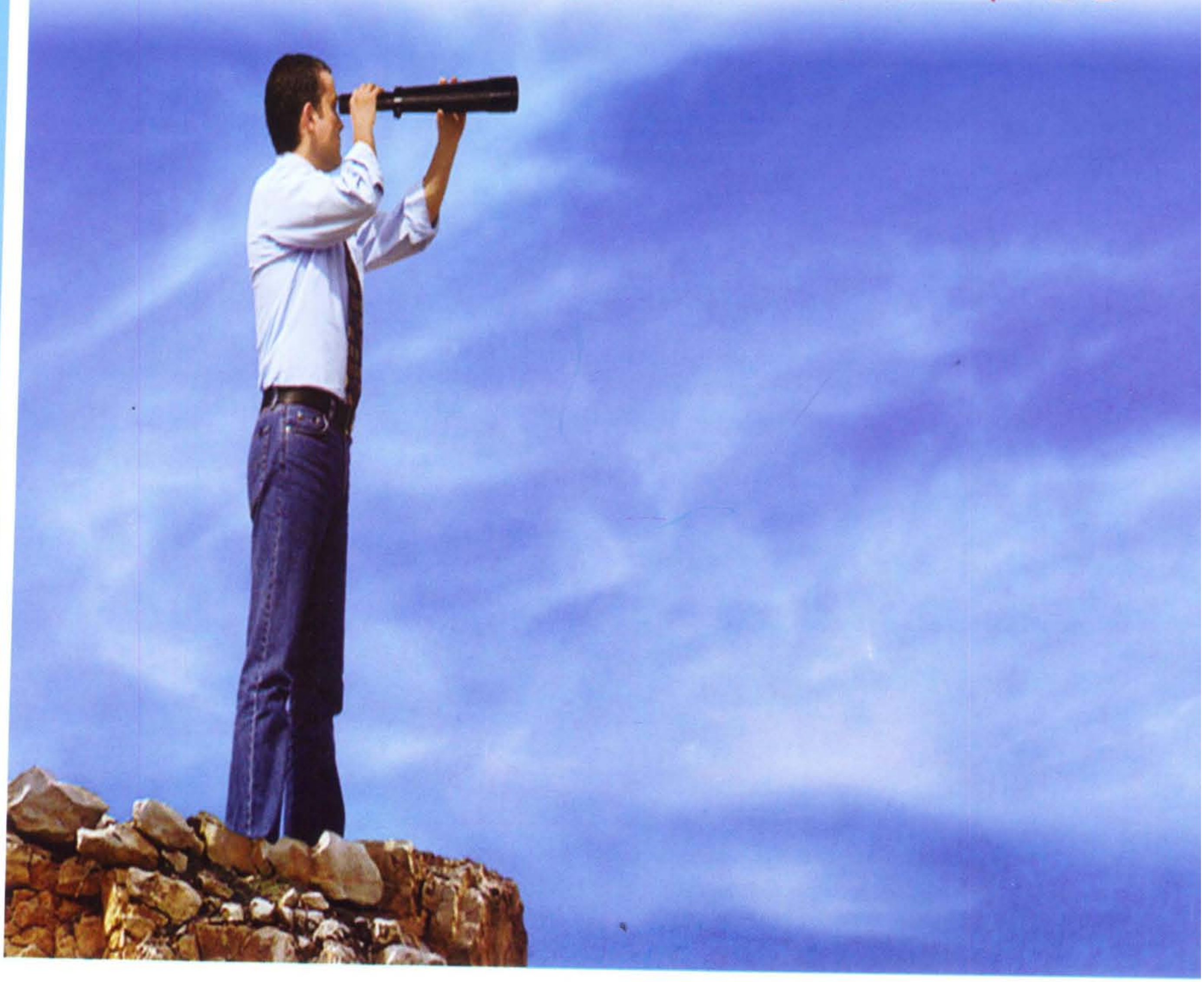
MEDIA TIMES LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT 2019

MISSION STATEMENT

As a leading & diversified media company, our mission is to set new standards of customer satisfaction by gaining the higher market share and at the same time fulfilling our obligations towards our employees, vendors, investors and most important our readers and viewers

VISION STATEMENT



To be a dynamic and liberal media company with the aim to inform and entertain our target market, keeping in view the truth and authenticity element

Media Times Limited

Company Information

Board of Directors	Aamna Taseer (Chairman) Shehryar Ali Taseer (CEO) Shahbaz Ali Taseer Shehrbano Taseer Rema Husain Qureshi Ayesha Tammy Haq Mohammad Mikail Khan	Non-Executive Executive Non-Executive Executive Non-Executive Non-Executive Independent
Chief Financial Officer	Mohammad Waheed Asghar	
Audit Committee	Mohammad Mikail Khan (Chairman) Ayesha Tammy Haq (Member) Rema Husain Qureshi (Member)	
Human Resource and Remuneration (HR&R) Committee	Mohammad Mikail Khan (Chairman) Shehryar Ali Taseer (Member) Shahbaz Ali Taseer (Member)	
Company Secretary	Shahzad Jawahar	
Auditors	KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co. Chartered Accountants	
Legal Advisers	Muhammad Akbar Haroon	
Bankers	Allied Bank Limited Bank Alfalah Limited Faysal Bank Limited Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited	
Registrar and Shares Transfer Office	Corplink (Pvt.) Limited Wings Arcade, 1-K Commercial Model Town, Lahore Tele: + 92-42-5839182	
Head Office	3rd Floor, Pace Shopping Mall, Fortress Stadium, Lahore Cantt. Lahore, Pakistan Tel:(042) 36623005/6/8 Fax: (042) 36623121, 36623122	
Registered & Main Project Office	41-N, Industrial Area, Gulberg-II, Lahore Tel: (042) 36623005/6/8 Fax: (042) 36623121, 36623122	

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that 19th Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of Media Times Limited ("the Company" or "MTL") will be held on Monday, 28 October 2019 at 11:00 a.m. at the Head Office of the Company, 2nd Floor, Pace Shopping Mall, Fortress Stadium, Cantt., Lahore to transact the following business:

Ordinary business

1. To confirm the minutes of Annual General Meeting held on 26 October 2019;

2. To receive, consider and to adopt the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 30 June 2019 together with the Chairman's Review, Directors' and Auditors' reports thereon; and

3. To appoint the Auditors of the Company for the year ending 30 June 2020 and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board

Shahzad Jawahar
Company Secretary

Lahore: 07 October 2019

Notes:

1) The Members Register will remain closed from 21 October 2019 to 28 October 2019 (both days inclusive). Transfers received at Corp Link (Pvt.) Limited, Wings Arcade, 1-K, Commercial Model Town, Lahore, the Registrar and Shares Transfer Office of the Company, by the close of business on 20 October 2019 will be considered in time for the purpose of Annual General Meeting.

2) A member eligible to attend and vote at the meeting may appoint another member as proxy to attend and vote in the meeting. Proxies in order to be effective must be received by the company at the Registered Office not later than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting.

3) In order to be valid, an instrument of proxy and the power of attorney or other authority (if any) under which it is signed, or a notarially certified copy of such power of attorney, must be deposited at the Registered Office of the Company 2nd and 3rd Floor, Pace Shopping Mall, Fortress Stadium, Lahore Cantt. Lahore, not less than 48 hours before the time of the meeting.

   Pursuant to Companies (Postal Ballot) Regulations, 2018 the right of vote through postal ballot may be provided to the members pursuant to the section 143 and 144 of the Companies Act, 2017.

4) a) Individual beneficial owners of CDC entitled to attend and vote at the meeting must bring his/her participant ID and account/sub-account number along with original CNIC or passport to authenticate his/her identity. In case of Corporate entity, resolution of the Board of Directors/Power of attorney with specimen of nominees shall be produced (unless provided earlier) at the time of meeting.

b) For appointing of proxies, the individual beneficial owners of CDC shall submit the proxy form as per above requirement along with participant ID and account/sub-account number together with attested copy of their CNIC or Passport. The proxy form shall be witnessed by two witnesses with their names, addresses and CNIC numbers. The proxy shall produce his/her original CNIC or Passport at the time of meeting. In case of Corporate entity, resolution of the Board of Directors/Power of attorney along with specimen signatures shall be submitted (unless submitted earlier) along with the proxy form.

5) In compliance with SECP notification no. 634/(I)/2014 dated 10 July 2014, the Company has placed the Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017 along with Auditors and Directors Reports thereon on its website: www.dailytimes.com.pk and Group's website www.pacepakistan.com;

6) In pursuance of SECP notification S.R.O. 787 (I) 2014 dated 08 September 2014, the companies have been allowed to circulate their Annual Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts, Auditors, Report and Director's Report (Annual Financial Statements) along with Notice of Annual General Meeting (Notice) through E-mail to the members of the Company. Members desiring to avail this facility may provide the requisite information to the Company for which form may be downloaded from the Company's website: www.dailytimes.com.pk and group's website www.pacepakistan.com;

7) In pursuance of SECP notification S.R.O # 470(I)2016/ dated 31 May 2016, the Company has sent information regarding Annual audited Accounts of the Company to the shareholders in soft form i.e. CD. However, the Company will supply the hard copy of the Annual Audited Accounts to the Shareholders on demand, at their registered addresses, free of cost, within one week of such demand. The Company has placed on its website a standard request form, to communicate their need of hard copies instead of soft form.

8) Members are requested to notify any change in their registered address immediately

میڈیا ٹائمز لمیٹڈ

نوٹس سالانہ اجلاس عام

نوٹس ہذا سے مطلع کیا جاتا ہے کہ میڈیا ٹائمز لمیٹڈ (''کمپنی'' یا ''MTL'') کے حصص داران کا **انیسواں** (19 واں) سالانہ اجلاس عام بروز **پیر** مؤرخہ 28 اکتوبر، 2019ء کو بوقت 11:00 بجے دن کمپنی کے مرکزی دفتر واقع دوسری منزل، پیس شاپنگ مال، فورٹریس سٹیڈیم، لاہور کینٹ، لاہور میں مندرجہ ذیل امور پر بحث کے لئے منعقد ہوگا:

عمومی امور:

1. 26 اکتوبر 2018 کو منعقدہ سالانہ اجلاس عام کی کارروائی کی توثیق کرنا۔
2. 30 جون 2019ء کو اختتام پذیر سال کے لئے کمپنی کی پڑتال شدہ مالیاتی اسٹیٹمنٹس کے ہمراہ چیئرمین، ڈائریکٹرز اور آڈیٹرز کی رپورٹ کو وصول کرنا، اپنانا اور زیر غور لانا۔
3. 30 جون 2020ء کو اختتام پذیر سال کے لئے کمپنی کے آڈیٹرز کی تقرری کرنا اور ان کا مشاہیرہ طے کرنا۔

بحکم بورڈ

شہزاد جواہر

کمپنی سیکریٹری

لاہور: 07 اکتوبر 2019ء

مندرجات:

1) اراکین کا رجسٹر 21 اکتوبر 2019ء سے 28 اکتوبر 2019ء (بشمول دونوں ایام) بند رہے گا۔ کمپنی کے رجسٹرار اور شیئرز ٹرانسفر آفس کارپ لنک (پرائیویٹ) لمیٹڈ، ونگز آرکیڈ 1-K کمرشل، ماڈل ٹاؤن لاہور کو 20 اکتوبر 2019ء کو کاروباری اوقات کار ختم ہونے تک موصول ٹرانسفرز سالانہ اجلاس عام کی غرض سے بروقت تصور کی جائیں گی۔

2) اجلاس میں شرکت اور ووٹ کرنے کا اہل رکن اجلاس میں اپنی جگہ شرکت اور ووٹ کرنے کے لئے اپنا پراکسی مقرر کرسکتا ہے۔ پراکسیز کو مؤثر کرنے کی غرض سے اجلاس کے انعقاد سے کم از کم 48 گھنٹے قبل ہر لحاظ سے مکمل پراکسی فارم کمپنی کو اپنے رجسٹرڈ آفس میں موصول ہو جانا چاہئے۔

3) جائز ثابت کرنے کے لئے، پراکسی کا انسٹرومنٹ اور مختار نامہ یا دیگر اتھارٹی (اگر کوئی ہو) جس کے زیر دستخط یہ انسٹرومنٹ ہو، یا اس مختار نامہ کی نوٹری سے تصدیق شدہ نقل کمپنی کے رجسٹرڈ آفس واقع دوسری اور تیسری منزل، پیس شاپنگ مال، فورٹریس سٹیڈیم، لاہور کینٹ، لاہور کو اجلاس کے انعقاد سے کم از کم 48 گھنٹے قبل جمع کرایا جائے۔

کمپنیز (پوسٹل بیلٹ) ضوابط، 2018ء کی پیروی میں کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017ء کے سیکشن 143 اور 144 کے تحت اراکین کو پوسٹل بیلٹ کے ذریعے ووٹ کرنے کا اختیار دیا جاسکتا ہے۔

4) a) اجلاس میں شرکت اور ووٹ کرنے کا اہل CDC کا فرد واحد بینی فیشل مالک اپنی شناخت ثابت کرنے کے لئے شرکت کا آئی ڈی اور اکاؤنٹ/ذیلی اکاؤنٹ نمبر بمعہ اصلی CNIC یا پاسپورٹ ہمراہ لائے گا۔ کاروباری ادارہ کی صورت میں، بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی قرارداد/مختار نامہ جس پر nominees کے نمونہ کے دستخط موجود ہوں اجلاس کے انعقاد کے وقت پیش کرنا ہوگا (اگر یہ پہلے فراہم نہ کیا گیا ہو)۔

b) پراکسیز کے تقرر کے لئے، CDC کا فرد واحد بینی فیشل مالک مذکور بالا ضروریات کے مطابق پراکسی فارم بمعہ شرکت کا آئی ڈی، اکاؤنٹ/ذیلی اکاؤنٹ نمبر بشمول CNIC یا پاسپورٹ کی مصدقہ نقل جمع کرائے گا۔ دو افراد کی جانب سے ان کے نام، پتا اور CNIC نمبر کے ساتھ پراکسی فارم کی توثیق ہونی چاہئے۔ پراکسی کو اجلاس کے انعقاد کے وقت اپنا اصلی CNIC یا پاسپورٹ پیش کرنا ہوگا۔ کاروباری ادارہ کی صورت میں نمونہ کے دستخط کے ساتھ بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی قرارداد/مختار نامہ پراکسی فارم کے ساتھ جمع کرانا ہوگا (اگر یہ پہلے جمع نہ کرایا گیا ہو)۔

5) SECP کے مؤرخہ 10 جولائی 2014 کے مراسلہ نمبر 2004/(I)/634 کی پیروی میں 30 جون 2017ء کو اختتام پذیر سال کے لئے پڑتال شدہ سالانہ مالیاتی اسٹیٹمنٹس بمعہ آڈیٹرز اور ڈائریکٹرز رپورٹ کمپنی کی ویب سائٹ www.dailytimes.com.pk اور گروپ کی ویب سائٹ www.pacepakistan.com پر رکھ دی گئی ہیں۔

6) SECP کے مؤرخہ 08 ستمبر 2014 مراسلہ نمبر SRO787(I)2014 کی پیروی میں کمپنیوں کو اپنے سالانہ بیلنس شیٹ اور نفع ونقصان کے کھاتے، آڈیٹرز اور ڈائریکٹرز کی رپورٹس (سالانہ مالیاتی اسٹیٹمنٹس) بمعہ سالانہ اجلاس عام کا نوٹس بذریعہ ای میل کمپنی کے اراکین کو ارسال کرنے کی اجازت دی گئی ہے۔ اس سہولت کو حاصل کرنے کے خواہش مند اراکین کمپنی کو مطلوب معلومات فراہم کریں گے جس کے لئے کمپنی کی ویب سائٹ www.dailytimes.com.pk اور گروپ کی ویب سائٹ www.pacepakistan.com سے فارم حاصل کیا جاسکتا ہے۔

7) SECP کے مؤرخہ 31 مئی 2016ء کے مراسلہ نمبر 470(I)2016 کی پیروی میں کمپنی نے اپنے سالانہ پڑتال شدہ کھاتوں سے متعلقہ معلومات Soft فارم یعنی CD کی صورت میں کمپنی کے شیئر ہولڈرز کو بھیج دی ہیں۔ تاہم، کمپنی شیئر ہولڈرز کو مطالبہ پر سالانہ پڑتال شدہ کھاتوں کی کاغذات کی صورت میں ان کے رجسٹرڈ پتا پر درخواست موصول ہونے کے ایک ہفتہ کے اندر بالکل مفت ارسال کریں گے۔ کمپنی نے اپنی ویب سائٹ پر معیاری درخواست فارم رکھ دیا ہے تاکہ سافٹ فارم کی بجائے کاغذات کی صورت میں حصول کے لئے رابطہ کیا جاسکے۔

8) اراکین سے درخواست کی جاتی ہے کہ اپنے رجسٹرڈ پتہ میں تبدیلی کی صورت میں فوراً مطلع کریں۔

Media Times Limited

Chairman's Review

A Review Report by the Chairman on Board's overall performance and effectiveness of role played by the Board in achieving the Company's objectives u/s 192 of the Companies Act 2017:

As required under the Code of Corporate Governance, an annual evaluation of the Board of Directors (the "Board") of Media Times Limited (the "Company") is carried out. The purpose of this evaluation is to ensure that the Board's overall performance and effectiveness is measured and benchmarked against expectations in the context of objectives set for the Company. Areas where improvements are required are duly considered and action plans are framed.

I am pleased to present the Annual Review for the year ended June 30, 2019,

- The Board of Directors ("the Board") of Media Times Limited (MDTL) has performed their duties diligently in upholding the best interest of shareholders' of the Company and has managed the affairs of the Company in an effective and efficient manner.

- The Board of MDTL is highly professional and experienced people. They bring a vast experience from different businesses including the independent directors. All board members are well aware of their responsibilities and fulfilling these diligently.

- The Board has adequate representation of non-executive and independent directors on the Board and its committees as required under the Code and that members of the Board and its respective committees has adequate skill experience and knowledge to manage the affairs of the Company;

- The Board has ensured that the directors are provided with orientation courses to enable them to perform their duties in an effective manner and that the three directors on the Board have already taken certification under the Directors Training Program and the remaining directors meet the qualification and experience criteria of the Code;

- The Board has formed an Audit and Human Resource and Remuneration Committee and has approved their respective terms of references and has assigned adequate resources so that the committees perform their responsibilities diligently;

- The Board has ensured that the meetings of the Board and that of its committee were held with the requisite quorum, all the decision making were taken through

Board resolution and that the minutes of all the meetings (including committees) are appropriately recorded and maintained;

- The Board has actively participated in strategic planning process enterprise risk management system, policy development, and financial structure, monitoring and approval. All the significant issues throughout the year were presented before the Board or its committees to strengthen and formalize the corporate decision making process.

- All the significant issues throughout the year were presented before the Board or its committees to strengthen and formalize the corporate decision making process and particularly all the related party transactions executed by the Company were approved by the Board on the recommendation of the Audit Committee;

- The Board has ensured that the adequate system of internal control is in place and its regular assessment through self-assessment mechanism and /or internal audit activities;

- The Board has prepared and approved the director's report and has ensured that the director report is published with the quarterly and annual financial statement of the Company and the content of the directors report are in accordance with the requirement of applicable laws and regulation;

- The Board has exercised its powers in light of the power assigned to the Board in accordance with the relevant laws and regulation applicable on the Company and the Board has always prioritized the Compliance with all the applicable laws and regulation in terms of their conduct as directors and exercising their powers and decision making.

- The Board has ensured the hiring, evaluation and compensation of the Chief Executive and other key executives including Chief Financial Officer, Company Secretary, and Head of internal Audit;

- The Board has ensured that adequate information is shared among its members in a timely manner and the Board members are kept abreast of developments between meetings;

I would like to place on record with thanks and appreciation to my fellow directors, shareholders, management and staff for their continued support in very challenging operating conditions. I look forward for more future success for the Company.

Lahore
05 October 2019

Aamna Taseer
Chairman

Media Times Limited

چیئرمین کی جائزہ رپورٹ

کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017ء کے سیکشن 192 کے تحت کمپنی کے مقاصد کے حصول میں بورڈ کی مجموعی اور موثر کارکردگی پر چیئرمین کی تجزیاتی رپورٹ۔

کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس کے تحت میڈیا ٹائمز لمیٹڈ (''کمپنی'') کے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز (''بورڈ'') کا سالانہ تجزیہ کیا گیا ہے۔ اس تجزیہ کا مقصد یہ یقینی بنانا ہے کہ کمپنی کے طے شدہ اہداف کے تناظر میں توقعات کے برعکس بورڈ کی مجموعی موثر کارکردگی کو جانچا اور پرکھا جائے۔ بہتری کے شعبوں پر باضابطہ غور کیا گیا اور ایکشن پلان مرتب کیا گیا۔

میں 30 جون 2019ء اختتام پذیر سال کے لئے سالانہ رپورٹ پیش کرنے میں فخر محسوس کرتی ہوں۔

- میڈیا ٹائمز لمیٹڈ (MTL) کے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز (''بورڈ'') نے کمپنی کے حصص داران کے بہترین مفاد میں اپنے فرائض انتہائی دلجمعی سے ادا کئے ہیں اور کمپنی کے امور کو موثر اور بہترین انداز میں چلایا ہے۔

- MTL کا بورڈ ماہر اور تجربہ کار افراد پر مشتمل ہے۔ بشمول آزاد ڈائریکٹرز کے ان کے پاس مختلف کمپنیوں کا وسیع تجربہ ہے۔ بورڈ کے تمام اراکین اپنے فرائض سے بخوبی آگاہ ہیں اور انہیں خوش اسلوبی سے سرانجام دے رہیں۔

- ضابطہ کے مطابق بورڈ اور اس کی کمیٹیوں میں نان ایگزیکٹو اور آزاد ڈائریکٹرز کی متناسب نمائندگی ہے۔ اور یہ کہ بورڈ اور اس کی متعلقہ کمیٹیوں کے پاس کمپنی کے امور کو منظم کرنے کے لئے وسیع مہارت، تجربہ اور علم ہے۔

- بورڈ نے یقین دہانی کرائی ہے کہ اپنے فرائض کی موثر انداز میں انجام دہی کے لئے ڈائریکٹرز کو اورنٹیشن کورسز پیش کئے گئے ہیں اور تین ڈائریکٹرز نے ڈائریکٹرز ٹریننگ پروگرام میں سند حاصل کر رکھی ہے اور بقیہ ڈائریکٹر ضابطہ کے معیار اور قابلیت پر پورا اترتے ہیں۔

- بورڈ نے آڈٹ اور ہیومن ریسورس اینڈ ریمونریشن کمیٹی تشکیل دی ہے اور ان کے متعلقہ شرائط وضوابط کو منظور کیا ہے اور ان کی ذمہ داریوں کو خوش اسلوبی سے انجام دینے کے لئے انہیں موزوں وسائل فراہم کئے ہیں۔

- بورڈ نے یقین دہانی کرائی ہے کہ بورڈ اور اس کی کمیٹیوں کے اجلاس مطلوب کورم کے ساتھ منعقد کئے جاتے ہیں اور تمام فیصلے بورڈ قرارداد کے ذریعے لئے جاتے ہیں اور تمام اجلاسوں (بشمول کمیٹیوں کے اجلاس) کی روئیداد کو باقاعدہ ریکارڈ اور برقرار رکھا گیا ہے۔

Media Times Limited

- بورڈ حکمت عملی سے متعلق منصوبہ بندی، خطرات پر قابو پانے کے لئے کمپنی کے انتظامات، پالیسی کی تیاری اور مالیاتی ڈھانچہ، نگرانی اور منظوری میں مستعدی سے برسر پیکار رہے۔ سال بھر میں تمام نمایاں مسائل کو بورڈ اور اس کی کمیٹیوں کے سامنے رکھا گیا تاکہ کاروباری فیصلہ سازی کو مستحکم یا باقاعدہ کیا جاسکے۔ خصوصاً آڈٹ کمیٹی کی سفارشات پر بورڈ کی جانب سے کمپنی کی جانب سے کئے گئے تمام متعلقہ پارٹی لین دین کو منظور کیا گیا۔

- بورڈ نے یقین دہانی کرائی ہے کہ انٹرنل کنٹرول کو متناسب نظام موجود ہے اور اس کی خود ساختہ تجزیہ کے نظام اور/ یا اندرونی آڈٹ کی سرگرمیوں کے ذریعے باقاعدگی سے نگرانی کی جاتی ہے۔

- بورڈ نے ڈائریکٹرز رپورٹ کو منظور کیا ہے اور یقینی دہانی کرائی ہے کہ ڈائریکٹرز رپورٹ کمپنی کے سہ ماہی اور سالانہ مالیاتی گوشواروں کے ساتھ شائع کی گئی ہے۔ اور ڈائریکٹرز رپورٹ کا مواد لاگو قوانین وضوابط کے تحت مرتب کیا گیا ہے۔

- کمپنی پر لاگو متعلقہ قوانین وضوابط کے تحت متعین کئے گئے اختیارات کی روشنی میں بورڈ اپنے فرائض سرانجام دیتا ہے۔ اور بورڈ نے اپنے افعال، اختیارات کے استعمال اور فیصلہ سازی کی مد میں ہمیشہ تمام لاگو قوانین وضوابط کی تعمیل کو ترجیح دی ہے۔

- بورڈ نے یقینی چیف ایگزیکٹو اور دیگر افسران بشمول چیف فائننشیئل آفیسر، کمپنی سیکریٹری اور سربراہ انٹرنل آڈٹ کی تقرری اور معاوضہ کے تعین کو یقینی بنایا ہے۔

- بورڈ نے اپنے اراکین کے ساتھ معلومات کا بروقت تبادلہ کیا ہے اور بورڈ اجلاسوں کے دوران ترقی سے متعلق اراکین کو آگاہ رکھتا ہے۔

میں انتہائی مشکل حالات میں اپنے ساتھی ڈائریکٹرز، شیئر ہولڈرز، انتظامیہ اور عملہ کی مسلسل حمایت کا شکریہ ادا کرنا چاہتی ہوں اور میں مستقبل میں کمپنی کی کامیابی کے لئے پراُمید ہوں۔

لاہور	آمنہ تاثیر
05 اکتوبر 2019	چیئرمین

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors of **Media Times Limited** ("MTL" or "the Company") are pleased to present the annual report to the members along with the annual audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2019.

Core Business Units

MTL is operating in Print, Electronic and Digital media. Core business units of the Company include Daily Times Newspaper, Sunday Magazine, TGIF Magazine, Daily AajKal Newspaper, Business Plus TV and Zaiqa TFC. In addition, the digital wing of the Company is also operating online/ social media of each of the above mentioned business units.

Print Media

Daily Times, a nationwide English daily newspaper printed from Lahore, Karachi and Islamabad caters to the needs of the general public and is considered to be amongst the leading English newspapers in the country in terms of circulation and enjoys a high level of respect & credibility.

Sunday Times is a leading fashion magazine of Pakistan celebrating almost 17 years of excellence for honoring fashion, lifestyle, arts, entertainment, culture and national style icons. The magazine is given as a complimentary copy each Sunday along with Daily Times Newspaper.

"**Aajkal**" an Urdu daily newspaper, is successfully maintaining its market position since its launch and continuously striving to improve circulation as well as advertising share across Pakistan.

Electronic Media

The Company has the licenses of "Business Plus TV" and "Zaiqa TF" which remained non-operational during the year. However, the management is planning to re-launch these channels with improved contents.

Online/ Digital Media

The management of the Company is devoting its full attention over digital wing of the Company. The digital wing of the Company aims to be one-stop ahead solution to advertisers. Owing to the fact of more attraction of social media to advertisers, the Company is maintaining separate websites, Facebook pages, Instagram accounts, Twitter accounts, blog writing forum and snap chats for the following products:

- Daily Times Newspaper
- Sunday Times Magazine
- Thank Goodness Its Friday, TGIF magazine
- Business Plus TV
- Zaiqa TFC

Financial Overview

During the period under review the Company reported an after tax loss of Rs.244.5 million as compared to a loss of Rs. 229.3 million in corresponding period last year. Turnover has been decreased to Rs. 177 million compared to Rs.355 million in corresponding period last year.

Cost of production reduced to Rs 209 million as compared to Rs 316 million in corresponding period along with decrease in Admin and Selling expenses by Rs. 91.5 million (FY 2018-19: 118.3 million and FY 2017-18: 209.8 million). Finance cost is also decreased by Rs. 15 million (FY 2018-19: 53 million and FY 2017-18: 68 million).

Revenue has been decreased mainly due to non-release of advertisement campaign from Government. To cater the impact of decrease in revenue, the Company has taken steps to reduce cost of production and Admin and Selling expenses through right sizing and outsourcing of production services.

Detailed results of the Company for the year are disclosed in the financial statements accompanying this report; however highlights for the year are as follows:

	2019	**2018**
Profit and Loss Account	**(Rs. in Millions)**	
Turnover	177	355
Gross Profit (loss)	(32)	39
Admin & Selling Expenses	118	210
Expected Credit Loss	(41)	0
Finance Cost	52	68
Other Expenses	14	18
Loss after Taxation	(245)	(229)
EPS Basic & Diluted- (Rupees)	(1.37)	(1.28)
Balance Sheet		
Non-Current Assets	276	341
Net Current Assets	(726)	(539)
Non-Current Liabilities	291	281
Share Capital and Reserves	(742)	(479)

The Company is renegotiating / restructuring, the debt with Faysal Bank Limited. In this regard, a draft proposal, for settling principal and related mark up has been sent by the Company and the same is under consideration by the top management of the Bank.

Company’s ability to continue as a going concern

Under Independent Auditor’s Report for the financial year ended June 30, 2019, the auditor has emphasized material uncertainty related to Going Concern because Company is facing liquidity crunch and, as of date, the Company’s current liabilities exceeded its current assets by Rs. 726 million.

This year Company’s net loss has been increased by 15% amounting to Rs.244 million as compared to Rs. 229 million last year.

The management of the Company is confident that following actions and steps shall enable the Company to attract revenue streams that will result in improved liquidity to cover above mentioned loss as well and will come out of this current situation to continue its business as a going concern.

- The Company has re-launched its Urdu Newspaper "Daily Aaj Kal" and is planning to launch further products in print and social media sectors.

- The Company is planning to launch a Web TV with the brand name of Daily Times and to re-launch “Zaiqa” channel and “Business” plus channel with improved contents.

- Prioritized digital advertisement. To get the maximum revenue out of this sector, the Company is maintaining separate websites, Face book pages, Instagram accounts, Twitter accounts, blog writing forum and snap chats for each business unit.

- Paid special attention to social media TGIF (Thank Goodness It’s Friday) magazine. TGIF magazine was published on each Friday. The print version of this magazine is closed but social media of this magazine is fully active.

- Paid special attention to advertisement revenue through supplements. The major supplement categories that were covered in financial year 2018-19 include but not limited to national days of other countries, fashion industry, sports, government sector and economic sector.

Further, the Company’s promoters have offered full support to the Company to meet any working capital needs.

Future Outlook

Pakistan’s media environment continued to develop and, in many cases, flourish. Since opening up in 2002, the number and range of media outlets has proliferated, so that Pakistanis now have greater access than ever before to a range of broadcasting through print, television and digital/ online media.

The focus of advertisers has also shifted to digital media sector. In this regard the Company has already prioritized digital advertisement. To get the maximum revenue out of this sector, the Company is maintaining separate websites, Face book pages, Instagram accounts, Twitter accounts, blog writing forum and snap chats for each business unit.

Management of Media Times is fully committed to achieving excellence in all fields of its operations and maintaining the high standards of quality that Media Times is known for, both in terms of its products as well as its operational practices.

Principal Risks and uncertainties:

There are no principal risks and uncertainties except the auditors concerns over the material uncertainty related to Going Concern because Company is facing liquidity crunch and, as of date of Balance Sheet, the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by Rs. 726 million.

Human Resource Management

The management of Media Times Limited believes strongly in principles, beliefs and philosophy of the Company where employees are treated as family members. Media Times Limited is continuously striving to provide corporate and social work environment to its employees as this helps them to work in complete harmony in a healthy and professional way.

Directors' Remuneration

The aggregate remuneration of executive Directors is disclosed under note 31 of the Financial Statements of the Company. Further, the Company is not paying any remuneration to Non-Executive Directors of the Company.

Code of Corporate Governance;

During the financial year 2019 "Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations" has been implemented which requires certain changes in the Composition of the Board and Its Committees. The Composition of the Board shall be changed in accordance with deadlines provided in new Code of Corporate Governance.

Composition of Board

The following persons, during the financial year, remained Directors of the Company:

Names	**Designation**
Aamna Taseer	Chairman
Shehryar Ali Taseer	CEO
Shahbaz Ali Taseer	Director
Shehrbano Taseer	Director
Rema Hussain Qureshi	Director
Ayesha Tammy Haq	Director
Muhammad Mikail Khan	Director

There is no change in the Board of Directors during the financial year 2019.

Total number of Directors **07**

a) Male: 03

b) Female: 04

Composition:

Independent Directors	01
Other Non-Executive Directors	04
Executive Directors	02

Committee of the board

Audit Committee	Mr. Mohammad Mikail Khan (Chairman) Miss Ayesha Tammy Haq (Member) Miss Rema Hussain Qureshi (Member)
Human Resource and Remuneration (HR&R) Committee	Mr. Mohammad Maikail Khan (Chairman) Mr. Shehryar Ali Taseer (Member) Mr. Shahbaz Ali Taseer (Member)

The composition of the Board of Directors and sub committees shall be changed in due course of time as per deadlines provided in new code of Corporate Governance.

The Statement of Compliance with Code of Corporate Governance is annexed.

Company's risk framework and internal control system:

The Board of Directors has implemented a Risk Management System and internal control System in the Company.

The risk Management policy specifies a role for each department that is responsible for taking appropriate measures and carrying on its own independent risk management activities.

A system of sound internal control established and implemented at all levels within the Company. The system of internal control is sound in design for ensuring achievement of Company's objectives, The Board of Directors are responsible for governance of risk and for determining the Company's level of risk tolerance by establishing Risk Management policies.

Corporate and Financial Reporting Framework:

- The financial statements together with the notes drawn up by the management present fairly the company's state of affairs, the result of its operations, cash flow and changes in equity.

- Proper books of accounts have been maintained by the company.
- Appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied in the preparation of the financial statements and accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent judgment, except for changes referred in Note – 4 to the financial statements.

- The international accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan, have been followed in the preparation of financial statements and departure there from (if any) is adequately disclosed.

- Significant deviations from last year in operating results of the Company have been highlighted and reasons thereof explained above.

- There are statutory payments on account of taxes, duties, levies and charges which are outstanding and have been disclosed in Note – 16 to financial statements.

- Information about loans and other debt instruments in which the Company is in default or likely to default are disclosed in Note – 18 to the financial statements.

The Impact of the Company's business on the environment;

The Company's businesses has no material impact on the environment, however, the Company values the environment that it operates in and is conscious of the significant role it can play in overall improvement of the society.

Corporate Social Responsibility

The Company has provided free space/ air time to various NGOs during the year in its leading product "Daily Times" newspaper and "Business Plus" TV to help them generate revenues through their appeal for funds.

Trading of Directors

During the year under review no trading in the Company shares were carried out by the Directors, CEO, CFO, Company Secretary and their spouses including any minor children.

Auditors

The Board of Directors recommends the appointment of M/s. Nasir Javaid Maqsood Imran, Chartered Accountants as auditors of the Company for the year ending 30 June 2020, as suggested by the Audit Committee in place of existing Auditors, M/s KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co., Chartered Accountants.

Pattern of Shareholding

The pattern of shareholding as required under Section 227(2)(f) of the Companies Act 2017 and Listing Regulations is enclosed.

Appropriations

Keeping in view the financial constraints and requirements of the Company, the board has not recommended any dividend or bonus for the year under review.

Earnings per Share

Earnings/ (Loss) per share for the financial year ended 30 June 2019 is Rs. (1.37) 2018: Rs. (1.28).

Acknowledgements

Directors take this opportunity to place on record their appreciation of the dedication and commitment of employees at all levels. MTL continues to rely on its employees for its future expansion and believes in the mutual sharing of rewards that are a result of the endeavors of its employees. Directors thank and express their gratitude for the support and co-operation received from the Central and State Governments and other stakeholders including viewers, producers, vendors, financial institutions, banks, investors, service providers as well as regulatory and governmental authorities.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Lahore: 05 October 2019	**Director**	**CEO/Director**

ڈائریکٹرز کی رپورٹ

میڈیا ٹائمز لمیٹڈ (''MTL'' یا'' کمپنی'') کے ڈائریکٹرز 30 جون 2019ء کو اختتام پذیر سال کے لئے کمپنی کی پڑتال شدہ سالانہ مالیاتی اسٹیٹمنٹس کے ہمراہ سالانہ رپورٹ اپنے اراکین کو ازراہِ مسرت پیش کرتے ہیں۔

بنیادی کاروباری یونٹس

MTL پرنٹ، الیکٹرونک اور ڈیجیٹل میڈیا میں فعال ہے۔ کمپنی کے بنیادی کاروباری یونٹس میں ڈیلی ٹائمز نیوز پیپر، سنڈے میگزین، TGIF میگزین، روزنامہ آج کل، بزنس پلس ٹی وی اور ذائقہ ٹی وی شامل ہیں۔ علاوہ ازیں، کمپنی مذکورہ بالا کاروباری یونٹس کے آن لائن/سوشل میڈیا کے ڈیجیٹل ونگ بھی آپریٹ کررہی ہے۔

پرنٹ میڈیا

ڈیلی ٹائمز قومی انگریزی روزنامہ ہے جو عوام الناس کی ضروریات کے عین مطابق لاہور، کراچی اور اسلام آباد سے شائع ہوتا ہے۔ اور یہ گردش کے اعتبار سے اس کا شمار ملک کے معروف اخباروں میں ہوتا ہے اور اعلیٰ درجے کا با اعتبار اور باوقار اخبار ہے۔

سنڈے ٹائمز پاکستان کا معروف فیشن میگزین ہے جو عرصہ سترہ سال سے فیشن، لائف سٹائل، فنونِ لطیفہ، ثقافت اور قومی سٹائل کی بھرپور ترجمانی کررہا ہے۔ یہ میگزین ہر اتوار کو ڈیلی ٹائمز کے ساتھ اعزازی کاپی کے طور پر فراہم کیا جاتا ہے۔

آج کل ایک اردو روزنامہ ہے۔ اور اپنے افتتاح سے لے کر آج تک کامیابی کے جوہر دکھارہا ہے اور اپنی گردش بڑھانے اور تشہیر کے لئے مسلسل کاوشیں کررہا ہے۔

الیکٹرونک میڈیا

کمپنی ''بزنس پلس ٹی وی'' اور ذائقہ ٹی ایف'' کے لائسنس کا حامل ہے جو سال بھر غیر فعال رہے۔ تاہم، انتظامیہ بہترین مواد کے ساتھ اس کو دوبارہ لانچ کرنے کی منصوبہ بندی کررہی ہے۔

آن لائن/ ڈیجیٹل میڈیا

کمپنی کی انتظامیہ کمپنی کے ڈیجیٹل ونگ پر بھرپور توجہ دے رہی ہے۔ کمپنی کا ڈیجیٹل ونگ ایڈورٹائزرز کے لئے ایک جگہ پر تمام حل فراہم کرتا ہے۔ ایڈورٹائزرز کی جانب سے سوشل میڈیا کی زیادہ ترجیح کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے کمپنی مندرجہ ذیل پروڈکٹس کے لئے علیحدہ ویب سائٹس، فیس بک پیجز، انسٹاگرام اور ٹوئٹر اکاؤنٹس، بلاگ رائٹنگ فورمز اور سنیپ چیٹس تیار کررہی ہے:

- ڈیلی ٹائمز نیوز پیپر
- سنڈے ٹائمز میگزین
- تھینکس گڈنیس اٹس فرائیڈے، TGIF میگزین

- بزنس پلس
- ذائقہ ٹی ایف سی

مالیاتی جائزہ

زیر جائزہ مدت کے دوران کمپنی نے گذشتہ برس میں 220.3 ملین روپے خسارہ کے مقابلہ میں 244.5 ملین روپے خسارہ علاوہ ٹیکس رپورٹ کیا۔ ٹرن اوور/ آمدنی گذشتہ برس میں 335 ملین روپے کے مقابلہ میں 177 ملین روپے رہی۔

پیداواری لاگت گذشتہ برس میں 316 ملین روپے کے مقابلہ میں 209 ملین روپے کم ہوئی جب کہ انتظامی اور فروخت اخراجات 91 ملین روپے رہے (مالیاتی سال 2018-19: 118.3 ملین روپے اور مالیاتی سال 2017-18: 209.8 ملین روپے)۔ قرضوں پر لاگت میں بھی 15 ملین روپے کی واقع ہوئی (مالیاتی سال 2018-19: 53 ملین روپے اور مالیاتی سال 2017-18: 68 ملین روپے)۔

حکومت کی جانب سے تشہیری مہم کے عدم آغاز کی وجہ سے آمدنی میں خاطر خواہ کمی واقع ہوئی۔ آمدنی میں کمی کے اثرات سے نبرد آزما ہونے کے لئے کمپنی نے رائٹ سائزنگ اور پروڈکشن سروسز کو آؤٹ سورس کر کے پروڈکشن اور انتظامی و فروخت اخراجات کو کم کرنے کے لئے اقدامات کئے ہیں۔

امسال مالیاتی اسٹیٹمنٹس میں کمپنی کے تفصیلی نتائج ساتھ منسلک ہیں؛ تاہم چیدہ چیدہ تفصیلات حسب ذیل ہیں:

نفع ونقصان اکاؤنٹ

(ملین روپوں میں)

	2019ء	2018ء
ٹرن اوور (منافع)	177	355
مجموعی نفع (نقصان)	(32)	39
انتظامی و فروخت پر اخراجات	118	210
ممکنہ کریڈٹ خسارہ	(41)	0
قرضوں پر لاگت	52	68
دیگر اخراجات	14	18
خسارہ علاوہ ٹیکسیشن	(245)	(229)
فی حصص آمدنی (بنیادی و ڈائی لیوٹڈ)	(1.37)	(1.28)

بیلنس شیٹ

متغیر اثاثہ جات	276	341
خالص مستقل اثاثہ جات	(726)	(539)
متغیر واجبات	291	281
شیئر کیپٹل اور ذخائر	(742)	(479)

. کمپنی فیصل بینک کے ساتھ قرضوں پر نظر ثانی کر رہی ہے۔اس تناظر میں، بنیادی قرضہ اور متعلقہ مارک اپ کی ادائیگی کے لئے کمپنی نے ایک ڈرافٹ پروپوزل بھیجا ہے اور بینک کی اعلیٰ انتظامیہ اس پر غور کر رہی ہے۔

کمپنی کی کاروبار جاری رکھنے کی صلاحیت

30 جون 2019ء کو اختتام پذیر سال کے لئے خودمختار آڈیٹرز کی رپورٹ کے تحت آڈیٹرز نے کاروبار جاری رکھنے سے متعلق بے یقینی کا اظہار کیا ہے کیونکہ کمپنی سرمایہ کی کمی کا سامنا کر رہی ہے اور اب تک کمپنی کے موجودہ واجبات موجودہ اثاثہ جات سے 726 ملین روپے کم ہیں۔

امسال کمپنی کا خالص خسارہ 15 فی اضافہ کے ساتھ 244 ملین روپے پر پہنچ گیا جو گذشتہ برس 229 ملین روپے تھا۔

کمپنی کی انتظامیہ پرامید ہے کہ مندرجہ ذیل اقدامات کمپنی کی آمدنی میں اضافہ کرنے میں اہم کردار ادا کریں گے جو سرمایہ میں بہتری اور مذکورہ بالا خسارہ کو کم کرنے میں کارگر ثابت ہوں گے اور کاروبار جاری رکھنے کی مبہم صلاحیت میں بہتری پیدا کریں گے۔

- کمپنی نے اپنے اردو روزنامہ ''آج کل'' کی تجدید کی ہے اور پرنٹ اور سوشل میڈیا سیکٹر میں مزید پروڈکٹ متعارف کرانے کے بارے میں سوچ رہی ہے۔
- کمپنی ڈیلی ٹائمز کے نام سے ایک ویب ٹی وی متعارف کرانے کے بارے میں منصوبہ بندی کر رہی ہے اور جدید مواد کے ساتھ ''ذائقہ'' اور ''بزنس پلس'' چینلز کو ری لانچ کرنے کا ارادہ رکھتی ہے۔
- ترجیحی ڈیجیٹل تشہیر۔اس شعبہ میں اضافی آمدنی حاصل کرنے کے لئے کمپنی ہر کاروباری یونٹ کے لئے علیحدہ علیحدہ ویب سائٹ، فیس بک پیجز، انسٹاگرام اور ٹوئٹر اکاؤنٹس، بلاگ رائٹنگ فورمز اور سنیپ چیٹس تیار کر رہی ہے۔
- کمپنی سوشل میڈیا پر TGIF (تھینکس گڈ نیس اِٹس فرائیڈے) میگزین پر بھرپور توجہ دے رہی ہے۔TGIF میگزین ہر جمعہ کو شائع ہوتا تھا۔اس میگزین کی اشاعت بند ہو چکی ہے لیکن سوشل میڈیا پر یہ میگزین کلی طور پر فعال ہے۔
- خصوصی اشاعت کے ذریعے تشہیر پر خصوصی توجہ دی جا رہی ہے۔ مالیاتی سال 19-2018 میں جن شعبوں پر خصوصی

اشاعت کی جا رہی ہے ان میں دیگر ممالک کے قومی دن، فیشن انڈسٹری، کھیل، حکومتی شعبے اور اقتصادی شعبے شامل ہیں۔

مزید برآں، کمپنی کے پروموٹرز نے ورکنگ کیپٹل کی ضروریات کو پورا کرنے کے لئے کمپنی کو مدد کی پیشکش کی ہے۔

مستقبل کا منظر نامہ

پاکستان کا میڈیا بہتری کی جانب گامزن ہے اور کئی صورتوں میں کامیاب ہو چکا ہے۔ 2002ء میں افتتاح سے لے کر میڈیا آؤٹ لیٹس کی تعداد اور اقسام میں اضافہ ہو چکا ہے۔ اور اب پاکستانیوں کو پرنٹ، ٹیلی ویژن اور ڈیجیٹل/آن لائن میڈیا کے ذریعے کئی اقسام کی نشریات تک رسائی حاصل ہے۔

تشہیری کمپنیوں کی توجہ بھی اب ڈیجیٹل میڈیا کی جانب ہے۔ اس تناظر میں کمپنی نے ڈیجیٹل میڈیا کو پہلے ہی ترجیح دینا شروع کر دی ہے۔ اس شعبہ سے بہترین آمدنی حاصل کرنے کے لئے کمپنی ہر کاروباری یونٹ کے لئے علیحدہ علیحدہ ویب سائٹ، فیس بک پیجز، انسٹاگرام اور ٹوئٹر اکاؤنٹس، بلاگ رائٹنگ فورمز اور سنیپ چیٹس تیار کر رہی ہے۔

میڈیا ٹائمز کی انتظامیہ اپنے آپریشنز کے تمام شعبوں میں کامیابی حاصل کرنے اور اپنا اعلیٰ معیار برقرار رکھنے کے لئے پرعزم ہے جسے کے لئے میڈیا ٹائمز پہچانا جاتا ہے۔

بنیادی خدشات اور غیر یقینی

کاروباری جاری رکھنے سے متعلق غیر یقینی سے متعلق آڈیٹرز کے تحفظات کے علاوہ بنیادی خدشات اور بے یقینی موجود نہ ہے کیونکہ کمپنی سرمایہ کی کمی کے بحران کا شکار ہے اور بیلنس شیٹ کی تاریخ تک کمپنی کے حالیہ واجبات موجودہ اثاثہ جات سے 726 ملین روپے سے تجاوز کر چکے ہیں۔

ہیومن ریسورس مینجمنٹ

میڈیا ٹائمز لمیٹڈ کی انتظامیہ کمپنی کے اصول وضوابط اور فلسفہ پر کلی یقین رکھتی ہے جہاں ملازمین کے ساتھ فیملی ممبر کی طرح رویہ رکھا جاتا ہے۔ میڈیا ٹائمز لمیٹڈ اپنے ملازمین کو کاروباری وسماجی ورک انوائرنمنٹ فراہم کرنے کے لئے کوشاں ہے کیونکہ اس طرح ملازمین صحت منداور پیشہ ورانہ طریقہ سے مکمل اعتماد کے ساتھ کام کرنے کے قابل ہوتے ہیں۔

ڈائریکٹرز کا معاوضہ

کمپنی کی مالیاتی اسٹیٹمنٹس کے نوٹ 31 میں ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز کے مجموعی معاوضہ کی تفصیلات درج ہیں۔ مزید یہ کہ، کمپنی اپنے نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز کو کوئی معاوضہ ادا نہیں کرتی۔

کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس

مالیاتی سال 2019ء کے دوران ''لسٹڈ کمپنیز (کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس) ضوابط'' کا اطلاق کیا گیا ہے جسے کے تحت بورڈ اور اس کی کمیٹیوں کی ترکیب میں کچھ تبدیلیاں مطلوب ہیں۔ کمپنی نے بورڈ کمیٹیوں کی ترکیب تبدیل کر دی ہے جب کہ بورڈ کی ترکیب نئے کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس میں درج مقررہ تاریخ تک تبدیلی کر دی جائے گی۔

بورڈ کی ترکیب

مالیاتی سال کے دوران مندرجہ ذیل افراد کمپنی کے ڈائریکٹرز رہے:

نام	عہدہ
آمنہ تاثیر	چیئرمین
شہریار علی تاثیر	CEO
شہباز علی تاثیر	ڈائریکٹر
شہربانو تاثیر	ڈائریکٹر
ریما حسین قریشی	ڈائریکٹر
عائشہ تمی حق	ڈائریکٹر
محمد میکائیل خان	ڈائریکٹر

مالیاتی سال 2019ء کے دوران بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز میں کوئی تبدیلی نہ کی گئی ہے۔

ڈائریکٹرز کی کل تعداد		**07**
a)	مرد	03
b)	خواتین	04

ترکیب:

آزاد ڈائریکٹرز	01
دیگر نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز	04
ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز	02

بورڈکمیٹیاں

آڈٹ کمیٹی	محترم محمد میکائیل خان (چیئر مین) جنابہ عائشہ تمی حق (رکن) جنابہ ریما حسین قریشی (رکن)

ہیومن ریسورس اینڈ ریمونریشن (HR&R) کمیٹی	محترم محمد میکائیل خان (چیئر مین) شہر یار علی تاثیر (رکن) شہباز علی تاثیر (رکن)

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز اور ذیلی کمیٹیوں کی ترکیب نئے کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس کے تحت مقررہ وقت میں تبدیل کر دی جائے گی۔

کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس کا تعمیلی بیان لف ہذا ہے۔

کمپنی کا رسک فریم ورک اور داخلی نظم وضبط

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے کمپنی رسک مینجمنٹ سسٹم اور داخلی نظم وضبط کا نظام نافذ کیا ہے۔

رسک مینجمنٹ پالیسی ہر شعبہ کو ایک ذمہ داری سونپتی ہے جو اپنی رسک مینجمنٹ سرگرمیوں کو بروئے کار لانے اور موزوں اقدامات کرنے کے لئے ذمہ دار ہوتا ہے۔

کمپنی میں تمام سطحوں پر مربوط داخلی ضبط کا نظام قائم اور رائج کیا گیا ہے۔ داخلی ضبط کا نظام ٹھوس بنیادوں پر وضع کیا گیا ہے جو کمپنی کے مقاصد کو پورا کرنے کی یقین دہانی کراتا ہے۔ بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز رسک مینجمنٹ پالیسیوں کو وضع کر کے خدشات کی گورننس اور رسک برداشت کرنے کے درجہ کا تعین کرنے کے ذمہ دار ہیں۔

کاروباری و مالیاتی رپورٹنگ فریم ورک

- مالیاتی اسٹیٹمنٹس اور انتظامیہ کے تحریری بیانات کمپنی کے کاروباری امور، آپریشنز کے نتائج، کیش فلو اور ایکویٹی میں تبدیلی کی بہترین عکاسی کرتے ہیں۔
- کمپنی نے کھاتوں کی باقاعدہ کتابیں تیار کی ہیں۔
- مالیاتی اسٹیٹمنٹس کی تیاری میں مناسب اکاؤنٹنگ پالیسیوں کا لگاتار اطلاق کیا گیا ہے اور اکاؤنٹنگ تخمینہ جات معقول اور محتاط فیصلوں کی بنیاد پر لگائے جاتے ماسوائے مالیاتی اسٹیٹمنٹس کے نوٹ 4 میں بیان کی گئی تبدیلیوں کے۔

- مالیاتی اسٹیٹمنٹس کی تیاری میں پاکستان میں لاگو بین الاقوامی اکاؤنٹنگ اصولوں کی پیروی کی گئی ہے۔اوراس میں حذف کیئے گئے مواد(اگرکوئی ہے) کومعقول انداز میں ظاہرکیا گیاہے۔
- کمپنی کے فعالی نتائج میں گذشتہ برس سے نمایاں انحراف کو واضح کیا گیا ہے اوراس کی وجوہات کواوپر واضح کیا گیا ہے۔
- محصولات، ڈیوٹیز، لیویز اور جرمانوں کی مد میں واجب الادا قانونی ادائیگیاں موجود ہیں اورانہیں مالیاتی اسٹیٹمنٹس کےنوٹ 16 میں بیان کیا گیا ہے۔
- قرضوں اور دیگر قرضہ دستاویزات جن میں کمپنی نادہندہ ہے یا نادہندہ ہوسکتی ہےکو مالیاتی اسٹیٹمنٹس کےنوٹ 18 میں واضح کیا گیاہے۔

کمپنی کے کاروبار کا ماحول پراثر

کمپنی کے کاروباری امور کے ماحول پر بالکل اثرات نہیں ہوتے تاہم کمپنی ماحول کے تحفظ کواہمیت دیتی ہے اور سماجی فلاح و بہبود میں اپنانمایاں کرداراداکرنے کے لئے پرعزم ہے۔

کاروباری وسماجی ذمہ داری

کمپنی نے اپنی معروف پروڈکٹ''ڈیلی ٹائمز''اور''بزنس پلس ٹی وی''میں متعدد غیرمنافع بخش اداروں کومفت جگہ/ ایئر ٹائم فراہم کیاہےتا کہ وہ عطیات کی اپیل کےذریعےاپناریوینوا کٹھا کرسکیں۔

ڈائریکٹرز کی تجارت

زیرجائزہ سال کے دوران ڈائریکٹرز، CEO، CFO، کمپنی سیکریٹری اوران کے اہلیان اورنابالغ بچوں نے کمپنی کے حصص میں کوئی تجارت نہ کی ہے۔

آڈیٹرز

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے آڈٹ کمیٹی کی تجویز پرموجودہ آڈیٹرز میسرز KPMG تاثیر ہادی اینڈ کو، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنس کی جگہ 30 جون 2020ءکواختتام پذیرسال کے لئے میسرز ناصر جاوید مقصود عمران، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنس کی تقرری کی سفارش کی ہے۔

شیئر ہولڈنگ کی وضع

کمپنیزایکٹ 2017ء کے سیکشن 227(2)(f) اورلسٹنگ ریگولیشنز کےتحت شیئرہولڈنگ کی وضع لف ہذا ہے۔

منافع منقسمہ

محدود سرمایہ اور کمپنی کی ضروریات کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے بورڈ نے زیر جائزہ سال کے دوران کوئی منافع منقسمہ یا بونس کی سفارش نہ کی ہے۔

فی حصص آمدنی

30 جون 2019ء کو اختتام پذیر سال کے لئے فی حصص آمدنی / (خسارہ) (1.37) روپے ہے۔ 2018: (1.28) روپے۔

اعترافات

اس موقع کا فائدہ اٹھاتے ہوئے ڈائریکٹرز تمام شعبوں میں ملازمین کے جذبہ اور عزم کو سراہتے ہیں۔ MTL مستقبل میں توسیع وترقی کے لئے ملازمین پر مکمل طور پر انحصار کرتی ہے اور ملازمین کی محنت کے نتیجے میں کامیابی کی باہمی شراکت پر یقین رکھتی ہے۔ ڈائریکٹر مرکزی اور ریاستی حکومتوں اور دیگر سٹیک ہولڈرز بشمول ناظرین، پروڈیوسرز، وینڈرز، مالیاتی اداروں، بینکس، سرمایہ داروں، سروس پرووائڈرز اور ریگولیٹری وحکومتی اتھارٹیز کی حمایت اور تعاون کو بھی قدر کی نگاہ سے دیکھتی ہے۔

برائے/منجانب بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز

لاہور: 05 اکتوبر 2019ء　　ڈائریکٹر　　CEO / ڈائریکٹر

FORM 34

The Companies Act, 2017
(Section 227 (2)(F) Pattern of Shareholding
AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

1 **Incorporation Number: (0042608 OF 26-06-2001)**

2 **Name of the Company Media Times Limited**

3 **Pattern of holding of the shares held by the shareholders as at 30 June 2019**

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NO. OF SHAREHOLDERS	SHAREHOLDINGS			SHARES HELD
	FROM		TO	
199	1	-	100	3,374
293	101	-	500	142,386
313	501	-	1,000	303,722
820	1,001	-	5,000	2,610,529
407	5,001	-	10,000	3,404,796
175	10,001	-	15,000	2,300,486
144	15,001	-	20,000	2,673,577
106	20,001	-	25,000	2,522,631
48	25,001	-	30,000	1,384,000
47	30,001	-	35,000	1,546,201
38	35,001	-	40,000	1,447,500
17	40,001	-	45,000	735,000
68	45,001	-	50,000	3,357,600
20	50,001	-	55,000	1,052,000
14	55,001	-	60,000	810,300
14	60,001	-	65,000	894,405
10	65,001	-	70,000	696,500
16	70,001	-	75,000	1,182,500
6	75,001	-	80,000	473,000
6	80,001	-	85,000	496,500
7	85,001	-	90,000	625,500
3	90,001	-	95,000	275,500
41	95,001	-	100,000	4,095,500
8	100,001	-	105,000	828,000
4	105,001	-	110,000	432,500
5	110,001	-	115,000	559,641
1	115,001	-	120,000	119,000
2	120,001	-	125,000	249,500
6	125,001	-	130,000	771,000
3	130,001	-	135,000	397,500
2	135,001	-	140,000	273,500
2	140,001	-	145,000	288,500
8	145,001	-	150,000	1,198,000
8	150,001	-	155,000	1,226,527
4	155,001	-	160,000	636,000
2	160,001	-	165,000	326,000
2	165,001	-	170,000	340,000
1	170,001	-	175,000	170,500
2	185,001	-	190,000	375,500
3	190,001	-	195,000	582,000
6	195,001	-	200,000	1,199,500
2	200,001	-	205,000	408,500
2	205,001	-	210,000	416,000
3	215,001	-	220,000	653,224
5	220,001	-	225,000	1,124,500
1	230,001	-	235,000	235,000

1	235,001 -	240,000	240,000
2	245,001 -	250,000	500,000
3	250,001 -	255,000	764,000
3	270,001 -	275,000	821,500
1	275,001 -	280,000	280,000
4	280,001 -	285,000	1,133,840
1	290,001 -	295,000	291,000
3	295,001 -	300,000	900,000
1	315,001 -	320,000	316,500
4	320,001 -	325,000	1,297,672
1	325,001 -	330,000	329,500
1	330,001 -	335,000	335,000
2	345,001 -	350,000	700,000
1	350,001 -	355,000	355,000
1	365,001 -	370,000	368,500
1	375,001 -	380,000	378,500
2	395,001 -	400,000	796,000
1	410,001 -	415,000	412,000
1	420,001 -	425,000	422,000
1	425,001 -	430,000	430,000
1	445,001 -	450,000	450,000
1	455,001 -	460,000	460,000
2	465,001 -	470,000	937,500
3	495,001 -	500,000	1,500,000
2	505,001 -	510,000	1,017,429
1	525,001 -	530,000	526,000
1	560,001 -	565,000	560,500
1	565,001 -	570,000	570,000
1	570,001 -	575,000	573,500
1	590,001 -	595,000	594,500
1	615,001 -	620,000	618,000
1	620,001 -	625,000	625,000
1	630,001 -	635,000	632,500
1	665,001 -	670,000	669,700
1	800,001 -	805,000	800,500
1	845,001 -	850,000	850,000
1	895,001 -	900,000	900,000
1	900,001 -	905,000	901,500
3	995,001 -	1,000,000	2,995,500
1	1,000,001 -	1,005,000	1,005,000
1	1,045,001 -	1,050,000	1,048,000
1	1,075,001 -	1,080,000	1,080,000
1	1,125,001 -	1,130,000	1,130,000
1	1,190,001 -	1,195,000	1,191,035
1	1,195,001 -	1,200,000	1,200,000
1	1,495,001 -	1,500,000	1,500,000
1	2,495,001 -	2,500,000	2,500,000
1	3,170,001 -	3,175,000	3,175,000
1	3,335,001 -	3,340,000	3,339,500
1	3,770,001 -	3,775,000	3,772,675
1	4,195,001 -	4,200,000	4,199,500
1	4,225,001 -	4,230,000	4,229,000
1	4,720,001 -	4,725,000	4,722,500
1	5,855,001 -	5,860,000	5,859,000
1	6,230,001 -	6,235,000	6,233,500
1	14,300,001 -	14,305,000	14,304,500
1	45,260,001 -	45,265,000	45,264,760
2,972			**178,851,010**

5	**Categories of shareholders**		**Shares held**	**Percentage**
5.1(a)	**Directors, CEO and their Spouse and Minor Children**			
	Aamna Taseer		1,000	0.00
	Shehryar Ali Taseer		600	0.00
	Shahbaz Ali Taseer		600	0.00
	Shehrbano Taseer		500	0.00
	Ayesha Tammy Haq		500	0.00
	Rema Husain Qureshi		500	0.00
	Mohammad Makail Khan		500	0.00
5.1 (b)	**Chief Executive Officer**			
	(600) shares of (Shehryar Ali Taseer CEO)			
5.1(c)	**Directors spouse & minor children**			
	(500) shares of Rema Husain Qureshi (spouse of CEO)			
5.1.1	**Executive / Executives' spouse**			
5.2	**Associated Companies, undertaking and related parties**			
a)	First Capital Securities Corporation Limited		45,264,770	25.31
b)	First Cpital Equities limited		14,327,500	8.01
c)	Amythest Limited		669,700	0.37
5.3	NIT and ICP		-	-
5.4	Banks, DFIs and NBFIs		5,839,500	3.27
5.5	Insurance		-	-
5.6	Modarabas and Mutual Fund		-	-
5.7	**Share holders holding 10% or more voting intrest**			
a)	First Capital Securities Corporation Limited	Refer 5.2 (a) above	-	-
5.8	General Public			
	a) Local		87,388,879	48.86
	b) Foreign Companies/Orginzations/Individual / (repatriable bases)		-	-
5.9	**Others**			
	a) Joint Stock Companies		25,356,461	14.18
	b) Pension fund Provident Fund etc.		-	-
			178,851,010	**100.00**

Media Times Limited
KEY OPERATING AND FINANCIAL INDICATORS

KEY INDICATORS

		2013	2014 (Restated)	2015 (Restated)	2016	2017	2018	2019
Operating result								
Net Revenue		305,928,075	310,049,444	325,619,043	377,892,177	385,849,282	354,887,897	177,165,827
Gross profit/ (loss)		(38,636,608)	(66,182,750)	(80,072,563)	(16,328,094)	47,893,357	39,236,980	(31,770,537)
Profit / (loss) before tax		(187,413,731)	(388,517,181)	(216,515,422)	(144,045,066)	(73,879,032)	(219,383,186)	(243,688,213)
Profit / (loss) after tax		(188,971,145)	(565,231,713)	(216,515,422)	(148,364,034)	(80,072,573)	(229,271,579)	(244,506,124)
Financial Position								
Shareholder's equity		760,194,680	193,476,711	(20,875,846)	(169,505,150)	(247,481,486)	(478,597,121)	(741,600,502)
Property,plant & equipment		833,344,358	717,353,139	608,174,155	503,680,965	415,484,200	333,180,026	267,951,455
Net current assets		(240,822,752)	(391,147,090)	(447,772,879)	(469,385,079)	(443,887,824)	(539,081,530)	(726,127,475)
Profitability								
Gross profit/(loss)	%	(12.63)	(21.35)	(24.59)	(4.32)	12.41	11.06	(17.93)
Profit before tax/(loss)	%	(61.26)	(125.31)	(66.49)	(38.12)	(19.15)	(61.82)	(137.55)
Profit after tax/(loss)	%	(61.77)	(182.30)	(66.49)	(39.26)	(20.75)	(64.60)	(138.01)
Performance								
Fixed assets turnover	Times	0.37	0.43	0.54	0.75	0.93	1.07	0.66
Return on equity	%	(0.249)	(2.92)	(10.37)	(0.88)	(0.32)	(0.48)	(0.33)
Return on capital employed	%	(0.319)	(1.73)	(1.03)	(4.33)	(2.82)	(1.11)	(0.53)
Liquidity								
Current	Times	0.44	0.29	0.29	0.27	0.26	0.19	0.06
Quick	Times	0.43	0.29	0.29	0.26	0.25	0.19	0.06
Valuation								
Earning/(loss) per share	Rs.	(1.06)	(3.16)	(1.21)	(0.83)	(0.45)	(1.28)	(1.37)
Break up vale per share	Rs.	4.25	1.08	(0.12)	(0.95)	(1.38)	(2.68)	(4.15)

Statement of Compliance with the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2017

Name of Company: **Media Times Limited**
Year Ended: **June 30, 2019**

Media Times Limited ("the Company") has complied with the requirements of the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2017 ("the Regulations") in the following manner:

1. The total number of directors are seven as per the following:

Male:	Three
Female:	Four

2. The composition of the board is as follows:

	Category	Names
a.	**Independent Directors:**	Mr. Mohammad Mikail Khan
b.	**Non-Executive Directors:**	Mrs. Aamna Taseer Mr. Shahbaz Ali Taseer Ms.Rema Husain Qureshi Ms. Ayesha Tammy Haq
c.	**Executive Directors:**	Mr. Shehryar Ali Taseer Ms. Shehrbano Taseer

3. The directors have confirmed that none of them is serving as a director on more than five listed companies, including this company (excluding the listed subsidiaries of listed holding companies).

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. A complete record of particulars of significant policies along with the dates on which they were approved or amended has been maintained.

6. All the powers of the board have been duly exercised and decisions on relevant matters have been taken by board / shareholders as empowered by the relevant provisions of the Companies Act 2017 (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 board.

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

9. During the period under report, no director acquired training certification, at present there are three certified directors namely:
    a) Mrs. Aamna Taseer
    b) Mr. Shehryar Ali Taseer
    c) Ms. Shehrbano Taseer

    However regulation number 20 1(a) of the Regulations requires that at least half of the directors on the Board of Directors should acquire the prescribed certification under any director training program offered by institutions, local or foreign, that meet the criteria specified by the Commission and approved by it. The Board is in process of complying with the requirements of the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019.

10. The board has approved new appointment of Head of Internal Audit during the year. However, no new appointment has been made for the Company Secretary and Chief Financial Officer during the year. All such appointments including their remuneration and terms and conditions of employment are duly approved by the Board. However, the qualification and experience of Head of Internal Audit appointed during the year is not in accordance with the requirements of regulation number 24 of the Regulations. The Board has complied the requirement of Regulation subsequent to year end.

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:

    a) Audit Committee
    - Mr. Mohammad Mikail Khan (Chairman)
    - Mrs. Ayesha Tammy Haq (Member)
    - Ms. Rema Husain Qureshi (Member)

    b) Human Resources and Remuneration Committee
    - Mr. Mohammad Mikail Khan (Chairman)
    - Mr. Shehryar Ali Taseer (Member)
    - Mr. Shahbaz Ali Taseer (Member)

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 Committee were as per following:

    a) Audit Committee: Quarterly meetings during the financial year ended June 30, 2019.
    b) Human Resource and Remuneration Committee: Two meetings held during the financial year ended June 30, 2019.

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 (ICAP) and registered with Audit Oversight Board of Pakistan, that they or any of the partners of the firm, their spouses and minor children do not hold shares of the company and that the firm and all its partners are in compliance with International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) guidelines on code of ethics as adopted by the ICAP.

17. The statutory auditors or the persons associated with them have not been appointed to provide other services except in accordance with the listing regulations and the auditors have confirmed that they have observed IFAC guidelines in this regard.

18. We confirm that all other requirements of the Regulations have been complied with.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE **DIRECTOR**

Lahore, 05 October 2019

KPMG

KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
351 Shadman-1, Jail Road,
Lahore 54000 Pakistan
+92 (42) 111-KPMGTH (576484), Fax +92 (42) 3742 9907

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Media Times Limited

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

We have audited the annexed financial statements of Media Times Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019, and the statement of profit or loss, the statement of 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, the statement of 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 30 June 2019 and of the loss 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.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 2 to the financial statements which indicates that the Company has incurred a net loss of Rs. 244.5 million during the year ended 30 June 2019 and, as of date, the Company's current liabilities exceeded its total assets by Rs. 450.38 million. The Company's equity has eroded and the accumulated losses exceed the share capital and share premium by Rs. 741.6 million as at 30 June 2019. As stated in note 2, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 2, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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. In addition to the matter described in the *Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern* section, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

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Following are the Key audit matters.

Sr. No.	Key audit matters	How the matters were addressed in our audit
1.	**Revenue** Refer to notes 4.1.1, 4.14 and 22 to the financial statements. The Company recognized revenue of Rs. 177.16 million during the year ended 30 June 2019, mainly from advertisements in print media and from the sale of newspaper. We identified recognition of revenue as a key audit matter because revenue is one of the key performance indicators of the Company and gives rise to a risk that revenue is recognized without transferring the control.	Our audit procedures, amongst other, included the following: • Obtaining an understanding of the process relating to revenue recognition and testing the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of relevant key internal controls; • assessing the appropriateness of the Company's accounting policies for revenue recognition and compliance of those policies with applicable accounting standards; • comparing, on a sample basis, revenue recorded during the year and just before and after the year end in respect of advertisement in print media with release orders, sale invoices, newspaper advertisements and other relevant underlying documents and to assess whether revenue is recognized in appropriate accounting period; • comparing, on a sample basis, revenue recognized during the year and just before and after the year end in respect of sale of newspaper with print orders, sales invoices and other relevant underlying documents and to assess whether revenue is recognized in appropriate accounting period; and • scanning for any manual journal entries relating to revenue recognized during the year which were considered to be material or met other specific risk based criteria for inspecting underlying documentation.
2.	**Recoverability of trade debts** Refer to notes 4.1.2, 4.8 and 9 to the financial statements. As at 30 June 2018 and 2019 the Company's gross trade debtors were Rs. 264.9 million and Rs. 256.64 million. The adoption of IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' by the Company using the allowed modified retrospective approach had resulted in recognition of	Our audit procedures included the following: • involving KPMG specialist to assist us in reviewing and evaluating the appropriateness of the assumptions used (future and historical), methodology and policies applied by the management to assess ECL in respect of trade debts of the Company;

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Sr. No.	Key audit matters	How the matters were addressed in our audit
	Expected Credit Loss (ECL) in respect of trade debts of Rs. 9.1 million in opening retained earnings as at 01 July 2018 and Rs 41 million for year ended 30 June 2019. We considered this as key audit matter due to the significance of the change in accounting methodology and involvement of judgments and assumptions made by management in this regard.	• assessing the integrity and quality of data used by the management for determining ECL in respect of trade debts; • checking the mathematical accuracy of ECL model by performing recalculation on sample basis; and • reviewing the adequacy of disclosures in the financial statements of the Company with regard to the effect of adoption of IFRS 9.
3	**Impairment of plant and equipment** Refer to notes 4.2, 4.8 and 6 to the financial statements. As at 30 June 2019, the carrying value of the Company's plant and equipment was Rs. 262.44 million. Due to accumulated losses the plant and equipment may not be stated at its recoverable amount. In assessing whether there was any impairment in plant and equipment, management determines the recoverable amounts based on fair value less cost to sell. We identified impairment of plant and equipment as a key audit matter because of potential significance and the management's judgment involved.	Our audit procedures included the following: • evaluating the objectivity, competence and independence of external management's valuation specialist; • obtaining and inspecting the valuation reports prepared by the external management's valuation specialist; • involving a valuation expert engaged by us to assist in evaluating the methodology used by the management's valuation specialist in determining the fair value and to assist us in evaluating the reasonableness of key estimates and assumptions adopted in the valuations by the management's valuation specialist; and • comparing the fair value of plant and equipment determined by the management with carrying amount in the financial statements to identify any impairment.

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

Management is responsible for the other information. Other information comprises the information included in the annual report for the year ended 30 June 2019, 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.

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

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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- 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, the statement of 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) 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 M. Rehan Chughtai.

KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co.

KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Lahore

Date: 05 October 2019

KPMG

KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
351 Shadman-1, Jail Road,
Lahore 54000 Pakistan
+92 (42) 111-KPMGTH (576484), Fax +92 (42) 3742 9907

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT

To the members of Media Times Limited

Review Report on the Statement of Compliance contained in Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2017

We have reviewed the enclosed Statement of Compliance with the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2017 (the "Regulations") prepared by the Board of Directors of Media Times Limited for the year ended 30 June 2019 in accordance with the requirements of regulation 40 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 and also ensure compliance with the requirements of section 208 of the Companies Act, 2017. We are only required and have ensured compliance of this requirement to the extent of the approval of the related party transactions by the Board of Directors upon recommendation of the Audit Committee. We have not carried out procedures to assess and determine the Company's process for identification of related parties and that whether the related party transactions were undertaken at arm's length price or not.

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the Statement of Compliance does not appropriately reflect the Company's compliance, in all material respects, with the requirements contained in the Regulations as applicable to the Company for the year ended 30 June 2019.

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

Paragraph Reference	Description
09	The requirement that at least half of the directors on the Board of Directors should acquire the prescribed training certification as per regulation number 20 1(a) of the Regulations has not been complied with.
10	The qualification and experience of Head of internal audit as required under regulation number 24 of the Regulations has not been complied with.

KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co.
KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Lahore

Date: 05 October 2019

Media Times Limited

Financial statements for the year
ended 30 June 2019

Media Times Limited
Statement of Financial Position
As at 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6	**267,951,455**	333,180,026
Intangibles	7	**1,042,938**	1,309,746
Long term deposits		**6,748,807**	6,539,043
Deferred taxation	8	**-**	-
		275,743,200	341,028,815
Current assets			
Stores and spare parts		**54,433**	836,213
Trade debts	9	**40,975,021**	99,366,051
Advances, prepayments and other receivable	10	**1,737,981**	16,435,316
Advance income tax		**7,093,265**	6,666,068
Cash and bank balances	11	**588,218**	710,626
		50,448,918	124,014,274
		326,192,118	465,043,089
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital and reserves			
Authorized share capital 210,000,000 (2018: 210,000,000) ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each	12	**2,100,000,000**	2,100,000,000
Share capital	12	**1,788,510,100**	1,788,510,100
Share premium reserve	13	**76,223,440**	76,223,440
Accumulated loss		**(2,606,334,042)**	(2,343,330,661)
		(741,600,502)	(478,597,121)
Non-current liabilities			
Long term finance	14	**264,756,697**	248,587,697
Deferred liability	15	**26,459,530**	31,956,709
		291,216,227	280,544,406
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16	**527,913,128**	474,866,665
Contract liability	17	**8,498,583**	-
Accrued mark-up	18	**168,589,173**	119,313,584
Short term borrowings	19	**48,000,000**	48,000,000
Liabilities against assets subject to finance lease	20	**23,575,509**	20,915,555
		776,576,393	663,095,804
		326,192,118	465,043,089
Contingencies and commitments	21		

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

Chief Executive **Director** **Chief Financial Officer**

Media Times Limited

Statement of Profit or Loss

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
Revenue - net	22	**177,165,827**	354,887,897
Cost of production	23	**(208,936,364)**	(315,650,917)
Gross (loss) / profit		**(31,770,537)**	39,236,980
Administrative and selling expenses	24	**(118,293,203)**	(209,822,482)
Expected credit loss on financial assets at amortized cost	9.3	**(41,012,944)**	-
Other income	25	**13,456,727**	37,156,935
Finance cost	26	**(52,457,688)**	(67,623,390)
Other expenses	27	**(13,610,568)**	(18,331,229)
Loss before taxation		**(243,688,213)**	(219,383,186)
Taxation	28	**(817,911)**	(9,888,393)
Loss after taxation		**(244,506,124)**	(229,271,579)
Loss per share - basic and diluted	29	**(1.37)**	(1.28)

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

Chief Executive | **Director** | **Chief Financial Officer**

Media Times Limited
Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 30 June 2019

	2019	2018
	Rupees	Rupees
Loss after taxation	**(244,506,124)**	(229,271,579)
Other comprehensive income / (loss)		
Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss:		
- Actuarial gain / (loss) on defined benefit obligation	**1,189,323**	(1,844,056)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**(243,316,801)**	(231,115,635)

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

Chief Executive **Director** **Chief Financial Officer**

Media Times Limited
Statement of Cash Flow
For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash used in operations	30	**(25,044,823)**	(47,260,732)
Retirement benefits paid		-	-
Finance cost paid		**(522,145)**	(1,069,799)
Income tax paid		**(1,245,107)**	(3,893,425)
Net cash used in operating activities		**(26,812,075)**	(52,223,956)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Fixed capital expenditure		**(756,783)**	(8,056,200)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		**11,277,450**	6,379,639
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities		**10,520,667**	(1,676,561)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of liabilities against assets subject to finance lease		-	(180,000)
Proceeds of long term finances - net of repayments		**16,169,000**	54,400,000
Repayment of short term borrowings		-	(2,295,520)
Net cash generated from financing activities	35	**16,169,000**	51,924,480
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**(122,408)**	(1,976,037)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		**710,626**	2,686,663
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	11	**588,218**	710,626

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

Chief Executive **Director** **Chief Financial Officer**

Media Times Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Share capital	Capital reserve Share premium	Revenue reserve Accumulated loss	Total
	----------	---------- Rupees	----------	----------
Balance at 30 June 2017	1,788,510,100	76,223,440	(2,112,215,026)	(247,481,486)
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Loss for the year	-	-	(229,271,579)	(229,271,579)
Other comprehensive loss for the year ended 30 June 2018	-	-	(1,844,056)	(1,844,056)
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	(231,115,635)	(231,115,635)
Balance at 30 June 2018	**1,788,510,100**	**76,223,440**	**(2,343,330,661)**	**(478,597,121)**
Effect of initial application of IFRS 9, (note - 4.1.2)	-	-	(19,686,580)	(19,686,580)
Adjusted balance as at 1 July 2018	**1,788,510,100**	**76,223,440**	**(2,363,017,241)**	**(498,283,701)**
Total comprehensive income for year				
Loss for the year	-	-	(244,506,124)	**(244,506,124)**
Other comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2019	-	-	1,189,323	**1,189,323**
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	**(243,316,801)**	**(243,316,801)**
Balance at 30 June 2019	**1,788,510,100**	**76,223,440**	**(2,606,334,042)**	**(741,600,502)**

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

Chief Executive | **Director** | **Chief Financial Officer**

1 Corporate and general information

1.1 Legal status and nature of business

Media Times Limited ("the Company") was incorporated in Pakistan on 26 June 2001 as a private limited company and was converted into public limited company on 06 March 2007. The Company is listed on the Pakistan Stock Exchange. The registered office of the Company is located at 41-N, Industrial Area, Gulberg II, Lahore. The Company is primarily involved in printing and publishing daily English and Urdu newspapers by the name of "Daily Times" and "AajKal" respectively. Printing facilities of the Company are located at 41-N, Industrial Area, Gulberg II, Lahore.

2 Events and conditions related to going concern

The Company has incurred a net loss of Rs. 244.5 million during the year ended 30 June 2019 and, as of date, the Company's current liabilities exceeded its total assets by Rs. 450.38 million. The Company's equity has eroded and the accumulated losses exceed the share capital and share premium by Rs. 741.6 million at 30 June 2019. "Zaiqa" channel of the Company remained non- operational throughout the year and the "Business Plus" channel remained operational only till mid of August 2018. The channels were remained non operational due to shifting of up linking station from Karachi to Lahore region. Further during the year revenue from advertisement in print media and revenue from outsourcing fee and other services has decreased by 23% and 42% respectively as compared to last year due to the ongoing economic and political situation in the country resulting cuts in advertisement budget of majority of clients. The Company has also defaulted in payments of its loan and lease liabilities as mentioned in notes 19 and 20 to these financial statements. There is a material uncertainty related to these events which may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and, therefore, the Company may be unable to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company's sponsors are negotiating with Faysal Bank Limited for settlement of short term borrowings from their own sources. The Company has relaunched its Urdu Newspaper "Daily Aaj Kal" and is planning to launch further products in print and social media sectors. Further the Company is planning to launch a Web TV with the brand name of Daily Times and to relaunch "Zaiqa" channel and "Business" plus channel with improved content and distribution all over Pakistan. The management of the Company is confident that the above actions and steps shall enable the Company to attract revenue streams that will result in improved liquidity. Further the Company's promoters have offered full support to the Company to meet any working capital needs.

3 Basis of preparation

3.1 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) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as notified under the Companies Act 2017 and
- Provision of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017.

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

3.2 Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except the recognition of certain employee benefits at present value.

3.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Pakistani Rupee ("Rs.") which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in Rupees has been rounded off to the nearest rupee, unless otherwise stated.

3.4 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with approved accounting standards requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under circumstances, and the results of which form the basis for making judgment about carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

The areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the Company's financial statements or where judgment was exercised in application of accounting policies are as follows:

3.4.1 Property, plant and equipment

The management of the Company reassesses useful lives and residual value for each item of property, plant and equipment annually by considering expected pattern of economic benefits that the Company expects to derive from that item and the maximum period up to which such benefits are expected to be available. Any change in the estimates in future years might affect the carrying amounts of respective items of property, plant and equipment with a corresponding effect on the depreciation charge and impairment.

3.4.2 Stores and spare parts

The Company reviews the stores and spare parts for possible impairment on regular basis. Any change in estimates in future years might affect the carrying amounts of respective items of stores and spare parts with a corresponding effect on provision.

3.4.3 Expected credit loss / Loss allowances against trade debts, deposits, advances and other receivables

ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive. The shortfall is then discounted at an approximation to the assets' original effective interest rate.

The Company has elected to measure loss allowances for trade debts using IFRS 9 simplified approach and has calculated ECLs based on lifetime ECLs. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment including forward-looking information.

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk. Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Impairment on cash and cash equivalents has been measured on a 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The company considers that its cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties.

3.4.4 Provisions and Contingencies

The Company reviews the status of all pending litigations and claims against the Company. Based on its judgment and the advice of the legal advisors for the estimated financial outcome, appropriate disclosure or provision is made. The actual outcome of these litigations and claims can have an effect on the carrying amounts of the liabilities recognized at the balance sheet date.

Provisions are based on best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, that is, the amount that the Company would rationally pay to settle the obligation at the reporting date or to transfer it to a third party.

3.4.5 Taxation

The Company takes into account the current income tax law and decisions taken by the taxation authorities. Instances where the Company's views differ from the views taken by the income tax department at the assessment stage and where the Company considers that its view on items of material nature is in accordance with law, the amounts are shown as contingent liabilities.

3.4.6 Staff retirement benefits

The Company operates approved unfunded gratuity scheme covering all its full time permanent workers who have completed the minimum qualifying period of service as defined under the respective scheme. The gratuity scheme is managed by trustees. The calculation of the benefit requires assumptions to be made of future outcomes, the principal ones being in respect of increase in remuneration and the discount rate used to convert future cash flows to current values. The assumptions used for the plan are determined by independent actuary on annual basis.

Gratuity cost primarily represents the increase in actuarial present value of the obligation for benefits earned on employee service during the year and the interest on the obligation in respect of employee service in previous years. Calculations are sensitive to changes in the underlying assumptions.

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Polices

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements, except as disclosed in note 4.1.

4.1 **Changes in accounting policy**

During the year, the Company has adopted IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' and IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' from 01 July 2018. Due to the transition methods chosen by the Company in applying these standards, comparative information throughout these financial statements has not been restated to reflect the requirements of the new standards. The details of new significant accounting policies adopted and the nature and effect of the changes to previous accounting policies are set out below:

4.1.1 **IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'**

IFRS 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. It replaced IAS 18 Revenue, IAS 11 Construction Contracts and related interpretations. Under IFRS 15, revenue is recognized when a customer obtains control of the goods or services. Determining the timing of the transfer of control – at a point in time or over time requires judgment. The Company prints newspapers / magazines and enter into contract with customers for sale of newspapers / magazines / advertisement in newspaper, electronic media and social media which generally include single performance obligation. Management has concluded that revenue from sale of newspaper is recognized at the point in time when control of the goods / services is transferred to the customers which is when newspapers / magazines are dispatched to the customer in case of sale of newspaper / magazines and when advertisement is published / aired in case of revenue from advertisement. The above is generally consistent with the timing and amounts of revenue the Company recognized in accordance with the previous standard, IAS 18. Therefore, the adoption of IFRS 15 which replaced IAS 18 Revenue, IAS 11 Construction Contracts and related interpretations, did not have an impact on the timing and amounts of revenue recognition of the Company except for the following reclassification.

	As reported as at 30 June 2018	Reclassification	As at 01 July 2018
Statement of financial position		---Rupees---	
Current liabilities:			
Trade and other payables	474,866,665	(9,403,852)	465,462,813
Contract liability	-	9,403,852	9,403,852

The following table summaries the impacts of IFRS 15 on the balances reported in the Company's statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019, however, there was no impact on the statement of profit or loss, the statement of other comprehensive income and the statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2019.

	Reported as at 30 June 2019	Reclassification	Amounts without adoption of IFRS 15 as at 30 June 2019
Statement of financial position		---Rupees---	
Current liabilities:			
Trade and other payables	527,913,128	8,498,583	536,411,711
Contract liability	8,498,583	(8,498,583)	-

The detailed accounting policy is explained in note 4.14 to the financial statements.

4.1.2 IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 sets out requirements for recognizing and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. This standard replaced IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement". IFRS 9 contains three principal classification categories for financial assets:

- fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI);
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); and
- measured at amortized cost

The classification of financial assets under IFRS 9 is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. IFRS 9 eliminates the previous IAS 39 categories of held to maturity, loans and receivables, held for trading and available for sale.

IFRS 9 largely retains the existing requirements in IAS 39 for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities. The adoption of IFRS 9 has no significant impact on the Company's accounting policies and classifications related to financial

The following table explains the original measurement categories under IAS 39 and the new measurement categories under IFRS 9 for each class of the Company's financial assets at 01 July 2018:

Financial Assets	Original classification under IAS 39	New classification under IFRS 9	Original carrying amount under IAS 39 as at 30 June 2018	Provision for expected credit loss as at 01 July 2018	New carrying amount under IFRS 9 as at 01 July 2018
Cash and bank balances	Loans and receivable	Amortized cost	710,626	-	710,626
Other receivables	Loans and receivable	Amortized cost	13,095,277	(10,524,915)	2,570,362
Long term deposits	Loans and receivable	Amortized cost	6,539,043	-	6,539,043
Trade debts - unsecured, considered good	Loans and receivable	Amortized cost	99,366,051	(9,161,665)	90,204,386

IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with an 'expected credit loss' (ECL) model. IFRS 9 introduces a forward looking expected credit losses model, rather than the current incurred loss model, when assessing the impairment of financial assets in the scope of IFRS 9. The new impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortized cost, contract assets and debt investments at FVOCI, but not to investments in equity instruments. Under IFRS 9, credit losses are recognized earlier than IAS 39.

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for trade debts. Management used actual credit loss experience over past years to base the calculation of ECL on adoption of IFRS 9. For other financial assets at amortized cost and cash and cash equivalent, the Company assesses that credit risk of these financial assets as low and determined loss allowance at 12 month expected credit loss. The Company monitors changes in credit risk by tracking published external credit ratings. As explained in note 5.1 to these financial statements, requirements of ECL model of IFRS 9 is not applied on financial assets due from GOP as at 30 June 2019. The Company has determined that the application of IFRS 9's impairment requirement as at 01 July 2018 results in additional allowance for impairment as follows:

	As at 01 July 2018 Rupees
Loss allowance as at 30 June 2018 under IAS 39	165,494,871
Expected credit loss recognized at 01 July 2018 on trade debts (note 9.3)	9,161,665
Expected credit loss recognized at 01 July 2018 on other receivables (note 10)	10,524,915
Loss allowance as at 01 July 2018 under IFRS 9	**185,181,451**

The following table summarizes the impact of IFRS 9 on opening retained earnings as at 01 July 2018:

Retained earnings:

Impact at 01 July 2018 due to recognition of expected credit loss (ECL) under IFRS 9	19,686,580

The detailed accounting policies are explained in note 4.7 to these financial statements.

4.2 Property, plant and equipment

Owned

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost in relation to property, plant and equipment comprises acquisition and other directly attributable costs. 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 possible that the future economic benefits embodied in the part will flow to the entity 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 and loss as incurred.

Depreciation is provided on straight line method and charged to profit and loss account to write off the depreciable amount of each asset over its estimated useful life at the rates specified in note to these financial statements after taking into account their residual values. Depreciation on additions is charged from the date asset is available for use up to the date when asset is retired.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses on sale of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from sale with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognized in profit or loss account.

Leased

Assets held under finance lease arrangements are initially recorded at the lower of present value of minimum lease payments under the lease agreements and the fair value of leased assets. Depreciation on leased assets is charged by applying straight line method at the rates used for similar owned assets, so as to depreciate the assets over their estimated useful life in view of certainty of ownership of assets at the end of the lease term.

4.3 Intangibles

Intangibles are stated at cost less accumulated amortization for finite intangibles and any identified impairment loss. The estimated useful life and amortization method is reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, with effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Finite intangibles are amortized using straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Amortization on additions to intangible assets is charged from the month in which an asset is put to use and on disposal up to the month of disposal.

4.4 Stores and spare parts

These are stated at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average method. Items in transit are valued at cost comprising invoice value plus other charges paid thereon.

4.5 Trade debts, deposits and other receivable

These are classified at amortized cost and are initially recognized when they are originated and measured at fair value of consideration receivable. These assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Actual credit loss experience over past years is used to base the calculation of expected credit loss.

4.6 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and bank balances which are carried in the balance sheet at cost.

4.7 Financial instruments

4.7.1 Recognition and initial measurement

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to contractual provisions of the instrument. And a financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

4.7.2 Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

Amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost comprise of cash and bank balances, deposits, trade debts and other receivables.

Debt Instrument - FVOCI

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss. However, the Company has no such instrument at the balance sheet date.

Equity Instrument - FVOCI

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss. However, the Company has no such instrument at the balance sheet date.

Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL.

On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss. However, the Company has no such instrument at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets – Business model assessment:

For the purposes of the assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

Financial liabilities

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 profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables, long term finance, short term borrowing, liabilities against assets subject to finance lease and accrued mark up.

4.7.3 Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial 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 in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Company might enter into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value. On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

4.8 Impairment

Financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances for ECLs on:

- financial assets measured at amortized cost;
- debt investments measured at FVOCI; and
- contract assets.

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

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

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

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

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

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

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

Non-financial assets

The carrying amount of the Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less cost to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present values using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or cash generating unit.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of the assets or its cash generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit and loss account. Impairment losses recognized in respect of cash generating units are allocated to reduce the carrying amounts of the assets in a unit on a pro rata basis. Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to that extent that the asset's carrying amount after the reversal does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

4.9 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

4.10 Share capital

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

4.11 Retirement and other benefits

Salaries, wages and benefits are accrued in the period in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the Company and measured on an undiscounted basis. The accounting policy for employee retirement benefits is described below:

Post employment benefits - Defined benefit plan

The Company operates unfunded defined benefit gratuity plan for all permanent employees, having a service period of more than one year. The Company recognizes expense in accordance with IAS 19 "Employee Benefits".

The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods and discounting that amount. The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income. The Company determines the net interest expense on the net defined benefit liability for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then net defined benefit liability, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in profit and loss account.

4.12 Trade and other payables

Liabilities for trade and other amounts payable are carried at cost which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in future for goods or services received.

4.13 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a legal and constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation. Provision is recognized at an amount that is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. Where outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable, or where a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation cannot be made, a contingent liability is disclosed, unless the possibility of outflow is remote.

4.14 Revenue and other income recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized, when control of goods is transferred to the customers, at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services rendered excluding sales taxes and after deduction of any trade discounts. Revenue from specific revenue and other income recognition policies are as follows:

- Revenue from sale of newspapers / magazines is recognized at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer which is when newspapers / magazines are dispatched to the
- Revenue from advertisement in print media is recognized at the point in time when the control is transferred to the customer which is on the publication of advertisement;
- Revenue from advertisement in electronic media is recognized at the point in time when the control is transferred to the customer which is when the related advertisement or commercial appears before the public i.e. on telecast;

- Revenue from sale of outdated newspaper is recognized at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer which is when newspapers are dispatched to the customer;
- Revenue from outsourcing and other services is recognized when the control is transferred to the customer i.e. when related services are provided;
- Rental income is recognized over the time when control is transferred to customers i.e. when right to receive payment is established;
- Dividend income is recognized when the Company's right to receive payment is established; and
- Interest income is recognized as it accrues under the effective interest method using the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

4.15 Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation of the Company 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. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company performs under the contract. It also includes refund liabilities arising out of customers' right to claim amounts from the Company on account of contractual delays in delivery of performance obligations and incentive on target achievement.

4.16 Taxation

Current

Current tax is the amount of tax payable on taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date, and any adjustment to the tax payable in respect of previous years. Provision for current tax is based on current rates of taxation in Pakistan after taking into account tax credits, rebates and exemptions available, if any. The amount of unpaid income tax in respect of the current or prior periods is recognized as a liability. Any excess paid over what is due in respect of the current or prior periods is recognized as an asset.

Deferred

Deferred tax is recognized using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for the financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax asset is recognized for all deductible temporary differences only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset may be utilized. Deferred tax asset is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except in the case of items credited or charged to comprehensive income or equity, in which case it is included in comprehensive income or equity.

4.17 Contingent liabilities

Contingent liability is disclosed when:

- there is a possible obligation that arises from past events and 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

- there is present obligation that arises from 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 the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

4.18 Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of the Company at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortized cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the year, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the year, and the amortized cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the year.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated.

Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are generally recognized in profit and loss account.

4.19 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share (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.

4.20 Segment reporting

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Company that is engaged either in providing products or services (business segment), or in providing products or services within a particular economic environment (geographical segment), which is subject to risk and rewards that are different from other segments. Operating segment 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 Director of the Company that makes strategic decisions.

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

5.1 Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) vide S.R.O 985 (I)/2019 dated 02 September 2019 has deferred the applicability of "Expected Credit Loss method" (ECL) till 30 June 2021 in respect of companies holding financial assets due from Government of Pakistan (GOP), provided that such companies follow the requirements of "IAS 39 - Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" in respect of the said financial assets during the exemption period. Accordingly, requirements of ECL model of IFRS 9 is not applied on financial assets due from GOP as at 30 June 2019.

5.2 The following International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Standards) as notified under the Companies Act, 2017 and the amendments and interpretations thereto will be effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 01 July 2019:

- IFRIC 23 'Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019) clarifies the accounting for income tax when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under IAS 12. The interpretation requires the uncertainty over tax treatment be reflected in the measurement of current and deferred tax. The application of interpretation is not likely to have an impact on Company's financial statements.

- IFRS 16 'Leases' (effective for annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2019). IFRS 16 replaces existing leasing guidance, including IAS 17 'Leases', IFRIC 4 'Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease', SIC-15 'Operating Leases- Incentives' and SIC-27 'Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease'. IFRS 16 introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees. A lessee recognizes a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. There are recognition exemptions for short-term leases and leases of low-value items. Lessor accounting remains similar to the current standard i.e. lessors continue to classify leases as finance or operating leases. The Company is currently in the process of analyzing the potential impact of its lease arrangements that will result in recognition of right to use assets and liabilities on adoption of the standard.

- Amendment to IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' – Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019). For a debt instrument to be eligible for measurement at amortized cost or FVOCI, IFRS 9 requires its contractual cash flows to meet the SPPI criterion – i.e. the cash flows are 'solely payments of principal and interest'. Some prepayment options could result in the party that triggers the early termination receiving compensation from the other party (negative compensation). The amendment allows that financial assets containing prepayment features with negative compensation can be measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) if they meet the other relevant requirements of IFRS 9. The application of amendment is not likely to have an impact on Company's financial statements.

- Amendment to IAS 28 'Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures' - Long Term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures (effective for annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2019). The amendment will affect companies that finance such entities with preference shares or with loans for which repayment is not expected in the foreseeable future (referred to as long-term interests or 'LTI'). The amendment and accompanying example state that LTI are in the scope of both IFRS 9 and IAS 28 and explain the annual sequence in which both standards are to be applied. The amendments are not likely to have an impact on Company's financial statements.

- Amendments to IAS 19 'Employee Benefits'- Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019). The amendments clarify that on amendment, curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan, a company now uses updated actuarial assumptions to determine its current service cost and net interest for the period; and the effect of the asset ceiling is disregarded when calculating the gain or loss on any settlement of the plan and is dealt with separately in other comprehensive income. The application of amendments is not likely to have an impact on Company's financial statements.

- Amendment to IFRS 3 'Business Combinations' – Definition of a Business (effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2020). The IASB has issued amendments aiming to resolve the difficulties that arise when an entity determines whether it has acquired a business or a group of assets. The amendments clarify that to be considered a business, an acquired set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The amendments include an election to use a concentration test. The standard is effective for transactions in the future and therefore would not have an impact on past financial statements. The application of amendments is not likely to have an impact on Company's financial statements.

- Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020). The amendments are intended to make the definition of material in IAS 1 easier to understand and are not intended to alter the underlying concept of materiality in IFRS Standards. In addition, the IASB has also issued guidance on how to make materiality judgments when preparing their general purpose financial statements in accordance with IFRS Standards.

- On 29 March 2018, the International Accounting Standards Board (the IASB) has issued a revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting which is applicable immediately contains changes that will set a new direction for IFRS in the future.. The Conceptual Framework primarily serves as a tool for the IASB to develop standards and to assist the IFRS Interpretations Committee in interpreting them. It does not override the requirements of individual IFRSs and any inconsistencies with the revised Framework will be subject to the usual due process – this means that the overall impact on standard setting may take some time to crystallize. The companies may use the Framework as a reference for selecting their accounting policies in the absence of specific IFRS requirements. In these cases, companies should review those policies and apply the new guidance retrospectively as of 1 January 2020, unless the new guidance contains specific scope outs.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015–2017 Cycle - the improvements address amendments to following approved accounting standards:

- IFRS 3 Business Combinations and IFRS 11 Joint Arrangement - the amendment aims to clarify the accounting treatment when a company increases its interest in a joint operation that meets the definition of a business. A company remeasures its previously held interest in a joint operation when it obtains control of the business. A company does not remeasure its previously held interest in a joint operation when it obtains joint control of the business. The amendment, is not likely to have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

- IAS 12 Income Taxes - the amendment clarifies that all income tax consequences of dividends (including payments on financial instruments classified as equity) are recognized consistently with the transaction that generates the distributable profits.

- IAS 23 Borrowing Costs - the amendment clarifies that a company treats as part of general borrowings any borrowing originally made to develop an asset when the asset is ready for its intended use or sale.

The above amendments are effective from annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2019 and are not likely to have an impact on Company's financial statements.

6 **Property, plant and equipment**

	Owned assets							Leased assets					
	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Office equipment	Computers	Furniture and fittings	Vehicles	Sub total	Plant and equipment	Office equipment	Computers	Vehicles	Sub total	Total
	Rupees							Rupees					
Cost													
Balance as at 1 July 2017	65,657,031	1,184,750,364	56,144,987	50,140,595	13,342,983	28,194,443	1,398,230,403	66,667,045	120,178	272,541	4,808,679	71,868,443	1,470,098,846
Additions	-	45,500	1,139,000	181,700	-	6,690,000	8,056,200	-	-	-	-	-	8,056,200
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(8,035,337)	(8,035,337)	-	-	-	(585,000)	(585,000)	(8,620,337)
Written off during the year	(39,806,466)	-	-	-	-	-	(39,806,466)	-	-	-	-	-	(39,806,466)
Balance as at 30 June 2018	25,850,565	1,184,795,864	57,283,987	50,322,295	13,342,983	26,849,106	1,358,444,800	66,667,045	120,178	272,541	4,223,679	71,283,443	1,429,728,243
Balance as at 1 July 2018	**25,850,565**	**1,184,795,864**	**57,283,987**	**50,322,295**	**13,342,983**	**26,849,106**	**1,358,444,800**	**66,667,045**	**120,178**	**272,541**	**4,223,679**	**71,283,443**	**1,429,728,243**
Additions	-	-	-	**756,783**	-	-	**756,783**	-	-	-	-	-	**756,783**
Disposals	-	**(1,043,104)**	**(12,561,648)**	-	**(5,095,400)**	**(4,259,000)**	**(22,959,152)**	-	-	-	-	-	**(22,959,152)**
Written off during the year	**(23,656,369)**				-		**(23,656,369)**	-	-	-	-	-	**(23,656,369)**
Balance as at 30 June 2019	**2,194,196**	**1,183,752,760**	**44,722,339**	**51,079,078**	**8,247,583**	**22,590,106**	**1,312,586,062**	**66,667,045**	**120,178**	**272,541**	**4,223,679**	**71,283,443**	**1,383,869,505**
Depreciation and impairment													
Balance as at 1 July 2017	32,284,201	831,173,502	52,563,339	49,259,199	12,313,658	26,325,335	1,003,919,234	45,505,888	108,304	272,541	4,808,679	50,695,412	1,054,614,646
Charge for the year	5,522,325	56,851,062	1,929,206	518,835	240,362	1,490,660	66,552,451	3,975,612	10,083	-	-	3,985,695	70,538,146
On disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(6,515,337)	(6,515,337)	-	-	-	(585,000)	(585,000)	(7,100,337)
Written off during the year	(21,504,237)	-	-	-	-	-	(21,504,237)	-	-	-	-	-	(21,504,237)
Balance as at 30 June 2018	16,302,289	888,024,564	54,492,545	49,778,034	12,554,020	21,300,658	1,042,452,111	49,481,500	118,387	272,541	4,223,679	54,096,107	1,096,548,217
Balance as at 1 July 2018	**16,302,289**	**888,024,564**	**54,492,545**	**49,778,034**	**12,554,020**	**21,300,658**	**1,042,452,111**	**49,481,500**	**118,387**	**272,541**	**4,223,679**	**54,096,107**	**1,096,548,217**
Charge for the year	**2,385,554**	**46,881,229**	**588,748**	**490,556**	**144,061**	**899,980**	**51,390,128**	**3,877,681**	**1,791**	-	-	**3,879,472**	**55,269,600**
On disposals	-	**(820,010)**	**(12,265,776)**	-	**(4,460,820)**	**(2,134,600)**	**(19,681,206)**	-	-	-	-	-	**(19,681,206)**
Written off during the year	**(16,737,904)**	-	-	-	-	-	**(16,737,904)**	-	-	-	-	-	**(16,737,904)**
Impairment	-	**428,190**	-	-	-	-	**428,190**	**91,153**	-	-	-	**91,153**	**519,343**
Balance as at 30 June 2019	**1,949,939**	**934,513,973**	**42,815,517**	**50,268,590**	**8,237,261**	**20,066,038**	**1,057,851,319**	**53,450,334**	**120,178**	**272,541**	**4,223,679**	**58,066,732**	**1,115,918,050**
Carrying value													
At 30 June 2018	9,548,276	296,771,300	2,791,442	544,261	788,963	5,548,448	315,992,689	17,185,545	1,791	-	-	17,187,336	333,180,026
At 30 June 2019	**244,257**	**249,238,787**	**1,906,822**	**810,488**	**10,322**	**2,524,068**	**254,734,743**	**13,216,711**	-	-	-	**13,216,711**	**267,951,455**
Depreciation rate (% per annum)	20%	4.02% - 10%	10%	33%	10%	20%		6.67% - 10%	10%	33%	20%		

6.1 Leasehold improvements and plant and machinery are located at the facility as mentioned in 1.1 to these financial statements.

6.2 The depreciation charge for the year has been allocated as follows:

	Note	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
Cost of production	23	50,758,910	60,826,674
Administrative and selling expenses	24	4,510,690	9,711,472
		55,269,600	70,538,146

6.3 Cost of assets as at 30 June 2019 include fully depreciated assets amounting to Rs. 485.9 million (2018: Rs. 447.10 million).

7 Intangible assets

2019

	Cost as at 01 July 2018	Additions/ (deletions)	Cost as at 30 June 2019	Rate	Accumulated amortization as at 01 July 2018	Amortization charge for the year	Accumulated Amortization as at 30 June 2019	Book value as at 30 June 2019
	Rupees			%	Rupees			
Computer software	422,000	-	422,000	20% - 50%	422,000	-	422,000	-
Licenses	4,000,000	-	4,000,000	6.67%	2,690,254	266,808	2,957,062	1,042,938
	4,422,000	-	4,422,000		3,112,254	266,808	3,379,062	1,042,938

2018

	Cost as at 01 July 2017	Additions/ (deletions)	Cost as at 30 June 2018	Rate	Accumulated amortization as at 01 July 2017	Amortization charge for the year	Accumulated Amortization as at 30 June 2018	Book value as at 30 June 2018
	Rupees			%	Rupees			
Computer software	422,000	-	422,000	20% - 50%	422,000	-	422,000	-
Licenses	4,000,000	-	4,000,000	6.67%	2,423,446	266,808	2,690,254	1,309,746
	4,422,000	-	4,422,000		2,845,446	266,808	3,112,254	1,309,746

7.1 The amortization charge for the year has been allocated to cost of production.

8 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax (liability) / asset comprises temporary differences relating to:

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
Accelerated tax depreciation allowances	**(13,981,809)**	(11,810,406)
Unused tax losses and others	**13,981,809**	11,810,406
	-	-

The Company has unused tax losses (including both business and depreciation losses) amounting to Rs. 1,434 million as at 30 June 2019. The deferred tax assets has not been recorded on unused tax losses due to uncertain future taxable profits. Under the Income Tax Ordinance 2001, the Company can carry forward business losses up to 6 years.

9 Trade debts

	Note	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
Considered good			
Unsecured:			
Related parties	*9.1*	**492,324**	637,124
Others		**256,152,177**	264,223,798
		256,644,501	264,860,922
Less: Provision for expected credit losses (ECL)	*9.3*	**(215,669,480)**	(165,494,871)
		40,975,021	99,366,051

9.1 The balances due from related parties are as follows:

	2019	2018
First Capital Securities Corporation Limited	**-**	341,100
First Capital Equities Limited	**491,824**	295,524
Pace Super Mall	**500**	500
	492,324	637,124

9.2 Maximum aggregate outstanding balance at anytime during the year from First Capital Equities Limited and Pace Super Mall is Rs. 0.491 million and Rs. 500 respectively.

9.3 The movement in provision for loss allowance under IFRS 9 and IAS 39 is as follows:

	Note	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
Balance at 01 July		**165,494,871**	136,406,165
Charge during the year (under IAS 39)		**-**	29,088,706
Effect of initial application of IFRS 9 as at 01 July 2018 (note 4.1)		**9,161,665**	-
Loss allowance under expected credit loss - IFRS 9	*24*	**41,012,944**	-
Balance at 30 June		**215,669,480**	165,494,871

10 Advances, prepayments and other receivable

	Note	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
Advances to suppliers - unsecured, considered good		**-**	10,000
Advances to staff - unsecured, considered good	*10.1*	**1,737,982**	2,765,137
Prepayments		**-**	564,902
Other receivables- unsecured		**10,524,914**	13,095,277
		12,262,896	16,435,316
Less: Effect of initial application of IFRS 9 as at 01 July 2018 (note 4.1)	*10.2*	**(10,524,915)**	-
		1,737,981	16,435,316

10.1 This includes advance amounting to Rs. Nil (2018: Rs. 0.084 million) given to executive employees of the Company.

10.2 The movement in provision for expected credit loss is as follows:

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
Effect of initial application of IFRS 9 as at 01 July 2018 (note 4.1)	**10,524,915**	-
Charged during the year	**-**	-
Balance at 30 June	**10,524,915**	-

		Note	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
11	**Cash and bank balances**			
	Cash in hand		**1,435**	67,222
	Cash at bank			
	Local currency			
	- Current accounts		**15,710**	214,629
	Markup based deposits with conventional banks			
	- Deposit and saving accounts	*11.1*	**520,319**	388,758
			536,029	603,387
	Foreign currency - current account		**50,754**	40,017
			588,218	710,626

11.1 These carry return at the rate of 2.80% to 5.50% (2018: 3.50% to 4.50%) per annum.

12 Share capital

12.1 Authorized share capital

	2019 (Number of shares)	2018 (Number of shares)	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each	**210,000,000**	210,000,000	**2,100,000,000**	2,100,000,000

12.2 Issued, subscribed and paid up capital

	2019 (Number of shares)	2018 (Number of shares)	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid in cash	**135,871,350**	135,871,350	**1,358,713,500**	1,358,713,500
Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each issued other than cash, in accordance with the scheme of merger with TML	**42,979,660**	42,979,660	**429,796,600**	429,796,600
	178,851,010	178,851,010	**1,788,510,100**	1,788,510,100

12.3 Ordinary shares of the Company held by associated companies as at year end are as follows:

	2019		2018	
	Percentage of holding	**Number of shares**	Percentage of holding	Number of shares
First Capital Securities Corporation Limited	**25.31%**	**45,264,770**	25.31%	45,264,770
First Capital Equities Limited	**8.01%**	**14,327,500**	7.77%	13,893,000

12.4 Directors hold 4,200 (2018: 4,200) ordinary shares comprising 0.002% of total paid up share capital of the Company.

13 Share premium reserve

The share premium reserve can be utilized by the Company only for the purposes specified in section 81(3) of the Companies Act, 2017.

14 Long term finance	Note	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
Long term finance - unsecured	14.1	**264,756,697**	248,587,697

14.1 This represents unsecured loan obtained from WTL Services (Private) Limited an associated company. This loan is repayable in January 2022. This carries mark-up at the rate of three months KIBOR plus 3% per annum (30 June 2018: three months KIBOR plus 3% per annum), payable on demand. During the year WTL Services (Private) Limited has provided Rs. 16.17 million to the Company to meet its cash flow needs.

15 Deferred liability

15.1 Gratuity

The latest actuarial valuation of the Company's defined benefit plan was conducted on 30 June 2019 using projected unit credit method. Details of obligation for defined benefit plan is as follows;

The amount recognised in the balance sheet is as follows:	Note	**2019 Rupees**	2018 Rupees
Present value of defined benefit obligation	15.2	**26,459,530**	31,956,709

15.2 Movement in the present value of defined benefit obligation:

Balance at beginning of the year		**31,956,709**	33,218,002
Current service cost	15.3	**4,413,727**	4,797,713
Interest cost	15.3	**2,628,183**	2,587,478
Benefits due but not paid		**(11,349,766)**	(10,490,540)
Actuarial (gain) / loss for the year	15.5	**(1,189,323)**	1,844,056
Balance at end of the year		**26,459,530**	31,956,709

15.3 The amounts recognized in the profit and loss account against defined benefit schemes are as follows:

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
Current service cost	**4,413,727**	4,797,713
Interest cost	**2,628,183**	2,587,478
Net charge to profit and loss	**7,041,910**	7,385,191

15.4 Estimated expense to be charged to profit and loss next year

Current service cost	**3,483,215**	4,413,727
Interest cost	**3,687,509**	3,003,397
Net charge to profit and loss	**7,170,724**	7,417,124

15.5 Remeasurement of planned obligation

Actuarial loss from changes in financial assumptions	**460,723**	93,444
Experience adjustments	**(1,650,046)**	1,750,612
	(1,189,323)	1,844,056

15.6 The principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date were as follows:

	2019	2018
Discount rate	**10.00%**	9.25%
Discount rate used for year end obligation	**14.50%**	10.00%
Expected per annum growth rate in salaries	**12.50%**	8.00%
Expected mortality rate	**SLIC (2001-2005) Setback 1 year**	SLIC (2001-2005) Setback 1 year

As at 30 June 2019, the weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation was 10 years (2018: 10 years).

15.7 Sensitivity analysis

If the significant actuarial assumptions used to estimate the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date, had fluctuated by 100 bps with all other variables held constant, the present value of the defined benefit obligation as at 30 June 2019 would have been as follows:

	Present value of defined benefit obligation due to	
Assumptions	**Increase in assumptions Rupees**	**Decrease in assumptions Rupees**
Discount rate (100 bps change)	**23,982,734**	**29,366,324**
Salary increase (100 bps change)	**29,449,875**	**23,871,135**

16 Trade and other payables

	Note	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
Creditors	*16.1*	**146,168,733**	125,596,973
Accrued liabilities		**213,349,750**	180,360,026
Security deposits		**122,500**	8,122,500
Advance from customer		**-**	9,403,852
Sales tax payable - net		**16,506,967**	17,244,755
Gratuity due but not paid		**71,916,513**	60,566,746
Withholding tax payable		**79,848,665**	73,571,813
		527,913,128	474,866,665

16.1 Creditors include Rs. 9.92 million (2018: Rs. 5.15 million) and Rs. 7.89 million (2018: Nil) payable to World Press (Private) Limited and Pace Pakistan Limited, respectively, the related parties.

17 Contract Liability

	Note	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
Advance from customer	*17.1*	**8,498,583**	-

17.1 This represents advance received from customers for future sales of goods / services. The balance amounting to Rs. 9.4 million was classified as advance from customer in trade and other payables as at 30 June 2018 and reclassified to contract liability as at 01 July 2018, pursuant to adoption of IFRS 15 as explained in note 4.1 to the financial statements.

18 Accrued mark-up

	Note	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
Mark-up based borrowings:			
Long term finance - unsecured	*14.1*	**87,835,342**	54,047,206
Running finance	*18.1*	**79,904,287**	64,416,834
Finance lease	*18.2*	**849,544**	849,544
		168,589,173	119,313,584

18.1 This represents overdue markup and other charges on running finance facility from Faysal Bank Limited (refer note 19.1 for details).

18.2 This represents overdue markup on finance lease facility from Orix Leasing Pakistan Limited (refer note 20 for details).

	Note	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
19 Short term borrowings			
Secured			
Mark-up based borrowings from conventional banks:			
Running finance	*19.1*	**48,000,000**	48,000,000

19.1 The Company obtained running finance facility, of Rs. 50 million, from Faysal Bank Limited under mark-up arrangements for working capital requirement. The said facility was expired on 28 January 2012 and the Company had not paid the principal and markup on due date. Accordingly Faysal Bank Limited filed a suit against the Company for recovery of Rs. 69.30 million at Lahore High Court which was fully recorded in annual audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017. During the year 2015, the case was decided against the Company as the Lahore High Court through its order dated 20 November 2015 directed that an amount of Rs. 54.16 million along with the cost of fund as contemplated by section 3 of the Financial Institutions (Recovery of Finances) Ordinance 2001 is to be paid by the Company through sale of the hypothecated goods and assets of the Company, the attachment and auction of the other assets of the Company and any other mode which the court deems appropriate. The Company being aggrieved filed the regular first appeal dated 09 March 2016 in Honorable Lahore High Court.

However, during the last year the Company re-negotiated with Faysal Bank Limited and the loan was rescheduled into a long term loan. As per restructuring terms and conditions, the outstanding principal of Rs. 50 million and related markup of Rs. 8 million were repayable in 24 unequal quarterly installments started from 31 December 2017 and the remaining overdue markup of Rs. 11 million already recorded by the Company was waived off by Faysal Bank Limited. The principal amount of outstanding loan of Rs. 50 million carried mark up at three month KIBOR or cost of fund of Faysal Bank Limited, whichever is lower, which was payable quarterly in arrears and the overdue markup of Rs. 8 million was interest free.

As per the settlement agreement with Faysal Bank Limited, the Company was required to pay installments of principal of Rs. 50 million and accrued markup of Rs. 8 million as per the repayment schedule and provide fresh security in the form of registered exclusive mortgage over 9 shops located at Pace Pakistan, 96-B/I, Gulberg II, Lahore. However subsequent to the restructuring, the Company could not pay installments relating to principal and accrued markup on due dates and even within the grace period of 90 days as allowed by Faysal Bank Limited and remained unable to provide fresh security as described earlier. As per the settlement agreement, this non-compliance was considered as event of default and as a consequence of default the Company was bound to make immediate payment of the entire outstanding amount with up to date markup along with additional amount aggregating to Rs. 64.41 million. Accordingly, the outstanding principal amount of Rs. 48 million was classified as short term borrowing last year and total markup of Rs. 64.41 million was classified as accrued markup. Further Company was required to pay markup at the rate of 3MK+ 2%. During the year, the Company recognized further interest expense of Rs. 15.48 million in respect of this loan.

This rescheduled loan is secured by way of exclusive charge over all present and future, current assets of Rs. 80 million and future fixed assets of Rs. 50 million, respectively.

20 Liabilities against assets subject to finance lease

The Company defaulted in repayment of lease liability after rescheduling of the facility from Orix Leasing Pakistan Limited. As per revised terms, the facility was payable by 30 June 2013. Interest was charged at the rate of 18.75% (2018: 18.75%) per annum. The detail of outstanding balance is as follows:

	2019	2018
	Rupees	Rupees
Principal overdue	**6,438,000**	6,438,000
Additional lease rental on over due payments	**17,137,509**	14,477,555
	23,575,509	20,915,555

Under the terms of the agreements, the Company has an option to acquire the assets at end of the respective lease term and the Company intends to exercise the option. In case of default in payment of installments the Company is also liable to pay additional lease rental on overdue payments at the rate of 0.1% per day. The Company has not paid the principal and markup on due date and has accounted for additional lease rentals at the rate of 0.1% per day on overdue payments as per the terms of the agreement. During the year, on 15 October 2018, Orix Leasing Pakistan Limited filed the suit against Company for recovery of principal and mark up amounting to Rs. 24 million and the related liability has already been booked in these financial statements.

21 Contingencies and commitments

21.1 Contingencies

21.1.1 In the year 2010, the Assistant Commissioner of Inland Revenue Lahore passed an order against the Company for alleged short payment of Rs. 6.87 million under section 11(2) & 36(1) of Sales Tax Act, 1990 and imposed a penalty equivalent to the amount of original alleged short payment. The Company being aggrieved by the order of Assistant Commissioner filed an appeal before Commissioner Inland Revenue Appeals-III Lahore. The Commissioner Appeals set aside the appeal of the Company with directions to the assessing officer. Subsequently the Company filed an appeal in Income Tax Appellate Tribunal Lahore. The learned Appellate Tribunal also set aside the appeal for denovo proceeding. No fresh proceedings have yet been started by Taxation officer. The management believes that there will be no adverse financial impact on the Company.

21.1.2 The previous land lord filed a suit against the Company for the recovery of unpaid rent amounting to Rs. 7 million and damages of Rs. 10 million in Sindh High Court which is pending adjudication. The management after consultation with its legal counsel is confident that the case will be decided in favor of the Company. However being prudent the Company has recorded a liability to the extent of unpaid rent.

21.1.3 Two petitions are pending in the Sindh High Court filed by Axact (Private) Limited against the Company and Sheharyar Taseer wherein they have claimed recovery for damages of Rs. 14.5 million and Criminal Revision Application U/s 439 section 561-A Criminal Procedure Code, 1898. The management is confident that the case will be decided in favor of the Company, accordingly no provision is recorded in these financial statements.

21.1.4 A petition is pending before Sindh High Court filed by JS Bank Limited against the Company wherein JS Bank Limited have claimed recovery of damages of Rs. 5 billion under the Defamation Ordinance, 2002. The case is pending adjudication and the management is confident that the case will be decided in favor of the Company, accordingly no provision is recorded in these financial statements.

21.1.5 Different ex-employees of the Company filed suits against the Company for recovery of unpaid salaries and damages aggregating to Rs. 68.502 million. The management of the Company believes that the liability of the Company is limited to actual pending final settlement amount, Accordingly the related provision to the extent of actual final settlements, amounting to Rs. 31.89 million, has been recorded in these financial statements.

21.2 Commitments

There was no commitments as at 30 June 2019 (2018: Nil).

22 Revenue - net

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
Advertisement	**131,899,214**	300,270,588
Newspaper	**39,328,514**	39,995,503
Outsourcing fee and other services	**51,657,401**	88,834,176
	222,885,129	429,100,267
Less:		
Sales tax	**189,394**	15,032,031
Commission and discounts	**45,529,908**	59,180,339
	45,719,302	74,212,370
	177,165,827	354,887,897

22.1 Disaggregation of revenue

Product wise disaggregation of gross revenue is as follows:

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
Advertisement		
- Electronic media	**1,894,540**	113,856,209
- Print media	**130,004,674**	186,414,379
Newspaper	**39,328,514**	39,995,503
Outsourcing fee and other services	**51,657,401**	88,834,176
	222,885,129	429,100,267

Customer wise disaggregation of gross revenue is as follows:

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
Advertisement		
- Agency	**96,157,278**	175,471,981
- Direct clients	**35,741,936**	124,798,607
Newspaper		
- Agency	**39,328,514**	39,995,503
Outsourcing fee and other services		
- Direct clients	**51,657,401**	88,834,176
	222,885,129	429,100,267

22.2 Out of the total contract liability as at 01 July 2018, an amount of Rs. 6.125 million is recognized as revenue during the current year.

23	Cost of production	Note	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
	Salaries, wages and other benefits	23.1	**78,996,997**	114,094,194
	Paper consumed		**28,629,998**	44,070,192
	Stores and spare parts consumed		**13,370,670**	27,552,019
	Printing charges		**14,881,458**	9,395,835
	Programming and content cost		**30,260**	13,927,864
	Transmission and up-linking cost		**12,600,414**	26,086,119
	Insurance		**133,412**	305,838
	News agencies' charges		**210,000**	503,333
	Repairs and maintenance		**236,290**	1,132,917
	Utilities		**5,724,736**	12,890,825
	Freight and carriage		**1,541,536**	1,624,589
	Depreciation	6.2	**50,758,910**	60,826,674
	Amortization of intangibles	7.1	**266,808**	266,808
	Others		**1,554,875**	2,973,710
			208,936,364	315,650,917

23.1 These include Rs. 3.07 million (2018: Rs. 3.37 million) in respect of gratuity expense for the year.

24	Administrative and selling expenses	Note	2019 Rupees	2019 Rupees
	Salaries, wages and other benefits	24.1	**41,637,227**	72,947,736
	Rent, rates and taxes		**23,294,540**	14,113,456
	Communications		**2,713,011**	5,581,890
	Vehicle running and maintenance		**5,195,958**	8,141,392
	Marketing, promotion and distribution		**15,310,531**	28,631,698
	Legal and professional		**2,163,622**	2,822,939
	Insurance		**244,511**	489,006
	Utilities		**2,306,913**	5,253,381
	Printing and stationary		**1,101,420**	2,385,179
	Entertainment		**2,830,643**	6,865,727
	Travel and conveyance		**2,007,366**	6,287,538
	Repairs and maintenance		**1,948,471**	3,822,167
	Provision for doubtful debts	9.3	**-**	29,088,706
	Fee and subscriptions		**3,637,814**	1,018,348
	Postage and courier		**223,504**	508,127
	Newspapers and periodicals		**381,400**	466,190
	Auditors' remuneration	24.2	**2,028,750**	1,525,000
	Depreciation	6.2	**4,510,690**	9,711,471
	Others		**6,756,832**	10,162,531
			118,293,203	209,822,482

24.1 Salaries, wages and other benefits include Rs. 3.97 million (2018: Rs. 4.01 million) in respect of gratuity expense for the year.

24.2	Auditors' remuneration	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
	Statutory audit fee	**1,390,000**	990,000
	Half yearly review fee	**412,500**	350,000
	Out of pocket expenses	**226,250**	185,000
		2,028,750	1,525,000

25 Other income	Note	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
Income from financial assets			
- Markup from deposits with conventional banks			
Interest income on bank deposits		**21,602**	15,715
Income from non-financial assets			
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		**7,999,504**	4,859,639
Liabilities no longer payable written back		**-**	20,025,769
Scrap sales		**4,073,738**	6,741,352
Rental income from property on sub-lease - net		**-**	5,507,574
Rental income from plant and machinery		**1,339,400**	-
Miscellaneous income		**22,483**	6,886
		13,456,727	37,156,935

26 Finance cost

	Note	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
Long term finances	*14.1*	**33,788,136**	19,121,605
Short term borrowing	*19.1*	**15,487,466**	45,201,172
Additional lease rental on overdue lease liability		**2,659,954**	2,659,966
Bank charges		**522,132**	640,647
		52,457,688	67,623,390

27 Other expenses

		2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
Fixed assets written off		**6,918,465**	18,302,229
Advance to staff written off		**5,972,761**	29,000
Impairment on plant and machinery		**519,342**	-
Other recievables written off		**200,000**	-
		13,610,568	18,331,229

28 Taxation

		2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
Current tax		**2,479,183**	6,711,425
Prior year tax		**(1,661,272)**	3,176,968
		817,911	9,888,393

28.1 Relationship between tax expense and accounting loss

		2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
Loss before taxation		**(243,688,213)**	(219,383,186)
Tax calculated at the rate of 29% / 30%		**(70,669,582)**	(65,814,956)
Tax effect of:			
- minimum tax		**891,521**	690,820
- effect of final tax regime		**51,064,595**	62,560,573
- prior year tax		**(1,661,272)**	3,176,968
- deferred tax asset not recognized		**21,192,649**	9,274,988
		817,911	9,888,393

		2019	2018
29 Loss per share - *basic and diluted*			
Loss after taxation	***Rupees***	**(244,506,124)**	(229,271,579)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	***Number***	**178,851,010**	178,851,010
Loss per share - basic and diluted	***Rupees***	**(1.37)**	(1.28)

Basic earning per share has been calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company by weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

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

	Note	**2019 Rupees**	2018 Rupees
30 Cash used in operations			
Loss before taxation		**(243,688,213)**	(219,383,186)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	*6.2*	**55,269,600**	70,538,146
Amortization of intangibles	*7*	**266,808**	266,808
Provision for doubtful debts	*9.3*	**-**	29,088,706
Advance to staff written off	*27*	**5,972,761**	18,331,229
Other receivable written off		**200,000**	-
Fixed asset written off		**6,918,465**	-
Impairment of property, plant and equipment		**519,342**	-
Liabilities no longer payable written back	*25*	**-**	(20,025,769)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	*25*	**(7,999,504)**	(4,859,639)
Provision for retirement benefits	*15.3*	**7,041,910**	7,385,191
Finance cost	*26*	**52,457,688**	67,623,390
Operating loss before working capital changes		**(123,041,143)**	(51,035,124)
Changes in :			
Stores and spare parts		**781,780**	839,817
Trade debts		**49,229,366**	3,564,316
Advances, prepayments and other receivables		**(2,000,341)**	(11,530,259)
Long term deposit		**(209,764)**	212,240
Trade and other payables		**50,195,279**	10,688,278
		97,996,320	3,774,392
Cash used in generated from operations		**(25,044,823)**	(47,260,732)

31 Transactions with related parties

Related parties comprises of associated companies, directors, key management personnel and other companies where directors have control. Balances and transactions with related parties other than those disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements are as follows:

Name of parties	% of shareholding	Nature of relationship	Nature of transactions	Note	2019 Transactions during the year	2019 Closing balance	2018 Transactions during the year	2018 Closing balance
					-----------------Rupees-----------------			
First Capital Securities Corporation Limited	25.31%	Other related party	Sale of services		59,800	-	52,000	-
			Advance received against advertisement		800,000			-
			Receivable against advertisement		-	-	-	341,100
			Advance against advertisement		-	399,100	-	-
Pace Pakistan Limited	0%	Other related party	Sale of services		59,800	-	5,272,445	-
			Rent expense		14,147,676	-	12,861,528	-
			Payments made during the year - net		6,197,479			
			Payable against purchase of services		-	7,890,397	-	-
Pace Barka Properties Limited	0%	Other related party	Building rent		-	-	5,580,438	-
			Sale of services		-	-	4,184,299	-
First Capital Investments Limited	0%	Other related party	Advance against advertisement		-	870,180	-	870,18
World Press (Private) Limited	0%	Other related party	Sale of services		-		1,646,730	-
			Funds received during the year - net		4,765,000		-	-
			Payable at the year end			9,924,614	-	5,159,61
First Capital Equities Limited	8.01%	Other related party	Sale of services		196,300	-	31,200	-
			Receivable against advertisement		-	491,824	-	295,52
			Payable against printing services		-	-	-	39,60
Pace Super Mall	0%	Other related party	Receivable against advertisement		-	500	-	50
WTL Services (Private) Limited	0%	Other related party	Interest on loan		33,788,136	-	19,121,605	-
			Markup payable		-	87,835,342	-	54,047,20
			Loan payable		-	264,756,697	-	248,587,69
Shehryar Ali Taseer	0.0003%	Key management personnel (Chief Executive director)	Remuneration	31.1	13,000,000		16,532,020	-
			Remuneration payable			26,209,242	-	19,964,72
Shehrbano Taseer	0.0003%	Key management personnel (Executive director)	Remuneration	31.1	6,500,000	-	6,500,000	-
			Remuneration payable			23,813,391		18,634,95
Raja Sohail Qurban	0%	Key Management Personnel	Remuneration	31.1	1,211,097	-	4,669,715	-
			Remuneration payable		-	1,662,992		1,925,69
Key Management Personnel	0%	Key Management Personnel	Remuneration	31.1	16,261,839	-	22,449,544	-
			Remuneration payable		-	2,621,844	-	2,172,10

31.1 Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity. The Company considers all members of their management team, including the Chief Financial Officer, Chief Executive Officer, Directors, Company Secratary and Head of Departments to be its key management personnel.

32 Remuneration of Chief Executive, Directors and Executives

The aggregate amounts charged in the financial statements for the year for remuneration, including all benefits to the chief executive officer, directors and executives of the Company are as follows:

	Directors							
	Chief Executive Officer		Executive Director		Non Executive Director		Executives	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	Rupees							
Managerial remuneration	**8,000,400**	8,000,400	**4,000,200**	4,000,200	-	-	**9,664,796**	18,170,305
Housing allowance	**3,200,400**	3,200,400	**1,600,200**	1,600,200	-	-	**2,995,982**	6,114,252
Utilities	**799,200**	799,200	**399,600**	399,600	-	-	**748,153**	1,526,844
Bonus	-	3,532,020	-	-	-	-	-	3,532,020
Provision for gratuity	**1,000,000**	1,000,000	**500,000**	500,000	-	-	**2,089,588**	1,910,465
Reimbursable expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	**763,320**	803,031
	13,000,000	16,532,020	**6,500,000**	6,500,000	-	-	**16,261,839**	32,056,917
Number of persons	**1**	1	**1**	1	**5**	5	**5**	8

32.1 The Company has also provided executives with company maintained cars. No fees were paid to any director for attending board and audit committee meetings. No remuneration is being paid to any non-executive directors.

33 Segment reporting

33.1 Reportable segments

The Company has the following two strategic divisions, which are its reportable segments. These divisions offer different products and services and are managed separately because they require different technology and marketing strategies.

The following summary describes the operations of each reportable segment.

Reportable segments	**Operation**
Print media	It comprises of "Daily Times" and "AajKal" being the Daily English and Urdu newspapers respectively printed from Lahore, Karachi and Islamabad.
Electronic media	It comprises of "Business Plus" business news channel with cable penetration over metro cities and "Zaiqa" 24 hours dedicated food and culture channel of Pakistan.

The management reviews internal management reports of each division.

33.2 Information about reportable segments

Information related to each reportable segment is set out below. Segment operating profit or loss as included in internal management reports reviewed by the Company's top management is used to measure performance because management believes that such information is the most relevant in evaluating the result of the respective segments relative to other entities that operate in the same industries.

	Print media	**Electronic media**	**Total**
		---------- Rupees ----------	
For the year ended 30 June 2019			
Turnover - net	**175,827,048**	**1,338,779**	**177,165,827**
Cost of production	**(175,586,029)**	**(33,350,335)**	**(208,936,364)**
Gross loss	**241,019**	**(32,011,556)**	**(31,770,537)**
Administrative expenses	**(109,334,076)**	**(8,959,127)**	**(118,293,203)**
Expected credit loss on financial assets	**(26,579,365)**	**(14,433,579)**	**(41,012,944)**
Other expenses	**(5,778,484)**	**(7,832,084)**	**(13,610,568)**
	(141,450,906)	**(63,236,346)**	**(204,687,252)**
Finance cost			**(52,457,688)**
Other income			**13,456,727**
Loss before taxation			**(243,688,213)**
Taxation			**(817,911)**
Loss after taxation			**(244,506,124)**

	Print media	Electronic media	Total
	----------------	Rupees	----------------
For the year ended 30 June 2018			
Turnover - net	239,964,154	114,923,743	354,887,897
Cost of production	(227,579,998)	(88,070,919)	(315,650,917)
Gross profit	12,384,156	26,852,824	39,236,980
Administrative expenses	(133,172,756)	(76,649,726)	(209,822,482)
Other expenses	-	(18,331,229)	(18,331,229)
	(120,788,600)	(68,128,131)	(188,916,731)
Finance cost			(67,623,390)
Other income			37,156,935
Loss before taxation			(219,383,186)
Taxation			(9,888,393)
Loss after taxation			(229,271,579)

33.2.1 The revenue reported above represents revenue generated from external customers. All the segment operating activities, revenue, customers and segment assets are located in Pakistan.

33.2.2 Revenue from major products and services

The analysis of the Company's revenue from external customers for major products and services is given in note 22 to these financial statements.

33.2.3 Revenue from major customers

Revenue from major customers of Print media segment amounts to Rs.96.26 million out of total print media segment revenue.

Revenue from major customers of Electronic media segment represents an aggregate amount of Rs. 1.02 million out of total Electronic media segment revenue.

33.3 The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Company's accounting policies described in note 4 to these financial statements.

33.4 All non-current assets of the Company at 30 June 2019 are located and operating in Pakistan.

33.5 Segment assets and liabilities

Reportable segment's assets and liabilities are reconciled to total assets and liabilities as follows:

	Print media	Electronic media	Total
		Rupees	
As at 30 June 2019			
Segment assets for reportable segments	**281,874,640**	**37,224,213**	**319,098,853**
Unallocated corporate assets			**7,093,265**
Total assets as per balance sheet			**326,192,118**
Segment liabilities	**327,513,603**	**128,483,012**	**455,996,615**
Unallocated segment liabilities			**611,796,005**
Total liabilities as per balance sheet			**1,067,792,620**
As at 30 June 2018			
Segment assets for reportable segments	367,313,297	91,063,724	458,377,021
Unallocated corporate assets			6,666,068
Total assets as per balance sheet			465,043,089
Segment liabilities	289,406,102	124,893,817	414,299,919
Unallocated corporate liabilities			529,340,291
Total liabilities as per balance sheet			943,640,210

33.6 For the purposes of monitoring segment performance and allocating resources between segments:

- all assets are allocated to reportable segments other than advance income tax; and

- all liabilities are allocated to reportable segments other than long term finance, deferred liability, gratuity due but not paid, liabilities against assets subject to finance lease, short term borrowings and accrued markup are not allocated to reporting segments as these are managed by the Company.

33.7 Other segment information

	Print media	Electronic media	Total
		Rupees	
For the year ended 30 June 2019			
Capital expenditure	**756,783**	**-**	**756,783**
Depreciation, amortization	**33,035,184**	**22,501,224**	**55,536,408**
Non-cash items other than depreciation, amortization and finance cost	**12,270,394**	**382,580**	**12,652,974**
For the year ended 30 June 2018			
Capital expenditure	7,466,500	589,700	8,056,200
Depreciation and amortization	34,732,711	36,072,243	70,804,954
Non-cash items other than depreciation amortization and finance cost	6,686,037	15,848,490	22,534,527

34 Financial instruments

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

The Company's overall risk management policy focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

34.1 Risk management framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for establishment and over-sight of the Company's risk management framework. The audit committee is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The committee regularly meets and any changes and compliance issues are reported to the Board of Directors.

Risk management systems are reviewed regularly by the audit committee 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 responsibilities.

The audit committee oversees compliance by management 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.

34.2 Credit risk

Credit risk represents the financial loss that would be recognized at the reporting date if counter-parties failed completely to perform as contracted. The Company does not have significant exposure to any individual counterparty. To manage credit risk the financial viability of all counterparties is regularly monitored and assessed. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

34.2.1 Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the balance sheet date was:

	Note	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
Long term deposits		**6,748,807**	6,539,043
Trade debts	*9*	**40,975,021**	99,366,051
Other receivables	*10*	**1,737,981**	13,095,277
Bank balances	*11*	**586,783**	643,404
		50,048,592	119,643,775

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34.2.2 Concentration of credit risk

The Company identifies concentrations of credit risk by reference to type of counter party. Maximum exposure to credit risk by type of counterparty is as follows:

	Note	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
Customers	9	**40,975,021**	99,366,051
Banking companies and financial institutions	11	**586,783**	643,404
Others		**8,486,788**	19,634,320
		50,048,592	119,643,775

34.2.3 Credit quality and impairment of financial assets

Credit quality of financial assets is assessed by reference to external credit ratings, where available, or to historical information about counterparty default rates. All counterparties, with the exception of customers and utility Companies, have external credit ratings determined by various credit rating agencies. Credit quality of customers is assessed by reference to historical defaults rates and present ages.

a) Long term deposits

Long term deposits represent mainly deposit with Pak Sat International (Private) Limited. The management believes that no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of these long term deposits.

b) Trade debts

These include customers which are counter parties to trade debts. The Company recognises ECL for trade debts using the simplified approach as explained in note 4.8. The analysis of ages of trade debts and loss allowance using the aforementioned approach as at 30 June 2019 (on adoption of IFRS 9) was determined as follows:

	2019		2018	
	Gross carrying amount	Loss Allowance	Gross carrying amount	Loss Allowance
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
Past due (0 - 180 days)	**39,923,369**	**(5,779,867)**	85,665,598	-
Past due (180 - 360 days)	**18,516,517**	**(11,684,999)**	24,837,037	11,136,584
Past due more than 360 days	**198,204,614**	**(198,204,614)**	154,358,287	154,358,287
	256,644,500	**(215,669,480)**	264,860,922	165,494,871

Ageing of trade receivables from related parties is as follows:

	2019				
	0 - 90 days	91 - 120 days	121 -365 days	More than 365 days	Total
	-----Rupees-----				
Pace Super Mall	-	-	-	**500**	**500**
First Capital Equities Limited			**196,300**	**295,524**	**491,824**
	-	-	**196,300**	**296,024**	**492,324**

c) Other receivables

This mainly represents represents receivables from employees of the Company and these are secured against salaries payable to these employees. Based on the past experience, management of the Company is confident that these balances are recoverable.

d) Bank balances

The Company's exposure to credit risk against balances with various commercial banks is as follows:

Cash at bank	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
Local currency		
- Current accounts	**15,710**	214,629
Markup based deposits with conventional banks		
- Deposit and saving accounts	**520,319**	388,758
	536,029	603,387
Foreign currency - current account	**50,754**	40,017
	586,783	643,404

The credit quality of Company's bank balances can be assessed with reference to external credit rating agencies as follows:

Banks	Rating		Rating agency	2019	2018
	Short term	Long term		Rupees	Rupees
Faysal Bank Limited	A 1 +	AA	PACRA	494,080	56,205
Habib Metropolitan Bank Ltd.	A 1 +	AA+	PACRA	6,592	983
Bank Alfalah Limited	A 1 +	AA+	PACRA	55,579	132,834
Allied Bank Limited	A 1 +	AAA	PACRA	30,532	453,382
				586,783	643,404

Due to the Company's long standing business relationships with these counterparties 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.

34.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure as far as possible to always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. The Company is materially exposed to liquidity risk, as due to insufficient liquidity, the Company was unable to repay the loans and lease obligations to its lenders. As explained in note 2, the Company's ability to continue as going concern is substantially dependent on its ability to successfully manage the liquidity risk.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities as on 30 June 2019:

	Note	Carrying amount	Contracted cash flow	Up to one year or less	One to two years	More than two years
		-----	-----	Rupees	-----	-----
Financial liabilities						
Long term finance	14	264,756,697	370,460,808	42,281,645	42,281,645	285,897,518
Trade and other payables	16	431,557,496	431,557,496	431,557,496	-	-
Accrued mark-up	18	168,589,173	168,589,173	168,589,173	-	-
Short term borrowing	19	48,000,000	48,000,000	48,000,000	-	-
Liabilities against assets subject to finance lease	20	23,575,509	23,575,509	23,575,509	-	-
		936,478,875	1,042,182,986	714,003,823	42,281,645	285,897,518

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities as on 30 June 2018:

Financial liabilities	Note	Carrying amount	Contracted cash flow	Up to one year or less	One to two years	More than two years
		-----	-----	Rupees	-----	-----
Long term finance	14	248,587,697	333,853,277	24,361,594	24,361,594	285,130,089
Trade and other payables	16	374,646,245	374,646,245	374,646,245	-	-
Accrued mark-up	18	119,313,584	119,313,584	119,313,584	-	-
Short term borrowings	19	48,000,000	48,000,000	48,000,000	-	-
Liabilities against assets subject			-	-	-	-
to finance lease	20	20,915,555	20,915,555	20,915,555	-	-
		811,463,081	896,728,661	587,236,978	24,361,594	285,130,089

It is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier, or at significantly different amount.

34.4 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

34.4.1 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. It arises mainly where receivables and payables exist due to transactions entered in foreign currency. The Company is exposed to foreign currency's assets and liabilities risk at year end.

Exposure to currency risk

The summary quantitative data about the Company's exposure to currency risk as reported to the management of the Company is as follows. The figures represent foreign currency balances after conversion in Pak Rupees using exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date.

Asset	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
Cash at bank	50,754	40,017
Net balance sheet exposure	50,754	40,017

The following significant exchange rates have been applied:

	Average rate		Reporting date rate	
	2019	2018	**2019**	**2018**
GBP to PKR	**181.47**	147.54	**203.01**	159.93
USD to PKR	**140.78**	113.25	**160.05**	121.50

Sensitivity analysis:

At reporting date, if the PKR had strengthened by 10% against the foreign currencies with all other variables held constant, profit before tax for the year would have been higher / (lower) by the amount shown below. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases.

	2019 **Rupees**	2018 Rupees
Effect on profit and loss		
GBP/USD	**(5,075)**	(4,002)

The weakening of the PKR against foreign currencies would have had an equal but opposite impact on the profit.

Currency risk management

Since the maximum amount exposed to currency risk is only 0.0013% (2018: 0.000861%) of the Company's financial assets, any adverse / favorable movement in functional currency with respect to US dollar and GBP will not have any material impact on the operational results.

34.4.2 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that fair values or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in interest rates. Sensitivity to interest rate risk arises from mismatch of financial assets and financial liabilities that mature or re-price in a given period.

The effective interest / mark-up rates for interest / mark-up bearing financial instruments are mentioned in relevant notes to the financial statements. The Company's interest / mark-up bearing financial instruments as at the reporting date are as follows:

	2019		2018	
	Financial assets	**Financial liabilities**	Financial assets	Financial liabilities
Variable rate instruments	------ **Rupees** ------		------ Rupees ------	
Balance with bank - deposit account	**520,319**	**-**	388,758	-
Long term finance	**-**	**264,756,697**	-	248,587,697
Short term borrowing	**-**	**48,000,000**	-	48,000,000
	520,319	**312,756,697**	388,758	296,587,697

Sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

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

Sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased / decreased loss before tax for the year by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

	Profit or loss before tax	
	100 bps Increase	**100 bps Decrease**
	--------- **Rupees** ---------	
As at 30 June 2019		
Cash flow sensitivity - Variable rate financial liabilities	**(3,122,364)**	**3,122,364**
As at 30 June 2018		
Cash flow sensitivity - Variable rate financial liabilities	(2,961,989)	2,961,989

34.4.3 Other price risk

Price risk represents the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market prices (other than those arising from interest / mark-up 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 or similar financial instruments. The Company is not exposed to any other price risk.

34.5 Fair values of 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.

Underlying the definition of fair value is the presumption that the Company is a going concern without any intention or requirement to curtail materially the scale of its operations or to undertake a transaction on adverse terms.

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets i.e. listed equity shares are based on the quoted market prices at the close of trading on the period end date. The quoted market prices used for financial assets held by the Company is current bid price.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

IFRS 13, 'Fair Value Measurements' requires the Company to classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date (level 1).
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly (level 2).
- Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability (level 3).

34.5.1 Fair value measurement of financial instruments

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial instruments and non-financial instruments including their levels in the fair value hierarchy:

		2019					
		Carrying amount			Fair value		
		Financial assets at amortized cost	Financial liabilities at amortized cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
On-Balance sheet financial instruments	*Note*	Rupees					
30 June 2019							
Financial assets not measured at fair value							
Long term deposits		6,748,807	-	6,748,807	-	-	-
Trade debts	34.5.2	40,975,021	-	40,975,021	-	-	-
Other receivables	34.5.2	1,737,981	-	1,737,981	-	-	-
Cash and bank balances	34.5.2	588,218	-	588,218	-	-	-
		50,050,027	-	50,050,027	-	-	-
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value							
Long term finances	34.5.2	-	264,756,697	264,756,697	-	-	-
Liabilities against assets subject to finance lease	34.5.2		23,575,509	23,575,509	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	34.5.2	-	431,557,496	431,557,496	-	-	-
Accrued mark-up	34.5.2	-	168,589,173	168,589,173	-	-	-
Short term borrowing	34.5.2	-	48,000,000	48,000,000			
		-	936,478,875	936,478,875	-	-	-

On-Balance sheet financial instruments	Note	2018 Carrying amount: Loans and receivables at amortized cost	2018 Carrying amount: Financial liabilities at amortized cost	2018 Carrying amount: Total	2018 Fair value: Level 1	2018 Fair value: Level 2	2018 Fair value: Level 3
		Rupees					
30 June 2018							
Financial assets not measured at fair value							
Long term deposits		6,539,043	-	6,539,043	-	-	-
Trade debts	34.5.2	99,366,051	-	99,366,051	-	-	-
Other receivables	34.5.2	13,095,277		13,095,277			
Cash and bank balances	34.5.2	710,626	-	710,626	-	-	-
		119,710,997	-	119,710,997	-	-	-
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value							
Long term finances	34.5.2	-	248,587,697	248,587,697	-	-	-
Liabilities against assets subject to finance lease	34.5.2		20,915,555	20,915,555	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	34.5.2	-	374,646,245	374,646,245	-	-	-
Short term borrowing	34.5.2	-	48,000,000	48,000,000	-	-	-
Accrued mark-up	34.5.2	-	119,313,584	119,313,584	-	-	-
		-	811,463,081	811,463,081	-	-	-

34.5.2 Fair value versus carrying amounts

The Company has not disclosed the fair values of these financial assets and liabilities as these are for short term or repriced over short term. Therefore, their carrying amounts are reasonable approximation of fair value.

35 Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities.

	30 June 2019			
	Liabilities			
	Long term finances	Short term borrowings	Liabilities against assets subject to finance lease	Total
	Rupees			
Balance as at 01 July 2018	248,587,697	48,000,000	20,915,555	317,503,252
Changes from financing activities				
Receipts of long term finances - net of repayments	16,169,000	-	-	16,169,000
Total changes from financing cash flows	**16,169,000**	-	-	**16,169,000**
Other changes				
Additional lease rental on overdue lease liability	-	-	2,659,954	2,659,954
Total liability related other changes	-	-	**2,659,954**	**2,659,954**
Closing as at 30 June 2019	**264,756,697**	**48,000,000**	**23,575,509**	**336,332,206**

	30 June 2018			
	Liabilities			
	Long term finances	Short term borrowings	Liabilities against assets subject to finance lease	Total
	Rupees			
Balance as at 01 July 2017	194,187,697	50,295,520	18,435,589	262,918,806
Changes from financing activities				
Receipts of long term finances - net of repayments	54,400,000	-	-	54,400,000
Repayment of short term borrowings	-	(2,295,520)	-	(2,295,520)
Repayment of finance lease liabilities	-	-	(180,000)	(180,000)
Total changes from financing cash flows	**54,400,000**	**(2,295,520)**	**(180,000)**	**51,924,480**
Other changes				
Additional lease rental on overdue lease liability	-	-	2,659,966	2,659,966
Total liability related other changes	-	-	**2,659,966**	**2,659,966**
Closing as at 30 June 2018	**248,587,697**	**48,000,000**	**20,915,555**	**317,503,252**

36 Capital risk management

The Board's policy is to maintain an efficient capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain the future development of its business. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital employed, which the Company defines as operating income divided by total capital employed. The Board of Directors also monitors the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

(i) to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and

(ii) to provide an adequate return to shareholders.

The Company manages the capital structure in the context of economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

Neither there were any changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year nor the Company is subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

37 Number of employees

The total average number of employees during the year and as at June 30, 2019 and 2018 respectively are as follows:

	2019	2018
	No. of employees	
Average number of employees during the year	**169**	381
Number of employees as at June 30	**120**	263

38 Date of authorization for issue

These financial statements were authorized for issue on ______________________ by the Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on ____________________.

unnt

Chief Executive **Director** **Chief Financial Officer**

FORM OF PROXY

The Company Secretary
Media Times Limited
Head Office, 2nd Floor, Pace Shopping Mall
Fortress Stadium, Lahore Cantt
Lahore

Folio No./CDC A/c No.: _______________
Shares Held: __________________

Option 1
Appointing other person as Proxy

I/We____ S/o D/o W/o ________________________________CNIC ________________________being the member(s) of Media Times Limited hereby appoint Mr./Mrs./Ms./ ____________________________S/o D/o W/o ______________________CNIC _______________________ or failing him / her Mr. / Mrs. Miss ________________________ S/o. D/o. W/o. ____________________________ CNIC __________________________as my/our proxy to vote for me/us and on my/our behalf at the Annual General meeting of the Company to be held on 28 October 2019 at 11:00 a.m. and at any adjournment thereof.

Signed under my/our hands on this __________________day of _____________, 2019

Affix Revenue Stamp of
Rupees Five

____
Signature of member
(Signature should agree with the specimen signature registered with the Company)

Signed in the presence of:

____
Signature of Witness 1

____
Signature of Witness 2

Option 2
E-voting as per the Companies (E-voting) Regulations, 2016

I/we_____________________ S/o D/o W/o _________________CNIC _________being a member of Media Times Limited holder of ________ Class____ Ordinary share(s) as per Registered Folio No. _____________ hereby opt for e-voting through intermediary and hereby consent the appointment of execution officer _________________________ as proxy and will exercise e-voting as per the Companies (E-voting) Regulations, 2016 and hereby demand for poll for resolutions. My secured email address is _____________________, please send login details, password and electronic signature through email.

____
Signature of member
(Signature should agree with the specimen signature registered with the Company)

Signed in the presence of:

____
Signature of Witness 1

____
Signature of Witness 2

Notes

1. A member eligible to attend and vote at the meeting may appoint another member as proxy to attend and vote in the meeting. Proxies in order to be effective must be received by the company at the Registered Office not later than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting.

2. In order to be valid, an instrument of proxy and the power of attorney or other authority (if any) under which it is signed, or a notarially certified copy of such power of attorney, must be deposited at the Head Office of the Company 2nd and 3rd Floor, Pace Shopping Mall, Fortress Stadium, Lahore Cantt. Lahore, not less than 48 hours before the time of the meeting. Pursuant to SECP Companies (E-Voting) Regulations, 2016, Members can also exercise their right to vote through e-voting by giving their consent in writing at least 10 days before the date of the meeting to the Company on the appointment of Execution officer by the intermediary as Proxy.

   a) Individual beneficial owners of CDC entitled to attend and vote at the meeting must bring his/her participant ID and account/sub-account number along with original CNIC or passport to authenticate his/her identity. In case of Corporate entity, resolution of the Board of Directors/Power of attorney with specimen of nominees shall be produced (unless provided earlier) at the time of meeting.

   b) b) For appointing of proxies, the individual beneficial owners of CDC shall submit the proxy form as per above requirement along with participant ID and account/sub-account number together with attested copy of their CNIC or Passport. The proxy form shall be witnessed by two witnesses with their names, addresses and CNIC numbers. The proxy shall produce his/her original CNIC or Passport at the time of meeting. In case of Corporate entity, resolution of the Board of Directors/Power of attorney along with specimen signatures shall be submitted (unless submitted earlier) along with the proxy form.

Media Times Limited

پراکسی فارم

فولیونمبر/CDC اکاؤنٹ نمبر: ....

موجود حصص: ....

کمپنی سیکریٹری

میڈیا ٹائمزلمیٹڈ

مرکزی دفتر، دوسری منزل، پیس شاپنگ مال،

فورٹریس سٹیڈیم، لاہور کینٹ، لاہور

پہلی وضع

دوسرے شخص کو پراکسی مقرر کرنا

میں/ ہم................................ولد/ ذوجہ/ بنت................................شناختی کارڈ

نمبر................................کے حامل میڈیا ٹائمزلمیٹڈ کے رکن کی حیثیت سے

................................ولد/ بنت/ ذوجہ................................شناختی کارڈ نمبر

................................کو اس کی ناکامی کی صورت میں................................ولد/ بنت/ ذوجہ

................................شناختی کارڈ نمبر................................28 اکتوبر 2019ء کو صبح 11:00 بجے منعقد ہونے والے

سالانہ اجلاس یا اس کے کسی بھی وقفہ میں عام میں اپنی/ ہماری جگہ شرکت اور ووٹ کرنے کے لئے اپنا/ ہمارا پراکسی مقرر کرتے ہیں۔

بتاریخ................................

زیر دستخطی................................

رکن کے دستخط

(دستخط کمپنی میں رجسٹرڈ نمونہ دستخط کے عین مطابق ہونے چاہئیں)

کی موجودگی میں دستخط کئے گئے

....

گواہ 1 کے دستخط گواہ 2 کے دستخط

دوسری وضع

کمپنیز (برقی ووٹنگ) ریگولیشنز 2016ء کے تحت برقی ووٹنگ

میں/ ہم .... ولد/ ذوجہ/ بنت ....، شناختی کارڈ

نمبر................................ کے حامل میڈیا ٹائمزلمیٹڈ کے رکن اور ....حصص، درجہ................................، فولیو نمبر

................................کے تحت عمومی حصص کے مالک ہونے کی حیثیت سے ثالث کے ذریعے برقی ووٹنگ کرنا چاہتے ہیں اور اس لئے کمپنیز (برقی ووٹنگ) ریگولیشنز

2016ء کے تحت ایگزیکیوشن آفیسر................................کی پراکسی کے طور پر تقرری پر رضامندی کا اظہار کرتے ہیں۔ اس لئے ہم

قراردادوں پر پولنگ میں ووٹ کا مطالبہ کرتے ہیں۔ میرا محفوظ ای میل ایڈریس .... ہے برائے مہربانی لاگ ان کی تفصیلات،

پاس ورڈ اور برقی دستخط اس ای میل پر بھیج دیں۔

بتاریخ................................

زیر دستخطی................................

کی موجودگی میں دستخط کئے گئے

....

گواہ 1 کے دستخط گواہ 2 کے دستخط

(برائے مہربانی پشت پر نوٹس دیکھیں)

Media Times Limited

نوٹس:

1. سالانہ اجلاس میں شرکت اور ووٹ کا اہل کسی دوسرے رکن کو اپنی جگہ شرکت اور ووٹ کرنے کے لئے پراکسی مقرر کرسکتا ہے۔توثیق کی غرض سے اجلاس کے انعقاد سے 48 گھنٹے پہلے پراکسیز کمپنی کے رجسٹرڈ آفس میں پہنچ جانی چاہئیں۔
2. جائز ہونے کی غرض سے، پراکسی کا دستاویز اور مختارنامہ یا اتھارٹی (اگر کوئی ہے) جسے کے ماتحت اس پر دستخط کئے گئے ہیں، یا ایسے مختارنامہ کی نوٹری سے تصدیق شدہ نقل اجلاس کے انعقاد سے 48 گھنٹے پہلے کمپنی کے مرکزی دفتر واقع دوسری اور تیسری منزل، پیش شاپنگ مال، فورٹریس سٹیڈیم، لاہور کینٹ، لاہور میں پہنچ جانی چاہئیں۔

a) CDC کے واحد بینی فیشیئل مالک جو اجلاس میں شرکت اور ووٹ کرنے کے اہل ہیں، اپنی شراکت کی شناخت، اکاؤنٹ اور ذیلی اکاؤنٹ نمبر بمع اصلی CNIC یا پاسپورٹ دکھا کر اپنی شناخت کروائیں گے۔کاروباری ادارہ ہونے کی صورت میں بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی قرارداد/مختارنامہ بمع نامزدگان کے نمونہ کے دستخط (اگر یہ قبل ازیں فراہم نہ کیا گیا ہے) اجلاس کے انعقاد کے وقت پیش کرنا ہوں گے۔

b) پراکسی کے تقرر کے لئے CDC کے انفرادی بینی فیشل مالکان شراکت کے آئی ڈی، اکاؤنٹ/ ذیلی اکاؤنٹ نمبر بمع CNIC یا پاسپورٹ کی مصدقہ نقول کے مندرجہ بالا ضروریات کے مطابق پراکسی فارم جمع کرائیں گے۔دو گواہان اپنے نام، پتا اور CNIC نمبر کے ہمراہ پراکسی فارم کی توثیق کریں گے۔اجلاس کے انعقاد کے وقت پراکسی اپنا اصلی CNIC یا پاسپورٹ پیش کریں گے۔کاروباری ادارہ کی صورت میں، بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز/ پاور آف اٹارنی بمع نمونہ کے دستخط پراکسی فارم کے ہمراہ جمع کرانے ہوں گے۔

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