

PAKISTAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

(PBC)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

E: islamabad@rsmpakistan.com

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PAKISTAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation ("the Corporation"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2019, profit and loss account, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in net assets and reserves and of cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as applicable in Pakistan, 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on conducting the audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified audit opinion.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

- a) IAS-19 "Employees benefit" of the International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB), as notified under the companies Act, 2017 has not been adopted by the corporation. Consequently corporation has not carried out actuarial valuation, as required under the aforesaid IAS, of staff Gratuity (Employees benefit Obligations) amounting to 24,787,133,413 payable on 30 June 2019. In the absence of related information, we have not been able to determine the impact of such valuation on these Financials Statements.

- b) As at June 30, 2019, the Corporation has a provision of Rs.65.353 million (Rs.65.353 million provided for in June 30, 2018) for slow moving and obsolete stores and spares. This provision is based on exercise carried out to quantify the obsolete and slow moving stores and spares in June 2006. Since 2006, the Corporation's total stores and spares stand at Rs. 126.77 million. In the absence of such assessment in the current and prior years, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments to these amounts were necessary.
- c) Investment in shares of Shalimar Recording and Broadcasting Company Limited is stated at cost in non-compliance with the requirements of IAS 28 "Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures", which requires to value this investment using the equity method of accounting.
- d) The Corporation has constructed 96 flats for its employees at Landhi - Karachi in the year 2006 which were offered for sale to employees of the Corporation on installments. All of the flats offered were accepted by the employees. Subsequently in 2013, Corporation has reclassified the book value of aforesaid building from property and equipment to non-current asset classified as held for sale under IFRS 5 "Non-Current Assets Held For Sale and Discontinued Operations". However, this building does not meet the criteria to be classified as non-current assets classified as held for sale as per the requirements of IFRS 5. Therefore the accounting and presentation of these assets are not in accordance with the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards.

Qualified Opinion

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraphs from (a) to (d), the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation as at June 30, 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Emphasis of matter paragraph

We draw attention to note 1.1 of the financial statements which indicates that the Corporation has incurred loss after tax for the year amounting to Rs. 228.6 million (June 30, 2018: Rs. 774.5 million), resulting in accumulated losses of Rs. 28,225.9 million as at June 30, 2019 (June 30, 2018: Rs. 28,005.57 million). These accumulated losses indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as going concern. Owing to facts explained in the aforementioned note to the financial statements, these financial statements have been prepared using the going concern assumption. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.


RSM AVAIS HYDER LIAQUAT NAUMAN
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Engagement Partner: Nauman Mahmood, FCA


Date: December 24, 2020


Place: Islamabad

PAKISTAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	Notes	2019 ------(Rupees)-----	2018
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant & equipment - tangibles	4	2,975,926,676	3,091,748,092
Intangibles	5	51,802	77,699
Long-term investment	6	900,000	900,000
		<u>2,976,878,478</u>	<u>3,092,725,791</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stores and spares	7	58,366,647	53,612,658
Debtors - unsecured, considered good	8	84,405,983	150,223,499
Advances, deposits, prepayments and other receivables	9	118,800,433	116,917,972
Cash and bank balances	10	185,428,760	173,502,661
		447,001,824	494,256,790
NON-CURRENT ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE	11	22,552,940	22,552,940
TOTAL ASSETS		<u><u>3,446,433,241</u></u>	<u><u>3,609,535,521</u></u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
NET ASSETS AND RESERVES			
Federal Government's net assets	12	113,373,243	113,373,243
Accumulated losses		(28,225,939,240)	(28,005,586,087)
		<u>(28,112,565,997)</u>	<u>(27,892,212,844)</u>
LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Development loan	14	2,936,491,951	2,867,585,951
Pension Fund Account	26	24,787,133,413	24,971,926,871
Deferred capital grants	13	2,071,970,000	2,071,970,000
		<u>29,795,595,364</u>	<u>29,911,482,822</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Creditors, accrued and other liabilities	16	1,763,403,874	1,590,265,544
		<u>31,558,999,238</u>	<u>31,501,748,366</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u><u>3,446,433,241</u></u>	<u><u>3,609,535,521</u></u>
CONTIGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	17		

The annexed notes from 1 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements


DIRECTOR GENERAL
AMBREEN JAN
Director General
PBC Hqrs, Islamabad


DIRECTOR
28/12/20

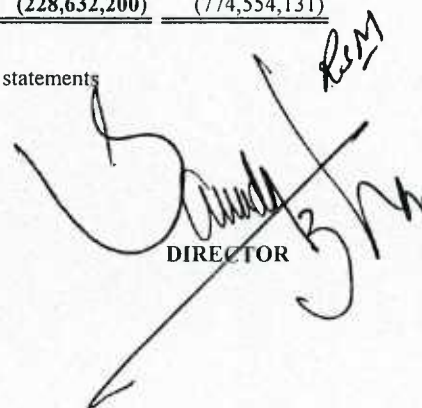
**PAKISTAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

	Notes	2019 ------(Rupees)-----	2018
Advertisement income	18	250,453,756	328,509,721
Cost of services	19	<u>(3,623,881,212)</u>	<u>(3,423,159,223)</u>
Gross loss		(3,373,427,456)	(3,094,649,503)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	20	<u>(2,258,973,861)</u>	<u>(2,051,180,797)</u>
Loss before tax		(5,632,401,317)	(5,145,830,300)
Subsidy from Government of Pakistan	21	5,249,767,980	4,344,171,000
Other income	22	159,795,884	36,013,136
Loss before taxation		(222,837,452)	(765,646,164)
Provision for taxation	23	<u>(5,794,748)</u>	<u>(8,907,967)</u>
Loss after taxation		<u>(228,632,200)</u>	<u>(774,554,131)</u>

The annexed notes from 1 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements


DIRECTOR GENERAL

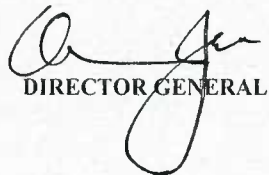
AMBRREN JAN
Director General
PBC Hqrs, Islamabad


DIRECTOR

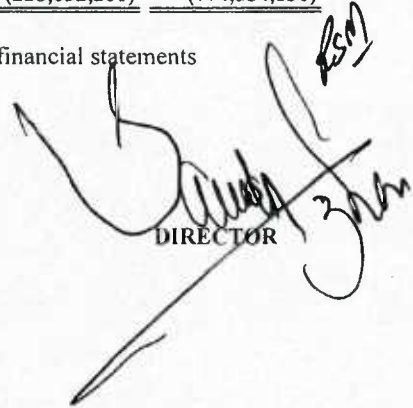
PAKISTAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	2019	2018
	----- Rupees -----	
Loss after taxation	(228,632,200)	(774,554,131)
Other comprehensive income for the year		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurement of employee benefit liabilities		
Total comprehensive loss for the year	<u>(228,632,200)</u>	<u>(774,554,131)</u>

The annexed notes from 1 to 24 form an intergral part of these financial statements


DIRECTOR GENERAL

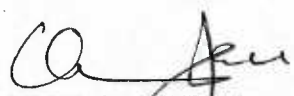
AMBRREN JAN
Director General
PBC Hqrs, Islamabad


DIRECTOR

PAKISTAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

Notes	2019 ----- Rupees -----	2018
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit / (Loss) before taxation	(222,837,452)	(765,646,164)
Adjustments for non-cash items		
Depreciation	191,090,659	199,765,614
Amortization of intangibles	25,897	38,843
Fixed assets written-off	-	86,537
Adjustment relating to prior year	22,168,458	1,008,906
Provision for obsolete stores	-	2,153,217
Provision for doubtful debts	12,773,494	4,901,846
	226,058,508	207,954,964
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	3,221,056	(557,691,200)
Movement in working capital		
(Increase) / decrease in current assets		
Stores and spares	(4,753,988)	398,750
Debtors - unsecured, considered good	53,044,022	4,312,104
Advances, deposits, prepayments and other receivables	(843,893)	(14,739,979)
	47,446,141	(10,029,125)
Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities		
Creditors, accrued and other liabilities	173,138,331	394,335,894
	223,805,528	(173,384,431)
Income tax paid / deducted at source	(6,833,316)	(10,466,056)
Funds Surrendered	(13,889,411)	(15,804,178)
Pension Fund Account	(184,793,458)	106,238,677
Net cash generated from operating activities	18,289,343	(93,415,988)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipments-operating	(86,692,669)	(176,220,430)
Capital work-in-progress	11,423,426	104,436,906
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipments	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(75,269,243)	(71,783,524)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Receipt of development loan- net	68,906,000	50,000,000
	68,906,000	50,000,000
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND BANK BALANCE	11,926,100	(115,199,513)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	173,502,661	288,702,173
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT AT THE END OF THE YEAR	185,428,760	173,502,661

The annexed notes from 1 to 24 form an intergral part of these financial statements


DIRECTOR GENERAL
AMBRREN JAN
Director General
PBC Hqrs, Islamabad


DIRECTOR

PAKISTAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS AND RESERVES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Federal	Accumulated losses	Total
	Government's net assets		
	-----Rupees-----		
Balance as at June 30, 2017	113,373,243	(27,216,236,684)	(27,102,863,441)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(774,554,131)	(774,554,131)
Lapse of funds	-	(15,804,178)	(15,804,178)
Adjustments relating to prior year	-	1,008,906	1,008,906
Balance as at June 30, 2018	113,373,243	(28,005,586,087)	(27,892,212,844)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(228,632,200)	(228,632,200)
Lapse of funds	-	(13,889,411)	(13,889,411)
Adjustments relating to prior year	-	22,168,458	22,168,458
Balance as at June 30, 2019	113,373,243	(28,225,939,240)	(28,112,565,997)

The annexed notes from 1 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements


DIRECTOR GENERAL

AMBRREN JAN
Director General
PBC Hqs, Islamabad


DIRECTOR

PAKISTAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

1. STATUS AND OPERATIONS

Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation ("the Corporation") was established under the Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation Act, 1973 (the Act) to provide broadcasting services for general reception in all parts of Pakistan.

The registered office of the Corporation is situated in G-5, constitutional avenue, Islamabad, Pakistan.

- 1.1 The Corporation has "loss after tax" of Rs. 228,63 million (June 30, 2018: Rs.774,55 million) for the year, resulting in accumulated losses of Rs. 28,225.9 million as at June 30, 2019 (June 30, 2018: Rs. 28,005.6 million). These conditions create a concern on the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern. However, the Corporation has irrevocable financial support from Government of Pakistan which has been stated in the Act through continued financial support from Federal Government including annual Government subsidy, support for capital and development expenditure. The Act also specifies the fact that the Corporation shall not be wound up save by an order of Federal Government. Based on these facts, the management believes that the Corporation should be able to continue as a going concern in the foreseeable future.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and International Accounting Standards (IASs) as applicable in Pakistan.

2.2 Basis of measurement

These financial statement have been prepared under the historical cost convention using accrual basis of accounting except for employees' retirement benefits which are recognised at present value.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Pakistani Rupees which is the corporation's functional and presentation currency. All financial information presented has been rounded to nearest Pak Rupee.

2.4 Significant estimates

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

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

Judgement made by the management in the application of the approved accounting policies that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are discussed in the respective notes.

Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates in the financial statements relate to property and equipment, intangibles, stores and spares, provision for doubtful debts, provision for taxation, provisions and contingencies and employees' retirement benefits.

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

The following revised standards, amendments and interpretations with respect to approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan would be effective from the dates mentioned below against the respective standard or interpretation:

International Accounting Standards/International Financial Reporting Standards/Interpretations	Effective date (accounting periods beginning on or after)
IFRS 2 Share-based Payment (Amendments)	01 January 2018
IFRS 3 Business Combinations (Amendments)	01 January 2019
IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (Amendments)	01 January 2018
IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations (Amendments)	01 January 2016
IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Amendments)	01 January 2016
IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts	01 January 2016
IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	01 January 2018
IFRS 16 Leases	01 January 2019
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	01 January 2021
IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows (Amendments)	01 January 2017
IAS 12 Income Taxes (Amendments)	01 January 2019
IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment (Amendments)	01 January 2016
IAS 19 Employee benefit	01 January 2019
IAS 23 Borrowing Costs (Amendments)	01 January 2019
IAS 38 Intangible Assets (Amendments)	01 January 2016
IAS 40 Investment Property (Amendments)	01 January 2018
IAS 41 Agriculture (Amendments)	01 January 2016
IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration	01 January 2018
IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments	01 January 2019

The Corporation expects that the adoption of the above revisions, amendments and interpretations of the standards will not have material affect on the Corporation's financial statements in the period of initial application.

Further, the following new standards and interpretations have been issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB), which have not been notified up to June 30, 2016 by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP), for the purpose of their applicability in Pakistan.

IFRS 1	First time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standard
IFRS 9	Financial instruments
IFRS 10	Consolidation financial statements
IFRS 11	Joint arrangements
IFRS 12	Disclosure of interests in other entities
IFRS 13	Fair value measurement

The following interpretations issued by the IASB have been waived off by SECP.

IFRIC 4	Determine whether an arrangement contains lease
IFRIC12	Service Concession Agreement

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

3.1 **Property and equipment**

Operating fixed assets and capital work-in-progress

Property and equipment except freehold land and capital work in progress are stated at cost, which includes estimates of cost in respect of assets received from the Government on the date of incorporation, less accumulated depreciation/amortization and impairment in value, if any. Leasehold land is amortized equally over the remaining period of leases, starting from the year ended June 30, 1992. Depreciation is provided according to the reducing balance method at the rates mentioned in respective note. Full month's depreciation is charged in the month of capitalization and no depreciation is charged in the month of disposal.

Freehold land and capital work in progress are stated at cost less any impairment loss recognized, if any. All expenditure connected with specific assets incurred during installation and construction period are carried under capital work in progress. These are transferred to specific item of property and equipment when available for use.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the corporation and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to profit and loss account as and when incurred.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of an item of property and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property and equipment and is recognized on net basis within other income and expenditure account.

Owned - intangible

These are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Amortization is charged over the estimated useful life of the asset on a systematic basis to income applying the reducing balance method at the rates specified in note 5 to the financial statements.

The Corporation reviews the residual value and useful lives of intangible assets on a regular basis. Any change in estimates in future years might affect the carrying amounts of the respective items of intangible assets with a corresponding effect on amortization charge.

3.2 **Impairment**

Non financial assets

The Corporation assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that assets may be impaired. If such indication exists, the carrying amount of such assets are reviewed to assess whether they are recorded in excess of their recoverable amount. Where carrying value exceed the recoverable amounts, assets are written down to their recoverable amounts and the resulting impairment loss is recognized in profit and loss account except for the impairment loss on revalued assets, which is adjusted against the related revaluation surplus to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the surplus on revaluation of that asset. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Where impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised recoverable amount but limited to the extent of the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation/amortization) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Reversal of impairment loss is recognized in profit and loss account.

Financial assets

Financial assets are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that they are impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably. Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired may include default or delinquency by a debtor, indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy.

3.3 Long term investment

Investment in unquoted equity security is carried at cost. Provision for diminution in value of investment is made when it is considered permanent.

3.4 Stores and spares

These are valued at cost, determined on moving average cost basis, or net realizable value, whichever is lower, less allowance of obsolete and slow moving items. For items which are slow moving a provision is made for excess of book value over estimated net realizable value. The Corporation reviews the carrying amount of stores and spares on a regular basis and provision is made for obsolescence, if there is any change in usage pattern and physical form of related stores and spares.

3.5 Trade debts and Other Receivables

Trade debts and other receivables are carried at original invoice amount less an estimate made for doubtful receivables based on review of outstanding amount at the year end. Balances considered bad and irrecoverable are written off against provision.

3.6 Cash and Cash equivalents

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

3.7 Employees' retirement benefits

The Corporation operates an unfunded and approved Government pension scheme for the benefit of its employees. According to this scheme, following benefits are paid to the employees on death/retirement.

(a) Gratuity for services between 5 to 10 years for regular employees

On death while in service Gratuity payable @ 1.5 month's basic pay for each completed year of service up to the year of death.

On retirement Gratuity payable @ 1 month's basic pay for each completed year of service up to the year of retirement.

(b) On retirement at the age of 60 years (Superannuation Pension)

Pension is payable to the employees who have completed a minimum of 10 years of qualifying service with the Corporation. The rate of pension is 2.33% of pensionable salary for each completed year of service up to 30 years. The total pension liability for each employee is therefore restricted to 70% of the pensionable salary.

(i) On early retirement

In case of early retirement, minimum service requirement for pension is 25 years. No benefits are paid to employees who retire before 25 years of service.

(ii) On death during service (Family Pension)

In case of death in service, widow is entitled to 50% of gross pension subject to a minimum service requirement of 10 years. In addition, a lump sum amount of gratuity in lieu of 1/4th of gross pension is paid. In case of death or remarriage of the widow, the pension amount shall be paid to the son(s) until they attain the age of 21 years or to the daughter(s), until they get married or attain the age of 21 years, whichever is earlier.

(iii) **On death after retirement (Family Pension)**

In case of death of a pensioner, 50% of the net or gross amount of pension which the deceased pensioner was in receipt shall be continued to be paid to legal heirs as mentioned in (ii) above.

(iv) **In case of disability**

In case of permanent disability which is certified by a Medical Board, invalid pension shall be payable. In case of death thereafter, family pension shall be payable as in (ii) above.

(v) **Commutation and restoration**

Commutation up to 35% of pension shall be allowed according to the schedule of the new commutation table with commutation factor of 12.3719 at the age 60 years. No restoration of commuted pension shall be allowed in this case.

(vi) **Adhoc increase in net pension**

For valuation purposes, we have assumed an adhoc increase factor of 192% of net pension for those employees with age greater than or equal to 55 years as at the valuation date and 120% for those employees with age less than 55 years as at the valuation date.

The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates on Government bonds that are denominated in Pakistani Rupee and have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related liability.

The current service cost of the defined benefit plan, recognized in the profit or loss for the year, except where included in the cost of an asset, reflects the increase in the defined benefit obligation resulting from employee service in the current year, benefit changes, curtailments and settlements except as otherwise disclosed. Past service costs are recognized immediately in the profit or loss for the year. The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net opening balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets, and is recognized in the profit or loss for the year.

Actuarial gains and losses arising for experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

3.8 Trade and other payables

Liabilities for trade and other amounts payable are measured at cost which is the fair value of the consideration to

3.9 Taxation

Current

Provision for current taxation is based on taxable income, if any, computed at the current rates of taxation after taking into account the available tax rebates and credits under the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

Deferred

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

3.10 Subsidy from Government of Pakistan

According to PBC Act, 1973, subsidy received from the Government of Pakistan is compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Corporation with no future related costs and are recognised in profit and loss account in the period in which they become receivable.

Subsidy/grants from local and foreign Government and other similar bodies are not recognised in the balance sheet until there is a reasonable assurance that the Corporation will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received.

3.11 Revenue recognition

Advertisement income is recognized upon rendering of services and issuance of invoice to the party. Rental income is recognized on accrual basis.

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

Income on sale of programs is recognized on accrual basis.

3.12 Provisions

Provision is recognized when the Corporation has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

3.13 Foreign currency transactions and translations

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency, using the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities, denominated in foreign currencies, are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the statement of financial position. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions, and from the translation of monetary items at end of the year exchange rates, are charged to income for the year.

3.14 Non-Current assets held for sale

Non-current assets classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such asset and its sale is highly probable be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

3.15 Capital grants

Grants from local and foreign Government and other similar bodies are not recognised in the balance sheet until there is a reasonable assurance that the Corporation will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received.

Capital grants are first recognised in the balance sheet and then subsequently accounted for in the income and expenditure account on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Corporation recognises as expense the related cost for which the grants were intended to compensate following income approach. Specifically, Government grants related to non-depreciable asset such as freehold land whose primary condition is that the Corporation should construct a non-current asset on such asset are recognised as government grants in the statement of financial position and transferred to income and expenditure account on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the depreciable constructed assets.

Government grants received as non-monetary assets, such as security equipment, are accounted for at the fair value of the asset granted. The Government grants so received are recognised in the income and expenditure account on a systematic basis over the period and in the proportions in which the Corporation depreciates the asset so granted.

If Government grants related to assets exceed the amount of grant utilised up to date of capitalisation of the related assets, the amortisation of the grant is restricted to the cost of the asset so capitalised till reporting date.

3.16 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when Corporation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. These are initially measured at fair value. Significant financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and advances, deposits and other receivables. Significant financial liabilities include vendors' credit facility, trade and other payables, provisions and employees retirement benefit.

3.16.1 Financial assets

The Corporation classifies its financial assets in the following categories: financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss; loans and receivables; held to maturity investments and available for sale financial assets. Management determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition.

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

(a) *Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss*

Financial instruments are classified in this category if they are held for trading, or if they are designated by management under the fair value option. Instruments are classified as held for trading if they are: (I) acquired principally for the purposes of selling or repurchasing in the near term; (ii) part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or (iii) a derivative, except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument.

The instruments are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or the Corporation has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and the transfer qualifies for de-recognition.

(b) *Loans and receivables*

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and which are not classified as available for sale. Loans and receivables are initially recognized at fair value including direct and incremental transaction costs. They are subsequently valued at amortized cost, using the effective interest method. They are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or the Corporation has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

(c) *Held to maturity*

Held to maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that the Corporation's management has the intention and ability to hold to maturity. They are initially recognized at fair value including direct and incremental transaction costs. They are subsequently valued at amortized cost, using the effective interest method. They are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows have expired.

(d) Available for sale

Available for sale assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available for sale and are not categorized into any of the other categories described above. They are initially recognized at fair value including direct and incremental transaction costs. They are subsequently held at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included as a separate component of equity until sale when the cumulative gain or loss is transferred to the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Interest determined using the effective interest method; impairment losses and translation differences on monetary items are recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or the Corporation has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

3.16.2 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Corporation are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Corporation after deducting all of its liabilities and includes no obligation to deliver cash or other financial assets. The accounting policies adopted for specific financial liabilities and equity instruments are set out below.

(a) Capital market and bank borrowings

Interest bearing loans and overdrafts are initially measured at fair value (which is equal to cost at inception), and are subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method, except where they are identified as a hedged item in a fair value hedge. Any difference between the proceeds net of transaction costs and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognized over the term of the borrowing.

(b) Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Corporation are recorded as the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are set off at the year end and net amount is reported in the statement of financial position, if the Corporation has a legally enforceable right to set off the transaction and also intends to realize the asset and discharge the liability simultaneously. Corresponding income on assets and charges on liabilities are reported at net amounts.

4 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

		2019 (Rupees)	2018 (Rupees)
Operating	4.1	2,437,503,617	2,541,901,607
Capital work in progress	4.2	538,423,059	549,846,485
		<u>2,975,926,676</u>	<u>3,091,748,092</u>

4.1 Operating

	Leased		Owned								Total	
	Leasehold land	Freehold Land	Building	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & fixtures	Office Equipment	Vehicles	Air Conditioners	Electrical Lifts	Computer Hardwares		Others
Cost												
Balance as at 01 July 2017	7,520,821	20,968,803	732,967,789	3,484,900,021	39,865,445	16,087,132	55,612,374	64,013,252	23,944,512	76,776,368	40,144,630	4,562,801,148
Additions during the year	31,250,000	-	12,692,778	124,177,723	1,794,551	13,559	-	4,924,741	-	1,083,629	283,449	176,220,430
Disposals / write offs	-	-	-	(425,500)	-	(66,000)	-	(300,214)	-	-	-	(791,714)
Balance as at 30 June 2018	<u>38,770,821</u>	<u>20,968,803</u>	<u>745,660,567</u>	<u>3,608,652,244</u>	<u>41,659,996</u>	<u>16,034,691</u>	<u>55,612,374</u>	<u>68,637,779</u>	<u>23,944,512</u>	<u>77,859,997</u>	<u>40,428,079</u>	<u>4,738,229,864</u>
Balance as at 01 July 2018	38,770,821	20,968,803	745,660,567	3,608,652,244	41,659,996	16,034,691	55,612,374	68,637,779	23,944,512	77,859,997	40,428,079	4,738,229,864
Additions during the year	-	2,865,040	16,292,466	59,226,832	740,274	258,789	-	436,151	5,544,900	1,143,209	185,008	86,692,669
Balance as at 30 June 2019	<u>38,770,821</u>	<u>23,833,843</u>	<u>761,953,033</u>	<u>3,667,879,076</u>	<u>42,400,270</u>	<u>16,293,480</u>	<u>55,612,374</u>	<u>69,073,930</u>	<u>29,489,412</u>	<u>79,003,206</u>	<u>40,613,087</u>	<u>4,824,922,533</u>
Depreciation												
Balance as at 01 July 2017	3,077,085	-	447,860,110	1,287,556,470	21,432,619	12,166,039	50,097,543	54,345,207	17,816,903	65,714,278	37,201,565	1,997,267,819
Depreciation for the year	81,574	-	14,890,023	174,112,168	1,213,643	387,525	1,102,966	2,918,271	612,761	3,643,716	802,969	199,765,614.68
Disposals / write offs	-	-	-	(399,796)	-	(6,600)	-	(298,781)	-	-	-	(705,177)
Balance as at 30 June 2018	<u>3,158,659</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>462,750,132</u>	<u>1,461,268,842</u>	<u>22,646,262</u>	<u>12,546,965</u>	<u>51,200,509</u>	<u>56,964,697</u>	<u>18,429,664</u>	<u>69,357,994</u>	<u>38,004,534</u>	<u>2,196,328,257</u>
Carrying value as at June 30,2018	<u>35,612,162</u>	<u>20,968,803</u>	<u>282,910,434</u>	<u>2,147,383,403</u>	<u>19,013,735</u>	<u>3,487,727</u>	<u>4,411,865</u>	<u>11,673,083</u>	<u>5,514,848</u>	<u>8,502,003</u>	<u>2,423,545</u>	<u>2,541,901,607</u>
Balance as at 01 July 2018	3,158,659	-	462,750,132	1,461,268,842	22,646,262	12,546,965	51,200,509	56,964,697	18,429,664	69,357,994	38,004,534	2,196,328,257
Depreciation for the year	1,123,241	-	14,960,145	165,495,768	1,185,241	374,652	882,373	2,421,847	1,105,975	2,893,564	647,856	191,090,659.09
Disposals / write offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2019	<u>4,281,900</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>477,710,277</u>	<u>1,626,764,609</u>	<u>23,831,502</u>	<u>12,921,616</u>	<u>52,082,882</u>	<u>59,386,543</u>	<u>19,535,639</u>	<u>72,251,557</u>	<u>38,652,390</u>	<u>2,387,418,916</u>
Carrying value as at June 30,2019	<u>34,488,921</u>	<u>23,833,843</u>	<u>284,242,755</u>	<u>2,041,114,467</u>	<u>18,568,768</u>	<u>3,371,864</u>	<u>3,529,492</u>	<u>9,687,387</u>	<u>9,953,773</u>	<u>6,751,648</u>	<u>1,960,697</u>	<u>2,437,503,617</u>
Rate of depreciation	33%		5%	8%	6%	10%	20%	20%	10%	30%	20-33%	

4.2 Depreciation charge for the year has been allocated as follows:

Note	2019 (Rupees)	2018 (Rupees)
Cost of services	19 181,579,153	189,083,765
Selling, general and administration e	20 9,511,506	10,681,850
	<u>191,090,659</u>	<u>199,765,615</u>

	Notes	2019 ----- Rupees -----	2018
4.2 CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS			
Opening balance		549,846,485	654,283,391
Addition during the year		7,501,797	13,123,528
		<u>557,348,282</u>	<u>667,406,919</u>
Less transferred to property, plant and equipment		18,925,223	117,560,434
Closing balance	4.2.1	<u>538,423,059</u>	<u>549,846,485</u>
4.2.1 Buildings			
		70,265,049	87,629,614
Machinery and equipment		468,158,010	462,216,871
		<u>538,423,059</u>	<u>549,846,485</u>
5 INTANGIBLES			
<i>Cost</i>			
Balance at the beginning of the year		2,831,148	2,831,148
Addition during the year		-	-
		<u>2,831,148</u>	<u>2,831,148</u>
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>			
Accumulated amortization-opening		(2,753,449)	(2,714,606)
Amortization for the year @33.33%		(25,897)	(38,843)
		<u>(2,779,346)</u>	<u>(2,753,449)</u>
Net Book Value	5.1	<u>51,802</u>	<u>77,699</u>
5.1	This represents computer software and is amortized @ 33% using reducing balance method.		
6 LONG -TERM INVESTMENT			
This represents investment made in 1,080,000 shares of Rupees 10 each of Shalimar Recording Company Limited including 990,000 bonus shares. Actual investment was Rs 900,000/- in 90,000 shares of Rs 10 each.			
7 STORES AND SPARES			
Stores and spares		123,719,346	118,965,357
Less provision for obsolete and slow moving stores and spares	7.1	(65,352,699)	(65,352,699)
		<u>58,366,647</u>	<u>53,612,658</u>
7.1 Provision of obsolete and slow moving stores and spares			
Balance as on 01, July		65,352,699	65,361,848
Provision obsolete and slow moving store for the year		-	2,153,217
Less written-off during the year		-	(2,153,217)
Less consumption of slow moving store during the year		-	(9,149)
		<u>65,352,699</u>	<u>65,352,699</u>
8 DEBTORS - UNSECURED, CONSIDERED GOOD			
Considered good		84,405,983	150,223,499
Considered doubtful		51,497,938	41,054,916
		<u>135,903,921</u>	<u>191,278,415</u>
Less provision for doubtful debts	8.1	(51,497,938)	(41,054,916)
		<u>84,405,983</u>	<u>150,223,499</u>
8.1 Provision for doubtful debts			
Balance as at 01 July		41,054,916	36,153,070
Provision for the year		12,773,494	4,901,846
		<u>53,828,410</u>	<u>41,054,916</u>
Less provision reversed in respect of doubtful debts recovered		(2,330,472)	-
Less debtors written off during the year		-	-
		<u>51,497,938</u>	<u>41,054,916</u>

9 ADVANCES, DEPOSITS, PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Advances		
- for expenses	19,975,044	16,171,140
- to employees	3,708,811	7,152,491
- to contractors	4,450,302	5,665,470
- to general provident fund	17,808,381	17,267,214
	45,942,538	46,256,315
Deposits	5,630,532	5,612,032
Prepayments	-	26,721
Income tax refundable	9.1 52,003,929	50,965,361.0
Other receivables	15,223,434	9,197,146
	118,800,433	116,917,972

9.1 Advance Tax

Balance at beginning of the year	50,965,361	49,407,272
Add ; tax paid / deducted at source	6,833,316	10,466,056
Less ; income tax provision for the year	(5,794,748)	(8,907,967)
Balance at end of the year	52,003,929	50,965,361

10 CASH AND BANK BALANCES

Cash in hand	152,500	152,500
Cash at banks :		
Current accounts	125,497,673	156,408,504
Collection accounts	56,379,243	12,459,073
Pension fund account	1,386,935	(554,977)
	183,263,851	168,312,600
Remittances in transit from :		
Units	2,011,714	3,009,055
Collection accounts	695	2,028,506
	2,012,409	5,037,561
	185,428,760	173,502,661

11 NON-CURRENT ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD

Building - cost	30,680,436	30,680,436
accumulated depreciation	(8,127,496)	(8,127,496)
	22,552,940	22,552,940

11.1 96 flats constructed by Corporation at Landhi - Karachi in the year 2006 were offered for sale to employees of PBC on installments. All of the flats offered were accepted by the employees. Allotment of 42 flats have been given to allottees therefore excluded from accounts in 2016-17.

12 FEDERAL GOVERNMENT NET ASSETS

This represents net assets taken over at carrying amount from Federal Government under PBC act, 1973 upon change of status of Radio Pakistan to Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation.

13 DEFERRED CAPITAL GRANT

Grant by Japan International Corporation (JICA)	1,350,670,000	1,350,670,000
Grant by United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	721,300,000	721,300,000
	2,071,970,000	2,071,970,000

14 DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Balance at 01 July	2,867,585,951	2,817,585,951
Received during the year	197,656,000	50,000,000
	3,065,241,951	2,867,585,951
Less lapsed during the year	-	-
Less surrendered during the year	128,750,000	-
	2,936,491,951	2,867,585,951

This represents the grant received from the government of Pakistan for capital and development expenditure. These grants are considered as development loan and are in 20 years including a grace period of five years for recovery of principal amount, as per sanction letters. The interest will be charged at prevailing rate for respective year. However, the corporation has requested the government for their conversion in to non- repayable grants. Pending decision on this request, no interest has been provided in these financial statement.

15 EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Liabilities for pension and gratuity obligation	24,787,133.412	24,971,926,870
15.1 Pension & gratuity		
a) Liability recognized in the balance sheet		
Present value of defined benefit obligation	24,787,133,412	24,971,926,870
b) Expense recognized in profit and loss		
Current service cost	2,196,671,511	1,957,881,785
Net interest charge	20,754,796	-
	2,217,426,307	1,957,881,785
c) Remeasurements recognized in other comprehensive income		
Remeasurement gain	-	-
d) Movement in present value of defined benefit obligation		
Present value of defined benefit obligation at beginning of the year	24,971,926,870	24,865,688,193
Current service cost	2,196,671,511	1,957,881,785
Interest cost	-	-
Benefits paid during the year	(2,175,916,715)	(1,852,480,969)
Remeasurement gain	-	-
Reversal of pension	(206,820,921)	-
Receipts	1,272,667	837,861
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	24,787,133,412	24,971,926,870

16 CREDITORS, ACCRUED AND OTHER LIABILITIES

Creditors	1,262,232	303,327
Accrued expenses		
Salaries, wages and benefits	436,444,356	438,621,552
Security guards charges	976,254,177	872,429,261
Programme and news expenses	24,221,407	40,426,795
Property / Provincial taxes payable	13,895,908	10,847,632
Power and fuel charges	6,073,107	2,051,890
Travelling and conveyance	14,084,550	11,033,243
Communication	19,001,405	16,989,077
Repairs and maintenance	6,834,767	7,371,910
Legal and professional charges	1,054,365	1,321,000
Other administrative expenses	85,281,973	17,958,585
	1,583,146,015	1,419,050,945

Other liabilities

Payable to Government of Sindh	80,700,000	80,700,000
Advance for sale of Landhi Karachi flats	37,022,690	35,202,425
Advances from advertisers	31,625,069	20,010,729
Payable to allottees of Landhi flats	12,430	12,430
Retention money payable	5,145,013	4,922,438
General sales tax payable	(3,489,948)	4,927,401
Accounts payable	14,751,754	21,587,049
Securities payable	1,999,189	2,128,699
Income tax deducted at source; payable	477,109	452,120
Payable against stale chques	7,289,503	6,731
Group insurance payable	954,189	176,891
Net pay	-	39,202
Benevolent fund payable	882,987	171,682
Rent received in advance	78,125	124,325
Earnest money	1,547,518	449,150
	<u>178,995,627</u>	<u>170,911,272</u>
	<u>1,763,403,874</u>	<u>1,590,265,544</u>

17 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENT

There is no contingency and commitment as at balance sheet date.

18 ADVERTISEMENT INCOME

Gross income	312,562,811	367,393,351
Less:		
Agency commission	(56,701,373)	(32,400,795)
Cash/Bulk & other discounts	(5,407,682)	(6,482,836)
	(62,109,055)	(38,883,630)
	<u>250,453,756</u>	<u>328,509,721</u>

19 COST OF SERVICES

Salaries and allowances

Engineering staff	613,978,879	652,912,262
Programme staff	327,429,855	288,483,327
News staff	112,561,340	118,199,093
Employee retirement benefit	1,352,630,047	1,194,307,889
Audience research staff	-	-
	<u>2,406,600,120</u>	<u>2,253,902,570</u>

Other benefits

Rent, rates and taxes	413,953,656	435,470,822
Medical	129,082,694	148,918,015
Gas and electricity charges	11,884,580	16,620,443
Death compensation	117,336,500	28,332,118
Staff welfare	3,552,661	5,089,999
Uniform	-	366,560
	<u>675,810,091</u>	<u>634,797,957</u>

Programme Expenses

Casual artists' fee	148,801,855	143,002,011
Programmes expenses	106,440,122	102,582,734
Function expense	1,783,832	2,777,695
Training expense	-	-
Script fee	1,143,738	2,610,016
Casual artists' traveling	829,361	344,180
Miscellaneous	535,584	1,147,825
	<u>259,534,492</u>	<u>252,464,461</u>

	2019	2018
News Expenses		
Newsreaders' fee	58,658,038	57,513,355
Current affairs	25,753,703	24,636,232
Internet charges	12,033,111	5,744,470
Scripts and commentaries	1,567,566	1,690,738
Newspapers and periodicals	928,650	785,374
News agencies' fee	689,657	2,490,000
Election campaign	726,630	50,302
	100,357,355	92,910,471
Depreciation	181,579,153	189,083,765
	<u>3,623,881,212</u>	<u>3,423,159,223</u>

20 SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

Salaries and allowances		
Administrative staff	532,965,261	528,230,253
Accounts staff	129,795,321	128,239,919
Pension and gratuity	864,796,260	763,573,896
Sales staff	10,519,448	12,899,199
	1,538,076,289	1,432,943,267
Power and fuel charges		
Electricity charges	256,924,451	229,410,134
Diesel for generators	2,130,916	4,214,714
Sui gas charges	6,586,730	2,632,929
	265,642,097	236,257,777
Security guard charges	186,018,324	187,553,080
Traveling and Conveyance Charges		
Petrol oil and lubricants	16,895,319	20,131,444
Outstation traveling	13,143,484	15,136,320
Vehicles' repairs and maintenance	4,402,640	7,704,010
Vehicles' hire charges	7,491,897	7,931,130
Local conveyance	122,795	124,339
	42,056,135	51,027,243
Repair and maintenance		
Buildings	6,790,626	11,956,838
Air conditioning equipment	707,124	1,379,802
Plant and machinery	5,184,878	9,837,481
Furniture and fixtures	385,991	753,518
Miscellaneous	2,735,980	1,005,640
	15,804,599	24,933,279
Legal Expenses		
Legal and other charges	3,012,535	1,374,522
Audit fee	-	-
	3,012,535	1,374,522
Training expenses	-	365,731
Communication	29,872,964	28,451,687
Rent, rates and taxes	12,391,620	11,133,619
Insurance charges - assets	2,925,282	24,021,006
Printing and stationery	7,679,173	12,885,134
Entertainment	3,486,664	5,918,776
Books and periodicals	1,772,157	1,535,313
Advertisement	2,110,772	4,868,738
Subscription and membership	76,181,591	130,452
Water charges	2,735,055	1,744,777
Provision for obsolete stores and spares	61,593	2,153,217
Stores and spares consumed	-	398,750
Interest on CDL	35,811,401	-
Fixed assets written off	-	86,537
	175,028,272	93,693,737

Miscellaneous Expenses

Directors fees	27,000	90,299
Gardening expenses	130,859	220,096
Hot cold weather charges	699,598	1,148,208
Sundry expenses	9,462,387	5,606,521
Financial expenses	704,869	710,229
	11,024,713	7,775,353

Depreciation

Amortization Expense	9,511,506	10,681,850
Provision for doubtful debts	25,897	38,843
	12,773,494	4,901,846
	<u>2,258,973,861</u>	<u>2,051,180,797</u>

21 SUBSIDY FROM GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

It represents annual cash subsidy received from Government of Pakistan to meet the expenses of the Corporation as per PBC Act, 1973.

22 OTHER INCOME

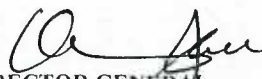
Building rent	20,077,459	29,549,925
Agriculture Income	1,950,600	1,287,893
Production charges	124,842,371	-
Sale of programmes and publications	216,500	230,357
Provision reversed for doubtful debts	2,330,472	-
Miscellaneous	10,378,482	4,944,961
	159,795,884	36,013,136


23 PROVISION FOR TAXATION

Current taxation	9.1	(5,794,748)	(8,907,967)
Previous year taxation		-	-
		<u>(5,794,748)</u>	<u>(8,907,967)</u>

24 DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors of Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation on 24/12/20


 DIRECTOR GENERAL
AMBRREN JAN
 Director General
 PBC Hqrs, Islamabad


 DIRECTOR