
Net cash generated from financing activities		1,213,445,541	451,257,306
Net increase / decrease in cash and cash equivalents		145,528,000	(36,941,435)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		178,482,147	215,423,582
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		324,010,147	178,482,147


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DIRECTOR

PAKISTAN SOFTWARE EXPORT BOARD (GUARANTEE) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

1 THE COMPANY AND ITS OPERATIONS

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

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

1.2 Geographical location and address of Company is as follows:

Sr. No.	Head office and regional/Other offices	Address
1	Head office	Plot No 61, 06th Floor, New State Life Tower, Near Saudi Pak Tower, Jinnah Avenue, Blue Area, Islamabad
2	Other Offices:	
	a) Islamabad	2nd Floor Evacuee Trust Complex, Agha Khan Road F 5/1, Islamabad
	a) Karachi	Regional Office Karachi, 10th Floor, Right wing, NICL Building, Abbasi Shaheed road Karachi
	b) Lahore	Office 5/6, 5th Floor Shaheen Complex Edgerton Road, Lahore
	c) Quetta	PSEB Office # 1, Ultrasoft Building, Near Quetta International Airport, Quetta, Balochistan

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

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

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

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

2.2 Basis of measurement

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

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

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

2.4 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

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

2.4.1 Useful lives, patterns of economic benefits and impairments

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

2.4.2 Defined benefit plan

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

2.4.3 Allowance for expected credit losses

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

2.4.4 Taxation

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

2.4.5 Provisions

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

2.5 NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

2.5.1 AMENDMENTS TO PUBLISHED ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING STANDARDS WHICH ARE EFFECTIVE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

The following standards, amendments and interpretations are effective for the year ended June 30, 2024. These standards, amendments and interpretations are either not relevant to the Company's operations or are not expected to have significant impact on the Company's financial statements therefore have not been presented in these financial statements, except for the following:

IAS 12 Application Guidance on Accounting for Minimum Taxes and Final Taxes', Issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP):

This guidance is issued in the context of provisions of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 and should be applied by Companies obliged to use accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan. This application guidance describes the accounting treatment for minimum taxes and final taxes.

Before the issuance of this guidance, minimum taxes and final taxes are accounted for and presented as income taxes within the scope of IAS 12, "Income Taxes". As required under this guidance, the minimum taxes and final taxes are not calculated on the 'taxable profits' as defined in IAS 12 but calculated on turnover or other basis (as per relevant sections of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001), it should be accounted for under IAS 37/IFRIC 21 as levies and not under IAS 12 as income taxes.

The companies will apply the requirements of this guidance retrospectively which will result in reclassification of amounts previously classified as 'current income tax' in the statement of profit or loss to 'levy' and 'final taxes'.

The application of this guidance has no impact on the measurement and recognition of income taxes under the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 except for the presentation of amounts into levy, final taxes and income tax in these financial statements.

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2.5.2 STANDARD, AMENDMENTS TO PUBLISHED ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS THAT ARE NOT YET EFFECTIVE AND HAVE NOT BEEN EARLY ADOPTED BY THE COMPANY

The following standards, amendments and interpretations are only effective for accounting periods, beginning on or after the date mentioned against each of them. These standards, interpretations and the amendments are either not relevant to the Company's operations or are not expected to have significant impact on the Company's financial statements other than certain additional disclosures.

Standards	Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective from accounting period beginning on or after:
IAS 1	'Presentation of financial statements', Classification of liabilities as current or non-current — (Amendments)	January 1, 2024
IAS 7	'Statement of cash flows', Changes regarding supplier finance arrangements — (Amendments)	January 1, 2024
IAS 21	'The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates', Lack of exchangeability — (Amendments)	January 1, 2025
IFRS 7	'Financial instruments: Disclosures', Changes regarding supplier finance arrangements — (Amendments)	January 1, 2024
IFRS 9	'Financial instruments: Disclosures', To address matters identified during the post-implementation review of the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9 — (Amendments)	January 1, 2026
IFRS 16	'Leases', Sale and Leaseback transactions — (Amendments)	January 1, 2024
IFRS 17	'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2026

Further, the following new standards have been issued by IASB and ISSB which are yet to be notified by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) for the purpose of applicability in Pakistan:

- IFRS 1 – First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards
- IFRS 18 – Presentation and disclosure in financial statements
- IFRS 19 – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures
- IFRS S1 – General requirements for disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information
- IFRS S2 – Climate-related disclosures

The management expects that the adoption of above standards and amendment will not have any material impact on the Company's financial statements except for presentation and disclosures.

3 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

3.1 Employee benefits

Medical facility

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

Gratuity scheme

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

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Employees' earned leaves

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

3.2 Taxation

Current

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

Deferred

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

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

3.3 Provisions

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

3.4 Property and equipment

Owned

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

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

Depreciation

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

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Derecognition

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

3.5 Trade and other receivables

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

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

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

3.6 Trade and other payables

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

3.7 Cash and cash equivalents

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

3.8 Revenue recognition

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

3.9 Government grants

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

Grants related to income

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

Grants related to assets

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

3.10 Financial instruments

Financial Assets

Classification and measurement

Amortized cost

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

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Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

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

Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

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

Equity instruments

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

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

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

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

Financial liabilities

i. Classification and measurement

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

ii. Impairment of financial assets

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

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

iii. De-recognition

Financial assets

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

Financial liabilities

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

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iv. Offsetting of financial instruments

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

3.11 Foreign currencies

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

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	Note	2024 (Rupees)	2023 (Rupees)		
4 STAFF BENEFITS					
Medical facility	4.1	10,075,697	8,187,216		
Gratuity	4.2	83,467,758	69,990,425		
Employees' earned leaves	4.2	19,115,745	14,638,650		
		<u>112,659,200</u>	<u>92,816,291</u>		
4.1 Medical facility					
Balance as on 01 July		8,187,216	6,076,886		
Charge for the year	23	8,775,531	7,686,347		
Benefits paid during the year		<u>(6,887,050)</u>	<u>(5,576,017)</u>		
Net liability as on 30 June		<u>10,075,697</u>	<u>8,187,216</u>		
The latest actuarial valuation for gratuity and earned leaves was carried out at 30 June 2024, using projected unit credit method. The amount recognised are determined as follows:					
4.2 Financial position obligation					
Gratuity		83,467,758	69,990,425		
Employees' earned leaves		19,115,745	14,638,650		
		<u>102,583,503</u>	<u>84,629,075</u>		
4.2.1 Movement in liability recognised in the statement of financial position					
		<u>Gratuity</u>	<u>Employees' earned leaves</u>		
		2024	2023	2024	2023
At the beginning of the year		69,990,425	64,143,325	14,638,650	9,315,764
Current service cost		8,434,742	4,786,747	1,627,239	66,798
Interest cost for the year		11,023,492	7,739,887	2,009,420	1,257,628
Charge to other comprehensive income		(5,980,901)	4,778,627	4,601,296	3,998,460
Benefit paid during the year		-	(11,458,161)	(3,760,860)	-
At the end of the year		<u>83,467,758</u>	<u>69,990,425</u>	<u>19,115,745</u>	<u>14,638,650</u>
4.2.2 Amounts recognised in the statement of income and expenditure					
		<u>Gratuity</u>	<u>Employees' earned leaves</u>		
		2024	2023	2024	2023
Current service cost		8,434,742	4,786,747	1,627,239	66,798
Interest cost for the year		11,023,492	7,739,887	2,009,420	1,257,628
		<u>19,458,234</u>	<u>12,526,634</u>	<u>3,636,659</u>	<u>1,324,426</u>
4.2.3 Amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income					
		<u>Gratuity</u>	<u>Employees' earned leaves</u>		
		2024	2023	2024	2023
Actuarial (loss) / gain due to experience adjustments		<u>(5,980,901)</u>	<u>4,778,627</u>	<u>4,601,296</u>	<u>3,998,460</u>
4.2.4 Principal actuarial assumptions used					
		<u>Gratuity</u>	<u>Employees' earned leaves</u>		
		2024	2023	2024	2023
Discount rate		14.00%	15.75%	14.00%	15.75%
Expected rate of increase in salary		13.00%	14.75%	13.00%	14.75%
Expected mortality rate		SLIC (2001-05)	SLIC (2001-05)	SLIC (2001-05)	SLIC (2001-05)
4.2.5 Allocation of charge for the year					
		<u>Gratuity</u>	<u>Employees' earned leaves</u>		
		2024	2023	2024	2023
Salaries, allowances and benefits		<u>19,458,234</u>	<u>12,526,634</u>	<u>4,601,296</u>	<u>3,998,460</u>

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4.2.6 Sensitivity analysis

	Gratuity		Employees' earned leaves	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Discount Rate + 1 %	75,240,189	63,513,022	15,616,980	13,124,164
Discount Rate - 1 %	90,922,682	77,618,174	19,924,021	16,416,013
Salary growth rate + 1 %	90,982,246	77,671,147	19,912,252	16,406,721
Salary growth rate - 1 %	75,042,744	63,338,941	15,594,558	13,107,671

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

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

- Discount rate risk

The risk of changes in Discount rate will have an impact on the Actuarial Liability. Any increase in discount rate will reduce the Liability and vice versa.

- Salary increase / inflation risk

The increase in salary in the future years being higher than assumed will increase the Liability.

- Mortality risk

Any reduction in the mortality rates being assumed will increase the Liability.

- Withdrawal risk

Any differences in the assumed withdrawal rates will have a corresponding impact on the Liability depending on the Benefits payable on withdrawal.

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5 DEFERRED GRANTS RELATED TO PROJECTS

2024													2023	
Account Heads	Certification of IT Professionals (Note 5.1)	Enhancing of IT Experts Through Industry Support Program (Note 5.2)	Standardization of IT Industry (Note 5.3)	Technology Marketing Export Program (Note 5.4)	General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR) (Note 5.5)	Raising Smart Capital Through Pro Trading Market on FSX (Note 5.6)	ICT Internship Program (Note 5.7)	Component 2 of PFI Initiatives (Note 5.8)	Component 3 of PFI Initiatives (Note 5.9)	Establishment of IT Park, Karachi (Note 5.10)	Establishment of 25 STPs (Note 5.11)	TOTAL	TOTAL	
Balance as on 01 July	122,271,082	6,779,926	2,768,923	-	6,645,507	10,490,492	3,963,015	-	-	16,915,779	23,646,134	193,480,858	290,884,073	
Add:														
Received during the year from:														
Government of Pakistan (Note 5.9)	23,500,000	-	35,277,000	50,000,000	28,582,103	13,600,000	161,850,000	10,000,000	1,700,000	854,341,634	119,920,000	1,298,770,737	529,387,499	
Other Companies	1,605,900	-	1,961,002	10,875,000	7,475,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,917,602	10,975,400	
Less:	25,105,900	-	37,238,002	60,875,000	36,057,803	13,600,000	161,850,000	10,000,000	1,700,000	854,341,634	119,920,000	1,320,688,339	540,362,899	
Expenditures (Note 5.10)														
Consultancy/Appraisals - Capability Maturity Model Integration (CMMI) - ISO 27001/27001/20000	-	-	-	-	(19,228,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(19,228,000)	(12,636,500)	
Trainings - CMMI - ISO 27001/20000/18295 & Certifications	-	-	(9,791,809)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,791,809)	(14,307,842)	
Training/Certifications/Observations	(25,917,320)	-	-	-	(250,000)	-	(141,799,050)	-	-	-	-	(261,673,220)	(81,120,013)	
Internship cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(141,799,050)	(84,910,200)	
Conference/Seminar/Workshop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(397,690)	
Consultancy & Contractual Work/Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(51,116,434)	
Salaries and benefits	(11,332,286)	-	(9,418,757)	-	(10,111,409)	(11,587,000)	(13,064,062)	-	-	(3,677,902)	(38,666,505)	(101,837,921)	(98,990,654)	
Traveling	(167,580)	-	(569,100)	-	(288,060)	(107,335)	(243,874)	-	-	(673,005)	(1,263,568)	(2,282,683)	(3,860,977)	
Advertisement:	-	-	-	-	(182,947)	(384,942)	(91,789)	-	-	-	(948,002)	(1,058,913)	(1,585,913)	
Utilities	(152,823)	-	(91,447)	-	(240,000)	(195,982)	(399,003)	-	-	-	(33,205,109)	(33,205,109)	(1,549,845)	
Rent for other buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(459,000)	(459,000)	(961,975)	
Cabling & Fibers	-	-	(11,628,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,628,000)	(11,628,000)	(162,792,000)	
Research Studies	(141,613)	-	(92,719)	-	(244,102)	(306,409)	(770,152)	(97,004)	(28,630)	-	(4,275,989)	(5,956,638)	(6,802,665)	
Depreciation (Note 11.1)	(81,155)	-	(349,127)	-	(229,587)	-	(696,965)	-	-	(99,509)	(298,540)	(1,820,583)	(1,798,878)	
Others	(37,792,777)	-	(31,940,959)	-	(30,840,205)	(12,581,668)	(159,064,895)	(97,004)	(28,630)	(6,432,416)	(79,627,934)	(358,426,508)	(522,394,586)	
PSDP funds surrendered / Imprest	(1,397,311)	(1,200,000)	(3,428,760)	(50,000,000)	-	(1,324,741)	(3,555,257)	(5,147,454)	(325,780)	(830,358)	(30,898,137)	(96,907,798)	(101,265,636)	
Others/Insurance Return/Bills/EO/Misc	-	(724,849)	-	-	-	(9,135,000)	-	-	-	(16,915,779)	-	(17,640,628)	(14,195,952)	
Balance as on 30 June	108,186,894	4,855,897	4,637,206	10,875,000	11,863,105	1,049,083	3,192,863	4,755,532	1,245,590	847,058,860	33,040,063	1,030,839,263	193,480,858	

5.1 Through this project, PSEB plans to create a highly skilled resource pool within Pakistan IT industry and training of 10,000 participants including IT industry professionals to match advanced specialized international technological requirements.

5.2 Through this project, PSEB plans to support IT industry by assisting companies in acquiring CMMI certifications and ISO 27001 & 20000. Resultantly, increasing IT Exports as per the vision 2025 set by the Government of Pakistan.

5.3 Through this project, PSEB plans to support IT industry by assisting companies in acquiring ISO 18295 certifications and procurement of 2 research studies for branding and promotion of IT industry within and outside Pakistan.

5.4 The aim of this project to increase the capacity of TTITES companies for elaborate International PR and Marketing campaign.

5.5 The project aims to certify 50 TTITES companies on ISO27001 and ISO27701 standards for the purpose of General Data Protection Regulation compliance.

5.6 The aim of this project is to facilitate 40 potential Small Medium Size IT Enterprises looking to raise smart capital for business growth to qualify for listing and trade on FSX, GEM (Growth Enterprise Market).

5.7 The project aims to provide opportunity to 3000 graduates and their contributing members of the ICT industry by gaining professional experience through a 6 months internship in the ICT companies and IT departments of public and private sector organizations where ICT work is being performed.

5.8 Pakistan e-Rozgar Establishment of more than 250 Co-working Spaces across Pakistan Software Export Board

5.9 Capacity Building of IT Industry in Specialized Technologies & Platforms: Train 20,000 university students in specialized technologies and place 19,000 final-semester students in industry for practical experience.

5.10 The project aim is to establish Information Technology Parks (ITPs) to play an instrumental role to encourage collaboration, digitization and innovation in both traditional socio-economic sectors and new emerging technologies.

5.11 The project aims to establish 25 STPs (Software Technology Parks) in Karachi, Lahore, Islamabad, secondary and tertiary cities and towns of Pakistan.

5.12 The Company as a part of its activities, initiates, executes and implements project(s) funded through Public Sector Development Programmes (PSDP) of the Government of Pakistan to achieve specific objectives laid down in the Planning Commission Document -1 (PC-1) of each project.

5.13 This represents the expenditure of 11 (2023: 09) projects executed and operated by Pakistan Software Export Board (Guarantee) Limited during the year.

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6 DEFERRED GRANTS

2024			2023	
Purpose / utilization of grants			Grants received in kind	Total
Capital (Note 6.1)	Revenue (Note 6.2)	Total		Total

----- Rupees -----

Balance as on 01 July	34,188,456	-	34,188,456	560,541,370	594,729,826	602,252,727
Grants received during the year	-	900,000,000	900,000,000	17,640,629	917,640,629	891,254,257
Surrendered/Lapse	-	(117,339,457)	(117,339,457)	-	(117,339,457)	-
Grants amortized during the year						
- Depreciation	(7,053,936)	-	(7,053,936)	(31,093,497)	(38,147,433)	(33,878,836)
- Salaries and benefits	-	(150,130,543)	(150,130,543)	-	(150,130,543)	(144,173,339)
- Other operating expenses	-	(632,530,000)	(632,530,000)	-	(632,530,000)	(720,724,983)
	(7,053,936)	(782,660,543)	(789,714,479)	(31,093,497)	(820,807,976)	(898,777,158)
Balance as on 30 June	27,134,520	-	27,134,520	547,088,502	574,223,022	594,729,826

- 6.1 This represents grant received from Ministry of Information Technology for purchase of IT equipments.
- 6.2 This represents grant received from Ministry of Information Technology for salaries, benefits of employees and other operating expenses.

	Note	2024 (Rupees)	2023 (Rupees)
7 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES			
Creditors	7:1	3,611,116	12,801,816
Accrued liabilities		4,427,810	10,591,091
Withholding income tax on services		8,606,872	6,055,409
Advances from customers	7:2	62,051,273	47,122,078
Security deposits	7:3	11,349,681	10,426,495
Other payables		26,765,010	17,559,569
		<u>116,811,762</u>	<u>104,556,458</u>
7.1 These include amounts due to following parties:			
National Telecommunication Corporation (NTC)		78,669	55,976
Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA)		318,697	214,874
Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited (PTCL)		2,630,122	4,094,955
		<u>3,027,488</u>	<u>4,365,805</u>
7.2 Movement of unrealized receipts - Relating to bandwidth receipts and Companies/call center receipts			
Opening balance as at 01 July		47,122,078	30,993,651
Additions during the year		62,051,273	47,122,078
Realized during the year		(47,122,078)	(30,993,651)
Closing balance		<u>62,051,273</u>	<u>47,122,078</u>
7.3 These security deposits relate to deposits from bandwidth customers kept in separate bank account as per requirements of Section 217(2) of the Companies Act, 2017. These deposits are not utilized for the purpose of business.			
8 PROVISION FOR TAXATION			
Opening balance		-	2,394,937
Add: Provision for the year	28	41,454,848	12,117,449
Less: Tax paid / deducted at source		(21,831,626)	(14,512,386)
Closing balance		<u>19,623,222</u>	<u>-</u>

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9 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

9.1 Contingency

Writ Petition No. 360/2022 and Writ Petition No. 2351/2022 which have been filed by Pakistan Software Export Board (G) Limited (PSEB) against Mr. Sajid Iqbal, an ex-employee of PSEB on 02-02-2022 and 22-06-2022 respectively. Both the Petitions are concerning Right of Access to information Act, 2017 and in both the Petitions, the bench of Honorable Islamabad High Court has granted an interim relief to PSEB and the next date in both the Petitions has not been fixed for further hearings.

9.2 Commitment

The company has no commitments as at 30 June, 2024.

	Note	2024 (Rupees)	2023 (Rupees)
10 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT			
See attached schedule		621,857,990	610,034,408
11 ASSETS RELATING TO PSDP AND OTHER PROJECTS - RESTRICTED FUNDS			
Operating fixed assets	11.1	45,007,634	48,708,216
Capital work-in-progress - civil works	11.2	378,119,266	-
		423,126,900	48,708,216

11.1 ASSETS RELATING TO PSDP AND OTHER PROJECTS - RESTRICTED FUNDS OPERATING FIXED ASSETS

		Leasehold land	Furniture & fittings	Office and electric equipment	Computer and related equipment	Data node equipment & installation	Total
Cost	As at 1 July 2022	-	2,261,732	13,569,071	18,413,276	4,933,968	39,178,047
	Addition	16,915,779	-	-	1,274,874	-	18,190,653
	As at 30 June 2023	16,915,779	2,261,732	13,569,071	19,688,150	4,933,968	57,368,700
	Addition	-	251,562	325,680	5,901,086	13,418,357	19,896,685
	Disposal/ Transfer	(16,915,779)	(783,970)	-	(423,980)	-	(18,123,729)
	As at 30 June 2024	-	1,729,324	13,894,751	25,165,256	18,352,325	59,141,656
Accumulated Depreciation	As at 1 July 2022	-	124,886	132,576	1,518,125	82,233	1,857,820
	For the year	-	213,685	1,343,650	4,274,983	970,347	6,802,664
	As at 30 June 2023	-	338,571	1,476,226	5,793,108	1,052,580	8,660,484
	For the year	-	137,545	1,211,999	3,578,621	1,028,473	5,956,638
	Disposal/ Transfer	-	(131,435)	-	(351,665)	-	(483,100)
	As at 30 June 2024	-	344,681	2,688,225	9,020,064	2,081,053	14,134,022
	Written down value as at 30 June 2023	-	1,923,161	12,092,846	13,895,042	3,881,388	48,708,216
	Written down value as at 30 June 2024	-	1,384,643	11,206,527	16,145,192	16,271,272	45,007,634
	Annual rate of depreciation	3.3%	10%	10%	25%	20%	

11.2 This amount represents the detailed design of the software technology park under the project titled "Establishment of IT Park, Karachi".

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	Nete	2024 (Rupees)	2023 (Rupees)
12 LONG TERM ADVANCES			
Considered good:			
Advances to employees against salaries and benefits	12.1	61,600,047	57,083,785
Less: Current portion shown under current assets		(9,074,835)	(7,966,940)
		<u>52,525,212</u>	<u>49,116,845</u>
12.1 Advances given to employees against salaries and benefits are interest free and are secured against their respective staff benefit balance. These advances have been given to employees and executives for the purchase of house, vehicle, or for personal use in accordance with the terms of employment. Further, these include outstanding balances of advances given to key management personnel namely M/s. Muhammad Faheem Akhtar- Chief Finance & Admin Officer, Muhammad Sulman Hassan - Director International Marketing, Sajid Mahmood Warraich - Company Secretary, Shaukat Ali - Director Technical, Syed Ali Abbas Hasni - Director Operation and Admin, Sajjad Haider- Director Internal Audit amounting to Rupees 725,105/-, Rupees 5,305,240/-, Rupees 7,322,025/-, Rupees 216,800/-, Rupees 5,675,983/-, Rupees 599,785/- respectively (2023: 5,238,537/-, Rupees 7,698,428/-, Rupees 1,517,600/-, Rupees 5,274,383/- respectively).			
12.2 Advances given to key management during the year amounting to Rupees 21,445,176/- (2023: Rupees 20,139,538/-) whereas advances adjusted during the year amounting to Rupees 21,329,186/-(2023: 21,865,563/-).			
12.3 The maximum aggregate amount outstanding to key management at the end of any month during the year were Rupees 23,807,326/- (2023: 27,083,805/-).			
12.4 Long term loans have been carried at cost as the effect of carrying these balances at amortised cost is not considered to be material.			
13 DEFERRED TAXATION			
This comprises of following:			
Taxable temporary differences			
Accelerated tax depreciation		(3,943,224)	(697,646)
Deductible temporary differences			
Provision for gratuity		4,140,464	3,485,033
Provision for medical facility		499,810	407,666
Provision for earned leaves		948,247	728,902
		<u>5,588,521</u>	<u>4,621,601</u>
		<u>1,645,297</u>	<u>3,923,955</u>
13.1 Movement in deferred tax balances is as follows:			
At beginning of the year		3,923,955	7,331,552
Recognized in income and expenditure statement:			
Accelerated tax depreciation		(3,245,578)	564,982
Provision for gratuity		952,117	(3,683,852)
Provision for medical facility		92,144	(248,966)
Provision for earned leave		(8,905)	(476,798)
		<u>(2,210,222)</u>	<u>(3,844,634)</u>
Recognized in statement of comprehensive income:			
Remeasurement of defined benefit plan		(68,436)	437,037
		<u>1,645,297</u>	<u>3,923,955</u>
14 TRADE DEBTS - CONSIDERED GOOD			
As on 30 June 2024, trade debts were neither past due nor impaired. The aging analysis of these trade debts is as follows:			
Up to 2 months		9,865,241	9,627,268
More than 2 months		-	-
		<u>9,865,241</u>	<u>9,627,268</u>

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	Note	2024 (Rupees)	2023 (Rupees)
15 ADVANCES, DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS			
Advances to employees against expenses		99,501	99,501
Current portion of long term advances		9,074,835	7,966,940
Advances to suppliers		27,840,333	-
Security deposit		18,553,360	18,553,360
Short term prepayments		39,293,763	697,120
Advance tax		-	766,314
		<u>94,861,792</u>	<u>28,083,236</u>
16 OTHER RECEIVABLES			
Profit receivable from deposits in saving accounts		8,878,481	3,820,674
Profit receivable on Term Deposit Receipts		11,178,082	11,233,973
Others		914,656	815,976
		<u>20,971,219</u>	<u>15,870,623</u>
17 ASSETS RELATING TO PSDP AND OTHER PROJECTS - RESTRICTED FUNDS			
Advances to vendors	17.1	575,752,238	118,812,644
Receivable from other companies		-	-
Receivables from PSEB		22,164,850	17,202,148
Cash with banks in current accounts		9,815,275	8,757,850
		<u>607,732,363</u>	<u>144,772,642</u>
17.1	The advance is given to the vendors for the purpose of IT Trainings which comprises Rs. Nil (2023: Rs. 1,200,000/-) under project titled "Enhancing of IT Exports through Industry Program", Rs. 102,612,644/- (2023: Rs. 117,612,644/-) under project titled "Certification of IT Professionals" Rs. 4,200,000 (2023: Rs. Nil) under project titled "General Data Protection Regulation" and Rs. 468,939,594 (2023: Rs. Nil) under project titled "Establishment of IT Park Karachi"		
18 SHORT TERM INVESTMENT			
This represents investment in a Term Deposit Receipts (TDRs) placed with National Bank of Pakistan for a period of 1 year. These TDRs carry markup of 20.00% (2023: 20.10%) per annum.			
19 CASH AND BANK BALANCES			
Cash in hand		110,236	73,328
Cash at banks:			
- Current accounts- Local currency		957	957
- Saving accounts- Local currency	19.1	323,898,954	178,407,862
		<u>323,899,911</u>	<u>178,408,819</u>
		<u>324,010,147</u>	<u>178,482,147</u>
19.1	These include funds of 2024 Rupees 22,434,550/- (2023: Rupees 17,955,019/-) in Bank Alfalah Limited and Rupees 92,714,446/- (2023: Rupees 70,385,292/-) in Habib Bank Limited, earmarked for Data Node Securities and employee benefits respectively.		
19.2	The balances in saving accounts carry interest of 2024: 18.00% to 17.000% (2023: 19.5% to 19%).		
20 REVENUE FROM BANDWIDTH AND RELATED SERVICES			
This represents revenue against provision of bandwidth and related services to various parties with bandwidth slabs having different ranges (as per client requirement)			
21 REGISTRATION AND RENEWAL FEE			
This represents registration and renewal fee from various I.T companies and call centers against regulatory and corporate facilitations.			

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	Note	2024 (Rupees)	2023 (Rupees)
22 OTHER INCOME			
Income from financial assets			
Profit on bank deposits		54,085,699	27,210,952
Profit on Term Deposits Receipt		40,144,109	25,976,767
		94,229,808	53,187,719
Income from non-financial assets			
Exhibition participation fee		91,024,463	59,885,304
Miscellaneous		422,991	6,837,253
		91,447,454	66,722,557
		185,677,262	119,910,276
23 SALARIES, ALLOWANCES AND BENEFITS			
Salaries		100,212,030	102,731,860
Allowances and other benefits		75,194,331	68,788,674
Medical facility	4.1	8,775,531	7,686,347
Gratuity	4.2.2	19,458,234	12,526,634
Employees' earned leaves	4.2.2	3,636,659	1,324,426
		207,276,785	193,057,941
24 DATA NODE BANDWIDTH AND RELATED CHARGES			
Interoperator charges (Bandwidth,LMM)	24.1	48,058,236	47,453,736
IP address charges		963,021	780,358
Service charges		1,139,526	754,101
		50,160,783	48,988,195
24.1	These include services received from "Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited" Rupees 18,285,846/- and other operator charges are Transworld Associates Pvt Ltd Rupees 16,790,105/- Vision Telecom Rupees 3,530,711/- Connect Communications Pvt Ltd Rupees 732,058/- Sat Com Pvt Ltd Rupees 387,745/- BNS Links Pvt Ltd Rupees 2,094,125/- Link Dot Net Telecom Ltd Rupees 1,795,759/- The Professional Communications Rupees 3,998,671/- and others Rupees 443,216/- (2023: "Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited" Rupees 20,011,372/- and other operator charges are Transworld Associates Pvt Ltd Rupees 16,037,772/- Vision Telecom Rupees 3,172,211/- Connect Communications Pvt Ltd Rupees 748,494/- Sat Com Pvt Ltd Rupees 433,785/- BNS Links Pvt Ltd Rupees 1,772,774/- Link Dot Net Telecom Ltd Rupees 876,668/- The Professional Communications Rupees 3,450,416/- and others Rupees 950,244/-).		
25 COMMUNICATION CHARGES			
This includes services received from "Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited" Rupees 280,619/- (2023: Rupees 219,715/-) and "National Telecommunication Company" Rupees 958,678/- (2023: Rupees 764,838/-) during the year.			
26 FEE AND SUBSCRIPTION			
This includes license fee payable to Pakistan Telecommunication Authority for the year amounting to Rupees 318,697/- (2023: Rupees 214,874/-).			
27 AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION			
Audit fee		348,638	290,532
28 TAXATION			
Current taxation			
- for the year		41,454,848	12,154,209
Deferred taxation	13.1	2,210,222	3,844,634
	28.1	43,665,070	15,998,843

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	Note	2024 (Rupees)	2023 (Rupees)
28.1 Reconciliation of tax charge for the year			
Profit / (Loss) before tax		241,815,796	(72,638,928)
Tax on profit @ 29%		70,126,581	10,095,587
Tax effect on exempt income		(29,737,904)	-
Tax effect on income under minimum tax		1,066,171	2,058,622
Deferred tax		2,210,222	3,844,634
		43,665,070	15,998,843

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

Balance as on 01 July 2023	207,676,750	290,884,073
Restricted grants received	1,320,688,339	540,362,899
Expenditures incurred	(358,426,508)	(522,304,586)
Restricted grants lapsed	(96,907,798)	(101,265,636)
Funds transferred to Federal Government Treasury/others-Lapsed	(10,335,000)	-
Assets transferred to PSEB	(17,640,628)	-
Balance as on 30 June 2024	1,045,055,155	207,676,750

30 REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND EXECUTIVES

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

	Chief Executive Officer		Executives	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Managerial remuneration	-	647,706	42,296,105	58,964,376
Allowances				
House rent allowance	-	140,097	19,024,886	26,533,970
Conveyance	-	133,036	10,313,177	14,937,428
Medical facility	-	-	2,125,330	2,877,123
Earned leaves	-	-	4,439,852	5,752,286
Gratuity	-	466,950	7,269,003	10,439,795
Others	81,935	27,256	2,831,504	2,428,140
	81,935	1,415,045	88,299,857	121,933,118
Number of person	1	1	12	26

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

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	2024 (Rupees)	2023 (Rupees)
31 CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Surplus / (Deficit) before taxation	241,815,796	(72,638,928)
Adjustment for non-cash items		
Deferred grants related to projects amortized during the year	(358,426,508)	(522,304,586)
Amortization of deferred capital grant	(7,053,936)	(3,139,161)
Amortization of deferred grant - in kind	(31,093,497)	(30,739,675)
Profit on bank deposits and investments	(94,229,808)	(53,187,719)
Depreciation	16,368,640	5,752,399
Depreciation of assets related to deferred grant - in kind	31,093,497	30,739,675
Depreciation related to restricted grant	5,956,638	6,802,664
Provision for medical facility	8,775,531	7,686,347
Provision for gratuity	19,458,234	12,526,634
Provision for employees' earned leaves	3,636,659	1,324,426
Net cash used in operations before changes in working capital	(163,698,754)	(617,177,924)
Changes in working capital		
Trade debts - considered good	(316,083)	(3,150,731)
Advances, deposits and prepayments	(66,436,976)	13,708,524
Other receivables	(98,680)	(694,686)
Assets relating to PSDP and other projects - restricted funds	(462,959,721)	92,640,899
Liabilities relating to PSDP and other projects - restricted funds	-	(765,475)
Increase in trade and other payables	12,255,304	41,386,907
	(517,556,156)	143,125,438
Net cash used in operations	(681,254,910)	(474,052,486)

32 TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

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

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

Name of related party	Relationship
Zeeshan Rehman Khattak	Key management personnel
Amir Anzur	Key management personnel
Sajid Mahmood	Key management personnel
Muhammad Sulman Hassan	Key management personnel
Syed Asim Hamza Gillani	Key management personnel
Shaukat Ali	Key management personnel
Shahbaz Hameed	Key management personnel
Amir Ahmad	Key management personnel
Raza Ahmad	Key management personnel

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

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

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

(a) Market risk

(i) Currency risk

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

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

(ii) Other price risk

Other price risk represents the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. The Company is not exposed to commodity price risk.

(iii) Interest rate risk

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

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

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

	2024 (Rupees)	2023 (Rupees)
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial asset		
Short term investment	200,000,000	200,000,000
Floating rate instruments		
Financial assets		
Bank balances - saving accounts	323,898,954	178,407,862

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rate at the statement of financial position date would not affect the statement of income and expenditure of the Company.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

If interest rate at the year end date, fluctuates by 1% higher / lower with all other variables held constant, surplus before taxation for the year would have been Rupees 5,238,990/- (2023: Rupees 3,784,079/-) higher / lower. This analysis is prepared assuming the amounts of financial instruments outstanding at statement of financial position dates were outstanding for the whole year.

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(b) Credit risk

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

	2024 (Rupees)	2023 (Rupees)
Long term advances	52,525,212	49,116,845
Long term security deposits	1,062,176	1,062,176
Trade debts - considered good	9,943,351	9,627,268
Other receivables	20,971,219	15,870,623
Assets relating to PSDP and other projects - restricted funds	9,815,275	8,757,850
Short term investment	200,000,000	200,000,000
Bank balances	323,899,911	178,408,819
	<u>618,217,144</u>	<u>462,843,580</u>

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

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

	Rating		Agency	2024	2023
	Short term	Long term		Rupees	Rupees
Banks					
Bank Alfalah Limited	A1+	AA+	PACRA	110,445,552	37,232,892
Habib Bank Limited	A-1+	AAA	VIS	113,677,974	88,152,617
National Bank of Pakistan	A1+	AAA	PACRA	99,776,385	53,023,310
				323,899,911	178,408,819
Short term investment					
National Bank of Pakistan	A1+	AAA	PACRA	200,000,000	200,000,000
Assets relating to PSDP and other projects - restricted funds					
Bank Alfalah Limited	A1+	AA+	PACRA	4,960,198	3,902,773
Habib Bank Limited	A-1+	AAA	VIS	4,855,077	4,855,077

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

(c) Liquidity risk

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

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash and bank balances. At 30 June 2024, the Company had Rupees 323,899,911/- bank balances. The management believes the liquidity risk to be low. Following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including interest payments. The amount disclosed in the table are undiscounted cash flows:

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Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at 30 June 2024:

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	6 month or less
----- Rupees -----			
Non-derivative financial liabilities :			
Trade and other payables	54,760,489	54,760,489	54,760,489

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at 30 June 2023:

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	6 month or less
----- Rupees -----			
Non-derivative financial liabilities:			
Trade and other payables	57,434,380	57,434,380	57,434,380

2024
(Rupees)

2023
(Rupees)

33.1 Financial instruments by categories

Financial assets - amortized cost

Long term advances	52,525,212	49,116,845
Long term security deposits	1,062,176	1,062,176
Trade debts - considered good	9,943,351	9,627,268
Other receivables	20,971,219	15,870,623
Assets relating to PSDP and other projects - restricted funds	9,815,275	8,757,850
Short term investment	200,000,000	200,000,000
Bank balances	323,899,911	178,408,819
	<u>618,217,144</u>	<u>462,843,580</u>

Financial liabilities - amortized cost

Staff benefits	112,659,200	92,816,291
Trade and other payables	54,760,489	57,434,380
	<u>167,419,689</u>	<u>150,250,671</u>

33.2 Fund management

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

34 RECOGNIZED FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

(i) Fair value hierarchy

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

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

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

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

35 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	2024	2023
Number of employees as on 30 June	129	125
Average number of employees during the year	132	116

36 DISCLOSURES REQUIRED BY PTA

36.1 Number of subscribers at the end of each month

Broadband subscribers of the Company at the end of each month ranges from 88 to 97 (2023: 85 to 95).

36.2 Intercity leased bandwidth with identification of terminal points

	----- Mbps -----	----- Mbps -----
Lahore	609	691
Islamabad	1442	1284
Karachi	351	184
Swat	22	-
Faisalabad	45	45
Quetta	5	22
Gilgit	-	300
Jamshoro	10	-

36.3 Quality of service reports

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

36.4 Presentation of gross profit and operating profit

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

37 CORRESPONDING FIGURES

The Comparative figures have been rearranged/reclassified, wherever necessary, for the purpose of comparison. However these are not material enough to be disclosed separately except for the following rearrangement within property and equipment.

FROM	TO	AMOUNT
COST		
Furniture & fittings	Office and electric equipment	7,447,432
Furniture & fittings	Leasehold improvements	14,727,453
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION		
Furniture & fittings	Office and electric equipment	507,422
Furniture & fittings	Leasehold improvements	981,332

38 GENERAL

Figures have been rounded to the nearest Rupee.

39 DATE OF AUTHORIZATION

These financial statements were authorized for issue on 14 MAR 2025 by the Board of Directors of the Company.

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CHIEF EXECUTIVE


DIRECTOR

10 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Leasehold land	Leasehold improvements	Furniture & fittings	Office and electric equipment	Computer and related equipment	Data node equipment & installation	Vehicles	Total
As at 30 June 2022	875,925,720	-	15,055,589	26,432,726	24,280,621	39,600,869	4,594,015	985,889,540
Addition	-	14,727,453	4,181,050	7,447,432	1,129,435	-	-	27,485,370
As at 30 June 2023	875,925,720	14,727,453	19,236,639	33,880,158	25,410,056	39,600,869	4,594,015	1,013,374,910
Addition	16,915,779	33,101,852	1,287,535	4,801,603	3,178,950	-	-	59,285,719
As at 30 June 2024	892,841,499	47,829,305	20,524,174	38,681,761	28,589,006	39,600,869	4,594,015	1,072,660,629

Accumulated Depreciation	As at 30 June 2022	For the year	As at 30 June 2023	For the year	As at 30 June 2024
	296,593,110	-	8,027,519	10,739,795	18,906,384
	28,623,072	981,332	1,058,197	2,076,715	1,430,105
	325,216,182	981,332	9,085,716	12,816,510	20,336,489
	29,358,541	11,584,152	1,122,679	2,187,451	1,351,192
	354,574,723	12,565,484	10,208,395	15,003,961	21,687,681
					32,226,796
					4,535,599
					450,802,639

Written down value as at 30 June 2023	550,709,538	13,746,121	10,150,923	21,063,648	5,073,567	9,217,591	73,020	610,034,408
Written down value as at 30 June 2024	538,266,776	35,263,821	10,315,779	23,677,800	6,901,325	7,374,073	58,416	621,857,990

Annual rate of depreciation

10%

10%

25%

20%

20%

10.1 Breakup of depreciation for the year is as follows:

Depreciation related to assets purchased from Government grants
 Depreciation related to other assets
 Depreciation related to assets transferred from PSDP and other projects

	2024	2023
	7,053,936	3,139,161
	9,314,704	2,613,238
	16,368,640	5,752,399
	31,093,497	30,739,675
	47,462,137	36,492,074

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