

**UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
OF
SYMMETRY GROUP LIMITED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2026**

**Rahman Sarfaraz Rahim Iqbal Rafiq
Chartered Accountants
KARACHI, LAHORE & ISLAMABAD**

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the members of Symmetry Group Limited

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the annexed unconsolidated financial statements of **Symmetry Group Limited** (the Company), which comprise the unconsolidated statement of financial position as at **June 30, 2026**, the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss, the unconsolidated statement of comprehensive income, the unconsolidated statement of changes in equity, the unconsolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the unconsolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information ('the unconsolidated financial statements'), 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 unconsolidated statement of financial position, the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss, the unconsolidated statement of comprehensive income, the unconsolidated statement of changes in equity and the unconsolidated statement of cash flows together with the notes forming part thereof conform with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and give the information required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017), in the manner so required and, respectively, give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at **June 30, 2026** and of the profit, total 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 Unconsolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters are 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. However, we have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

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

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

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

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**Information Other than the Unconsolidated Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon
(continued)**

In connection with our audit of the unconsolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the unconsolidated 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 Unconsolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the unconsolidated 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 unconsolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the unconsolidated 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 Unconsolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the unconsolidated 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 the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism 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.



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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Unconsolidated Financial Statements (continued)

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

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

- (a) proper books of account have been kept by the Company as required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017);
- (b) the unconsolidated statement of financial position, the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss, the unconsolidated statement of comprehensive income, the unconsolidated statement of changes in equity and the unconsolidated 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).



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The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is **Mr. Muhammad Rafiq Dosani**.


RAHMAN SARFARAZ RAHIM IQBAL RAFIQ
Chartered Accountants

Karachi

Date: September 30, 2026

UDIN: AR202610210UXkwC8t6s

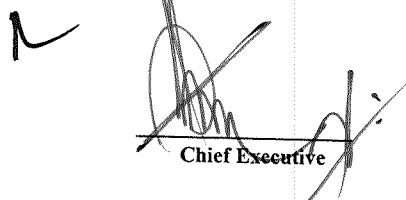
Symmetry Group Limited

Unconsolidated Statement of Financial Position

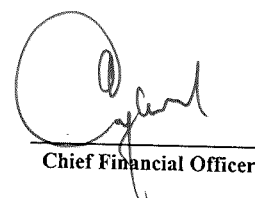
As at June 30, 2026

ASSETS	Note	2026	2025
		<u>Rupees</u>	
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	4	159,703,501	121,810,715
Right-of-use assets	5	340,173,741	92,321,144
Intangible assets	6	45,813,416	32,185,581
Long term prepayments	7	37,624,837	58,804,485
Investment in subsidiaries	8	14,693,840	14,623,840
Long term deposits	9	12,751,588	4,479,308
		<u>610,760,923</u>	<u>324,225,073</u>
Current assets			
Trade debts	10	236,865,456	204,553,441
Loan, advances, deposits and prepayments	11	2,323,152	3,980,107
Short term investments	12	73,000,000	73,000,000
Due from related parties	13	904,479,360	673,837,291
Taxation - net	14	38,802,772	25,628,524
Current portion of long term prepayments	7	21,179,646	21,179,644
Cash and bank balances	15	27,560	26,510
		<u>1,276,677,946</u>	<u>1,002,205,517</u>
Total assets		<u>1,887,438,869</u>	<u>1,326,430,590</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital and reserves			
<i>Authorized capital</i>			
300,000,000 (2025: 300,000,000)		<u>300,000,000</u>	<u>300,000,000</u>
ordinary shares of Re. 1/- each			
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	16	285,245,524	285,245,524
<i>Capital reserves</i>			
Share premium		273,268,397	273,268,397
<i>Revenue reserves</i>			
Unappropriated profits		<u>567,781,816</u>	<u>418,866,582</u>
		<u>1,126,295,737</u>	<u>977,380,503</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	17	293,563,742	88,251,371
Staff retirement benefits	18	891,537	418,602
Deferred taxation - net	19	1,768,391	1,447,924
Long term advance from customer	20	<u>-2,086,957</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>298,310,627</u>	<u>90,117,897</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	21	67,345,630	70,948,367
Short term borrowing	22	114,333,629	114,473,248
Due to related parties	23	229,985,840	44,216,045
Accrued markup	24	3,718,051	4,786,031
Current portion of lease liability	17	46,853,470	23,948,835
Unclaimed dividend		<u>595,885</u>	<u>559,664</u>
		<u>462,832,505</u>	<u>258,932,190</u>
Contingencies and commitments	25	-	-
Total equity and liabilities		<u>1,887,438,869</u>	<u>1,326,430,590</u>

The annexed notes from 1 to 43 form an integral part of these unconsolidated financial statements.


Chief Executive


Director


Chief Financial Officer

Symmetry Group Limited

Unconsolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

For the year ended June 30, 2026

	Note	2026 Rupees	2025
Revenue - net	26	549,956,354	526,050,680
Cost of services	27	(255,609,096)	(209,249,067)
Gross profit		294,347,258	316,801,613
Administrative and selling expenses	28	(96,893,174)	(118,919,004)
Operating profit		197,454,084	197,882,609
Other income	29	22,714,357	16,427,314
Other expense	30	(3,209,520)	(2,096,400)
Finance costs	31	(37,168,019)	(39,819,750)
Profit before levies and taxation		179,790,902	172,393,773
Levies	32	(1,091,164)	(1,029,531)
Profit before taxation		178,699,738	171,364,242
Taxation - net	33	(15,562,259)	(13,405,133)
Profit after taxation		163,137,479	157,959,109
Earning per share - basic and diluted	34	0.57	0.55

The annexed notes from 1 to 43 form an integral part of these unconsolidated financial statements.

Chief Executive

Director

Chief Financial Officer

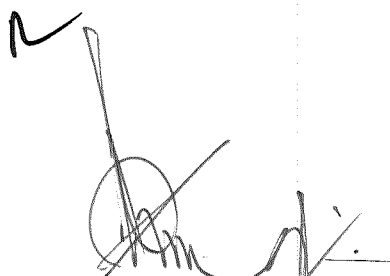
Symmetry Group Limited

Unconsolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

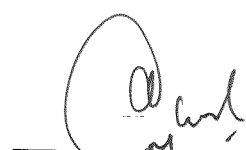
For the year ended June 30, 2026

	Note	2026 Rupees	2025
Profit after taxation		163,137,479	157,959,109
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Remeasurement gain of net defined benefit liability	18	44,038	-
Related deferred tax	19	(2,658)	-
Other comprehensive income		41,380	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		163,178,859	157,959,109

The annexed notes from 1 to 43 form an integral part of these unconsolidated financial statements.


Chief Executive


Director


Chief Financial Officer

Symmetry Group Limited

Unconsolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended June 30, 2026

	Issued, subscribed and paid up capital	Share premium	Unappropriated profits	Total
	Rupees			
Balance as at June 30, 2024	285,245,524	273,268,397	289,431,760	847,945,681
Total comprehensive income for the year ended June 30, 2025				
Profit for the year	-	-	157,959,109	157,959,109
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
	-	-	157,959,109	157,959,109
Transaction with owners				
Final dividend @ 10% for the year ended June 30, 2024	-	-	(28,524,287)	(28,524,287)
Balance as at June 30, 2025	285,245,524	273,268,397	418,866,582	977,380,503
Balance as at June 30, 2025	285,245,524	273,268,397	418,866,582	977,380,503
Total comprehensive income for the year ended June 30, 2026				
Profit for the year	-	-	163,137,479	163,137,479
Other comprehensive income	-	-	41,380	41,380
	-	-	163,178,859	163,178,859
Transaction with owners				
Final dividend @ 5% for the year ended June 30, 2025	-	-	(14,263,625)	(14,263,625)
Balance as at June 30, 2026	285,245,524	273,268,397	567,781,816	1,126,295,737

The annexed notes from 1 to 43 form an integral part of these unconsolidated financial statements.

Chief Executive

Director

Chief Financial Officer

Symmetry Group Limited

Unconsolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended June 30, 2026

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	Note	2026 Rupees	2025
Profit before levies and taxation		179,790,902	172,393,773
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
- Depreciation on property and equipment	4.1.2	46,143,932	43,168,371
- Depreciation on right-of-use assets	5	23,447,456	16,461,379
- Amortization on long term prepayment	7	21,179,646	21,179,646
- Unrealised exchange (gain) / loss	30.1	225,035	(5,178,012)
- Interest income on short term investments	29	(7,730,000)	(12,293,003)
- Gain on disposal of property and equipment	29	(13,842,607)	-
- Provision for expected credit loss	30	631,105	-
- Provision for gratuity	18.2	516,973	418,602
- Finance costs	31	37,168,019	39,819,750
		107,739,559	103,576,733
Operating profit before working capital changes		287,530,461	275,970,506

Working capital changes

Decrease / (increase) in current assets

- Trade debts
- Loan, advances, deposits and prepayments
- Due from related parties - net

Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities

- Trade and other payables

	(33,168,155)	78,575,812
	1,656,955	39,836
	(230,642,069)	(308,232,439)
	(3,602,737)	(2,114,779)
	(265,756,006)	(231,731,570)

Cash generated from operations

Income tax paid		21,774,455	44,238,936
Long term deposits	14	(29,509,862)	(12,494,404)
Net cash generated from operating activities	43.3	(8,272,280)	(3,845,308)
		(16,007,687)	27,899,224

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Capital Expenditure		(85,065,179)	(3,469,408)
Sale proceeds on disposal of property and equipment		20,515,000	-
Development expenditure on intangible assets	6.2	(13,627,835)	(59,314,939)
Additions to right-of-use assets	5	(276,943,985)	-
Investment in Subsidiary	8.4	(70,000)	-
Interest received on short term investments	29	7,730,000	12,293,003
Net cash used in investing activities		(347,461,999)	(50,491,344)

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Repayment of lease liability - Principal portion		(14,057,402)	7,002,755
Long term advance received	20	2,086,957	-
Additions to lease liability	17	242,274,408	-
Loan obtained from director		338,498,748	109,448,092
Loan repaid to director		(152,728,953)	(65,754,306)
Loan repaid to related party		-	(8,600,000)
Dividend paid		(14,227,404)	(28,070,844)
Finance cost paid		(38,235,999)	(41,942,057)
Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities		363,610,355	(27,916,360)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		140,669	(50,508,480)
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year		(114,446,738)	(63,938,258)
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year	35	(114,306,069)	(114,446,738)

The annexed notes from 1 to 43 form an integral part of these unconsolidated financial statements.

Chief Executive

Director

Chief Financial Officer

Symmetry Group Limited

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended June 30, 2026

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Legal status of the company

Symmetry Group Limited ('the Company') was incorporated in Pakistan as a private limited company on 3 February 2012 under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now the Companies Act, 2017). In May 2017, the Company was converted into a public limited company and later on listed itself on the Pakistan Stock Exchange on September 1, 2023.

1.2 Location of the registered office and regional office

Particular	Location	Address
Registered office	Karachi	Plot No. 56-A, Street 2, Khalid Commercial Area Phase 7 Ext Defence Housing Authority, Karachi,
Regional Office	Lahore	Plot No. 158D Commercial Broadway Phase 8 Defence Housing Authority, Lahore
Regional Office	Islamabad	Plot No. 278-279, Street 1, Industrial Area, Sector I-9/3, Ground Floor, Block A, Mujahid Business Complex, Islamabad

1.3 Principal business activity

The principal activities of the Company are digital media and advertising services encompassing transformation, interactive, commerce and mobility activities.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

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

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

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

2.2 Basis of measurement

These unconsolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These unconsolidated financial statements are presented in Pakistan rupees which is Company's functional and presentation currency.

2.4 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of unconsolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting and reporting standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. Areas where various assumptions and estimates are significant to the Company's unconsolidated financial statements or where judgments were exercised in application of accounting policy are as follows:

	<i>Note</i>
- Property and equipment	3.1 & 4.1
- Leases	3.2 & 17
- Intangible assets	3.5 & 6
- Long term prepayment - Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) arrangements	3.6 & 7
- Provision for taxation	3.7
- Revenue recognition	3.14
- Expected Credit Losses	3.15.3

2.5 Standards, interpretations and amendments to the approved accounting standards

There are certain amendments and interpretations to the accounting and reporting standards which are mandatory for the Company's annual accounting period which began on 1 July 2025. However, these do not have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements except as disclosed in note 3 to these financial statements

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

	Effective date (annual reporting period beginning on or after)
IAS 7	Statement of Cash Flows (Amendments)
IAS 21	The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates (Amendments)
IAS 28	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (Amendments)
IFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Amendments)
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments (Amendments)
IFRS 10	Consolidated Financial Statements (Amendments)
IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts (Amendments)
IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements
IFRS 19	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures
	January 1, 2026
	January 1, 2027
	January 1, 2027
	January 1, 2026
	January 1, 2026
	January 1, 2026
	January 1, 2027
	January 1, 2027
	January 1, 2027

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

Other than the aforesaid standards, interpretations and amendments, International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has also issued the following standards and interpretation, which have not been notified locally or declared exempt by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) as at June 30, 2026;

IFRS 1	First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards
IFRS 20	Regulatory Assets and Regulatory Liabilities
IFRIC 12	Service Concession Arrangement

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3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in these unconsolidated financial statements except for that explained below:

Change in accounting policy

During the year, the Company has changed its accounting policy for subsequent measurement of intangible assets. Previously, intangible assets were carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses (cost model). Effective from the current year, the Company has adopted the revaluation model under IAS 38 Intangible Assets for those intangible assets for which an active market exists. Under the revaluation model, intangible assets are carried at their fair value, determined through periodic revaluations, less subsequent amortization and impairment losses, if any.

The change has been made to provide more relevant information on the value of intangible assets in the financial statements.

In accordance with the requirements of *IAS 08 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, when a change in accounting policy arises from the adoption of the revaluation model, it is applied prospectively. Accordingly, the impact of this change has been recognized in the current year and will be reflected in future periods. The related accounting policy due to this change has been defined in note 4.3 to these financial statements.

3.1 Property and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Items of property and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses (if any).

If significant parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and is generally recognised in profit or loss.

The depreciation rate of property and equipment for current and comparative year are disclosed in note 4.

Depreciation on additions is charged from the month of acquisition with no charge of depreciation in the month of derecognition.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.



3.2 Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset - this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:
 - the Company has the right to operate the asset; or
 - the Company designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

3.3 Right-of-use assets

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

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

3.4 Lease liabilities

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, or if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

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

The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. It is re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in fixed lease payments or an index or rate, change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. The corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-to-use asset, or is recorded in unconsolidated statement of profit or loss if the carrying amount of right-to-use asset has been reduced to zero.

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Short-term leases

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

3.5 Intangible assets

Operating Intangible Assets

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Intangible assets of the Company mainly comprise internally generated software. Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Expenditure on research, or on the research phase of an internal software project, is recognized as an expense in the period in which it is incurred. Development expenditure relating to software projects is capitalized only when the Company demonstrates that the software is technically feasible, intended to be completed, capable of generating probable future economic benefits, supported by adequate resources, and that the attributable costs can be measured reliably. Costs that do not meet these recognition criteria are expensed as incurred.

Subsequent Measurement

Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at a revalued amount, being their fair value at the date of revaluation less subsequent accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any, provided that an active market exists for such assets. Where no active market exists, intangible assets continue to be carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses.

Revaluation Surplus

The Company revalues its intangible assets with sufficient regularity to ensure that their carrying amounts do not differ materially from fair values at the reporting date. Increases in carrying amounts arising from revaluation are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity as "Revaluation surplus on intangible assets," except to the extent that they reverse a revaluation decrease previously recognized in profit or loss. Decreases in carrying amount as a result of revaluation are recognized in profit or loss, except where they reverse a revaluation surplus relating to the same asset. The surplus on revaluation, to the extent of incremental amortization charged, is transferred directly to unappropriated profit. The revaluation surplus is not available for distribution to shareholders.

Amortization

Software development costs are amortized over their estimated useful lives on a systematic basis that reflects the pattern in which future economic benefits are expected to be consumed. Amortization is charged on a straight-line basis from the month in which the asset is available for use and ceases in the month of disposal. Useful lives and amortization methods are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Capital Work-in-Progress

Expenditure on research (or the research phase of an internal project) is recognized as an expense in the period in which it is incurred;

Development costs incurred on specific projects are capitalized when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- Completion of the intangible asset is technically feasible so that it will be available for use or sale.
- The Company intends to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it.
- Intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits.
- The availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset.
- The Company's ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

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The cost of an internally generated intangible asset comprises all directly attributable costs necessary to create, produce and prepare the asset to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management. Development costs not meeting the criteria for capitalization are expensed as incurred.

Capital work-in-progress represents expenditure on software or other intangible projects that are under development and not yet available for use. As no active market exists for such assets during the development phase, capital work-in-progress is carried at cost less any identified impairment losses. Upon completion, the accumulated costs are transferred to intangible assets, and amortization commences when the asset becomes available for use.

Impairment

At each reporting date, intangible assets, including capital work-in-progress, are assessed for indicators of impairment. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is written down to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

An intangible asset is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any resulting gain or loss, representing the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognized in the statement of profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

3.6 Long term prepayment - Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) arrangements

The Company recognizes the payments made to the software vendor under the SaaS arrangement as long term asset and amortize it over the contract period.

SaaS arrangements are service contracts providing the Company with the right to access the cloud provider's application software over the contract period. Costs incurred to configure or customise, and the ongoing fees to obtain access to the cloud provider's application software, are recognised as operating expenses when the services are received.

The useful lives of these assets are reviewed at least at the end of each financial year, and any change accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

3.7 Levies and Taxation

Levies

A levy is an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits imposed by the government that does not meet the definition of income tax provided in the International Accounting Standard (IAS) 12 'Income Taxes' because it is not based on taxable profit.

In these financial statements, levy includes minimum tax under section 113 or other sections of Income tax ordinance, Income tax under final tax regime and workers' welfare fund expense. The corresponding effect of levy other than worker's welfare fund expense and workers' profit participation, advance tax paid has been netted off and the net position is shown in the statement of financial position.

Current tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.



Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the unconsolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using effective rate of income tax enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

When the excess as referred above is treated as a 'levy', the effective rate of income tax is equal to the enacted rate of income tax while calculating the deferred tax.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses and credits only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and unused tax losses and credits.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

3.8 Long-term investment - subsidiary companies

Subsidiaries are the entities controlled by the Company. The Company controls an entity when it is exposed to or has right to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

The investment in subsidiary is initially recognized and carried at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists the investment's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. A recoverable amount is higher of its fair value less cost to sell and value in use. Impairment losses are recognized in the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss account. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in estimates used to determine the recoverable amount but limited to the extent of initial cost of investment. A reversal of impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss account. On loss of control of subsidiary company, any gain or loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss account, being the difference between purchase price and disposal proceeds.

3.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash, bank balances on current and deposits accounts. Short term borrowing facilities availed by the Company, which are repayable on demand form an integral part of the Company's cash management and are included as part of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the cash flow statement.

3.10 Staff retirement benefits

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity regularly pays contributions into a separate fund but will continue to have legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. As a consequence, actuarial risk (that benefits will be less than expected) and investment risk (that assets will be insufficient to meet expected benefits) fall, in substance, on the entity. The Company operates an unfunded gratuity scheme for its employees which is classified as a defined benefit plan.



The Company's obligation in respect of the defined benefit plan 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 obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

Remeasurements of the defined benefit liability (i.e. the actuarial gains or losses) are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income. The Company determines the interest expense on the defined benefit liability for the period by applying the discount rate to the defined benefit liability at the beginning of the annual reporting period, taking into account any changes in the defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Interest expense and other expenses related to the defined benefit plan are recognised in profit or loss.

3.11 Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions

A provision is recognised in the statement of financial position when the Company has a 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 can be made of the amount of obligation. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

As the actual outflows can differ from estimates made for provisions due to changes in laws, regulations, public expectations, technology, prices and conditions, and can take place many years in the future, the carrying amounts of provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to take account of such changes. Any adjustments to the amount of previously recognised provision is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of cost of an asset.

Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is disclosed when the Company has a possible obligation as a result of past events, whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence, of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company; or the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that arises from 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.

3.12 Foreign currency transactions and translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted into Rupees at the rate of exchange ruling on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Rupees at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All exchange differences arising on transaction are charged to profit and loss account in that period.

3.13 Segment reporting

Segment results that are reported to the Company's Chief Executive Officer and the chief operating decision maker include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

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3.14 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those services. Revenue is classified into four categories as under:

Transformation:

Under this segment, innovative solutions like providing technology consultancy and strategy for a businesses and implementing the strategies that enable clients reinvent their connections with customers. Transformation further classified into below mentioned sub categories;

- revenue from design and development is recognized at a point in time when the performance criteria has been met in accordance with the customers' contract and purchase order. For maintenance, revenue is recognized on a straight line basis over the time duration of respective contracts.
- revenue from providing social media retainer services is recognized on a straight line basis over the time duration of respective contracts.

Interactive:

Under this segment, technology solutions, creative thinking, brand activation and management services are provided that helps organizations build better relationships with customers. Interactive revenue stream is further classified into the following sub categories;

- revenue from digital public relations is recognized at a point in time when the performance criteria has been met in accordance with the customers' contract and purchase order. Performance obligations within this revenue stream involves connecting influencer with customers to advertise, make social media posts, reels, videos, posting or making reels on catchy phrases or slogans.
- revenue from content services is recognized at a point in time when the performance criteria has been met in accordance with the customers' contract and purchase order. Performance obligations within this revenue stream involves connecting content creators with customers for creating and designing multiple types of content.
- revenue from providing social media retainer services is recognized on a straight line basis over the time duration of the respective contracts.
- revenue from media services is recognized at a point in time when the performance criteria has been met in accordance with the customers' contract and purchase order. Performance obligations within this revenue stream involves connecting vendors with customer in purchasing of advertising space or time across various media channels.

Digital Commerce:

Under this revenue stream, website packages of e-commerce platforms are sold locally and upon which commission is charged to e-commerce platform provider. Revenue from trade services is recognized at a point in time when the performance criteria has been met in accordance with the customers' contract and purchase order. Performance obligation within this revenue stream involves connecting vendors with customers in purchasing e-commerce platforms.

Mobility:

Mobility solutions allow customers to collect essential data proficiently through various touchpoints using mobile applications, SMS and voice solutions. Revenue from mobility services is recognized at a point in time when the performance criteria has been met in accordance with the customers' contract and purchase order.



3.15 Financial assets

3.15.1 Classification and initial measurement

The Company recognizes a financial asset when and only when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument evidencing investment. The Company classifies its financial assets into either of following three categories:

- (a) financial assets measured at amortized cost;
- (b) fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI);
- (c) fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); and

(a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it is held within 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 principal amount outstanding.

Such financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue thereof.

(b) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI);

A financial asset is classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income when 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.

Such financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue thereof.

(c) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); and

A financial asset shall be measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, as aforesaid. However, for an investment in equity instrument which is not held for trading, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of the investment.

Such financial assets are initially measured at fair value.

3.15.2 Subsequent measurement

(a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost (determined using the effective interest method) less accumulated impairment losses.

Interest / markup income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment losses arising from such financial assets are recognized in profit or loss.

(b) Financial assets at FVOCI

These are subsequently measured at fair value less accumulated impairment losses.

A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance is recognised in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, until the financial asset is derecognised or reclassified. When the financial asset is derecognised the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. Interest is calculated using the effective interest method and is recognised in profit or loss.



Financial assets at FVTPL

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Net gains or losses arising from remeasurement of such financial assets as well as any interest income accruing thereon are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. However, for an investment in equity instrument which is not held for trading and for which the Company has made an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of the investment, such gains or losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. Further, when such investment is disposed off, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is not reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

3.15.3 Impairment

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses in respect of financial assets measured at amortised cost.

For trade receivables, the Company applies the IFRS 9 'Simplified Approach' to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance.

For other financial assets, the Company applies the IFRS 9 'General Approach' to measuring expected credit losses whereby the Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. However, if, at the reporting date, the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

The Company measures expected credit losses on financial assets in a way that reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount, time value of money and reasonable and supportable information at the reporting date about the past events, current conditions and forecast of future economic conditions. The Company recognises in profit or loss, as an impairment loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date.

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

3.15.4 De-recognition

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

The Company directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event.

3.16 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or 'at fair value through profit or loss' (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 the statement of 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 the statement of profit or loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is also recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when the contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or have expired or when the cash flows of the financial liability have been substantially modified.

3.17 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset when the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends to settle either on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle liability simultaneously.

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3.18 Other income

Gain on short term investments and other income is recognized in consolidated statement of profit or loss account on an accrual basis.

3.19 Dividends and appropriations

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

4. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Note

2026

2025

----- Rupees -----

Operating fixed assets	4.1	154,563,314	121,810,715
Capital work in progress	4.2	5,140,187	-
		<u>159,703,501</u>	<u>121,810,715</u>

4.1 Operating fixed assets

	Note	Furniture and fittings	Lease hold improvements	Office equipment	Computer and ancillary equipment	Vehicles	Total
		(Rupees)					
As at June 30, 2024							
Cost		13,971,653	54,792,475	14,176,721	117,089,504	115,000	200,145,353
Accumulated depreciation		(2,863,878)	(5,441,779)	(4,624,020)	(27,712,248)	(8,625)	(40,650,550)
		11,107,775	49,350,696	9,552,701	89,377,256	106,375	159,494,803
Movement during the year ended June 30, 2025							
Opening net book value		11,107,775	49,350,696	9,552,701	89,377,256	106,375	159,494,803
Additions during the year		526,028	-	921,000	2,022,380	-	3,469,408
Transferred from right-of-use-asset							
Cost		-	-	-	-	6,807,578	6,807,578
Accumulated depreciation		-	-	-	-	(4,792,703)	(4,792,703)
		-	-	-	-	2,014,875	2,014,875
Depreciation for the year		(2,097,751)	(5,301,188)	(4,089,014)	(30,727,126)	(953,292)	(43,168,371)
Closing net book value		9,536,052	44,049,508	6,384,687	60,672,510	1,167,958	121,810,715
As at June 30, 2025							
Cost		14,497,681	54,792,475	15,097,721	119,111,884	6,922,578	210,422,339
Accumulated depreciation		(4,961,629)	(10,742,967)	(8,713,034)	(58,439,374)	(5,754,620)	(88,611,624)
Net book value		9,536,052	44,049,508	6,384,687	60,672,510	1,167,958	121,810,715
Movement during the year ended June 30, 2026							
Opening net book value		9,536,052	44,049,508	6,384,687	60,672,510	1,167,958	121,810,715
Additions during the year		2,252,286	23,000,000	3,087,673	51,585,033	-	79,924,992
Transferred from right-of-use-asset							
Cost	5	-	-	-	-	11,577,297	11,577,297
Accumulated depreciation	5	-	-	-	-	(5,933,365)	(5,933,365)
		-	-	-	-	5,643,932	5,643,932
Disposal							
Cost		-	-	168,000	-	18,384,875	18,552,875
Accumulated depreciation		-	-	(168,000)	-	(11,712,482)	(11,880,482)
		-	-	-	-	6,672,393	6,672,393
Depreciation for the year		(2,127,408)	(5,727,356)	(4,326,277)	(33,886,644)	(76,247)	(46,143,932)
Closing net book value		9,660,930	61,322,152	5,146,083	78,370,899	63,250	154,563,314
As at June 30, 2026							
Cost		16,749,967	77,792,475	18,017,394	170,696,917	115,000	283,371,753
Accumulated depreciation		(7,089,037)	(16,470,323)	(12,871,311)	(92,326,018)	(51,750)	(128,808,439)
Net book value		9,660,930	61,322,152	5,146,083	78,370,899	63,250	154,563,314
Depreciation rates (% per annum)		15	10	30	30	15	

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4.1.1 The cost of above assets include cost of operating assets of **Rs. 30.327 million** (June, 30 2025: Rs. 19.624 million) having a net book value of nil value at the reporting date which are still in use.

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

	Note	2026 ----- Rupees -----	2025
Cost of services	27	27,686,359	25,901,023
Administrative and general expenses	28	18,457,573	17,267,348
		<u>46,143,932</u>	<u>43,168,371</u>

4.1.3 The following operating fixed assets with a net book value exceeding Rs. 500,000 were disposed off during the period.

Particular Of Assets	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Book Value	Sales Proceed	Gain/(Loss) on Disposal	Particulars Of Purchaser	Relation with Buyer	Mode Of Disposal
Fortuner BG - 4864	6,807,578	5,779,117	1,028,461	8,500,000	7,471,539	Ms. Salma Khalid	None	Negotiation
Fortuner BK - 8846	11,577,297	5,933,365	5,643,932	12,000,000	6,356,068	Mr. Muhammad Musadiq	None	Negotiation
June 30, 2026	18,384,875	11,712,482	6,672,393	20,500,000	13,827,607			
June 30, 2025	-	-	-	-	-			

4.1.4 Following are the details of the assets of the company that have been provided to its subsidiary companies for operational use in rendering services to their customers:

Possession of Asset	Particulars of Asset	Quantity	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Book Value	Person in control of Assets
Symmetry Digital (Private) Limited	Laptops	5	3,844,010	288,300	3,555,710	Employees of the company
Iris Digital (Private) Limited	Laptops	59	41,406,908	3,105,510	38,301,398	Employees of the company
June 30, 2026		64	45,250,918	3,393,810	41,857,108	
June 30, 2025		-	-	-	-	

4.2 This represents expenditure incurred on construction in progress pertaining to leasehold improvements for a new office in Karachi.

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5. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

	Head office	Islamabad office	Leased vehicles	Total
	(Note 5.1)	(Note 5.1)	(Note 5.2)	
	Rupees			
As at June 30, 2024				
Cost	87,093,501	-	40,085,675	127,179,176
Accumulated depreciation	(5,806,233)	-	(8,976,663)	(14,782,896)
	<u>81,287,268</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>31,109,012</u>	<u>112,396,280</u>
Movement during the year ended June 30, 2025				
Opening net book value	81,287,268	-	31,109,012	112,396,280
Addition during the year	-	-	-	-
Transferred to property and equipment				
- Cost	-	-	(6,807,578)	(6,807,578)
- Accumulated depreciation	-	-	4,792,703	4,792,703
	-	-	(2,014,875)	(2,014,875)
Impact of lease modification	(1,598,882)	-	-	(1,598,882)
Depreciation for the year	(8,709,350)	-	(7,752,029)	(16,461,379)
Closing net book value	<u>70,979,036</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>21,342,108</u>	<u>92,321,144</u>
As at June 30, 2025				
Cost	85,494,619	-	33,278,097	118,772,716
Accumulated depreciation	(14,515,583)	-	(11,935,989)	(26,451,572)
	<u>70,979,036</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>21,342,108</u>	<u>92,321,144</u>
Movement during the year ended June 30, 2026				
Opening net book value	70,979,036	-	21,342,108	92,321,144
Addition during the year	-	185,812,395	91,131,590	276,943,985
Transferred to property and equipment				
- Cost	-	-	11,577,297	11,577,297
- Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(5,933,365)	(5,933,365)
	-	-	5,643,932	5,643,932
Depreciation for the year	(8,463,369)	(4,645,310)	(10,338,777)	(23,447,456)
Closing net book value	<u>62,515,667</u>	<u>181,167,085</u>	<u>96,490,989</u>	<u>340,173,741</u>
As at June 30, 2026				
Cost	85,494,619	185,812,395	112,832,390	384,139,404
Accumulated depreciation	(22,978,952)	(4,645,310)	(16,341,401)	(43,965,663)
	<u>62,515,667</u>	<u>181,167,085</u>	<u>96,490,989</u>	<u>340,173,741</u>
Depreciation rate (per annum)	<u>10%</u>	<u>- 10%</u>	<u>15%</u>	

5.1

The terms and conditions of the lease contract entered into for the aforementioned premises are as follows:

Particulars	Head office	Islamabad
Lessor name	Muhammad Irfan	Iftikhar & Atif Ikram
Lease agreement date	25-Oct-23	20-Feb-26
Lease commencement date	1-Nov-23	1-Mar-26
Initial contracted term of the lease	10 years	10 years and 1 month
Availability of extension option	No	Yes
Assessed lease term	10 years	10 years and 1 month

5.2 The terms and conditions of the lease contracts entered into for the aforementioned vehicles are as follows:

Lease contract no.	Lessor name	Availability of extension option	First installment payable on	Last installment payable on	Total number of installments	Rental payment frequency	Markup rate	Nature of the leased assets	Number of the leased assets
1099-AHL000093	Bank AL-Habib Limited	No	05-Dec-23	05-Nov-28	60	Monthly	6 month KIBOR + 1.5%	Motor Vehicles	1
1099-AHL000094	Bank AL-Habib Limited	No	27-Mar-24	27-Feb-29	60	Monthly	6 month KIBOR + 1.5%	Motor Vehicles	2
1099-AHL000096	Bank AL-Habib Limited	No	30-Oct-25	30-Sep-30	60	Monthly	6 month KIBOR + 1.5%	Motor Vehicles	1
1099-AHL000098	Bank AL-Habib Limited	No	17-Apr-26	17-Mar-31	60	Monthly	6 month KIBOR + 1.5%	Motor Vehicles	1

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

	Note	2026	2025
		Rupees	
Cost of services	27	14,068,474	9,876,827
Administrative and selling expenses	28	9,378,982	6,584,551
		23,447,456	16,461,378

6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Operating intangible assets - internally generated	6.1	-	-
Capital work-in-progress	6.2	45,813,416	32,185,581
		45,813,416	32,185,581

6.1 Operating Intangible Assets

Computer software

Cost

- Opening balance	-	-
- Transfer from capital work in progress	-	127,347,585
- Transferred to foreign subsidiary at cost	-	(127,347,585)
	-	-

6.2 Capital work-in-progress

Opening balance	32,185,581	146,347,537
Addition during the year	13,627,835	59,314,939
Completed and transferred to operating intangible assets	-	(127,347,585)
Transferred to foreign subsidiary at cost	-	(46,129,310)
	45,813,416	32,185,581

7. LONG TERM PREPAYMENTS

Opening balance	79,984,129	101,163,775
Amortization	(21,179,646)	(21,179,646)
	58,804,483	79,984,129
Less: Current maturity shown under current asset	(21,179,646)	(21,179,644)
Non-current	37,624,837	58,804,485
Amortization rate	20%	20%

7.1 Long-term prepayments represent amounts paid in advance under Software as a Service (SaaS) agreements. These agreements provide the Company with the right to access and use certain software applications. As the related economic benefits are expected to flow to the Company over a period exceeding one year, such payments are classified as long-term prepayments and amortized over the subscription period.

8.	LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS	Note	2026	2025
			Rupees	
	Subsidiaries companies - at cost			
	- Symmetry Digital (Private) Limited 999,800 (June 30, 2025: 999,800) ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each	8.1	9,998,000	9,998,000
	- Iris Digital (Private) Limited 99,800 (June 30, 2025: 99,800) ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each	8.2	998,000	998,000
	- Symmetry Group EMEA FZC 48 (June 30, 2025: 48) ordinary shares of AED 1,000/- each	8.3	3,627,840	3,627,840
	- Affair Studio (Private) Limited 7,000 (June 30, 2025: nil) ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each	8.4	70,000	-
			14,693,840	14,623,840

8.1 This represents investment in Symmetry Digital (Private) Limited ("Symmetry Digital") at par value of Rs. 10/- each. The Company held 99.98% (June 30, 2025: 99.98%) shareholding in Symmetry Digital as at June 30, 2026. It was incorporated on 31 August 2009, in Pakistan as a private limited Company. The principal activities of Symmetry Digital are digital media and advertising services encompassing transformation, interactive, commerce and mobility activities.

8.2 This represents investment in Iris Digital (Private) Limited ("Iris Digital") at par value of Rs 10/- each. The Company held 99.80% (June 30, 2025: 99.80%) shareholding in Iris Digital as at June 30, 2026. It was incorporated on 3 February 2012, in Pakistan as a private limited Company. The principal activities of Iris Digital are digital media and advertising services encompassing transformation, interactive, commerce and mobility activities.

8.3 This represents investment in foreign subsidiary M/s. Symmetry Group EMEA FZC at par value of AED 1,000/- each. The Company held 96% (June 30, 2025: 96%) shareholding in M/s. Symmetry Group EMEA FZC as at June 30, 2026). It was given license to operate on November 04, 2024 in UAE as a limited liability Company. The principal activities of Symmetry Group EMEA FZC are providing satellite telecommunications, IT solutions, cybersecurity, software development, digital marketing and advertising services.

8.4 This represents investment in Affair Studio (Private) Limited at par value of Rs. 10/- each, by acquiring 70% shareholding. It was incorporated on September 01, 2025 as a private limited company. The principal activities of Affair Studio (Private) Limited are providing consultancy for brand development and activation through the use of print and electronic, digital and social media, marketing research, media sales, event management etc.

9.	LONG TERM DEPOSITS	Note	2026	2025
			Rupees	
	Rented premises		4,851,280	419,000
	Performance Guarantees	9.1	7,700,308	3,860,308
	Others	43.3	200,000	200,000
			12,751,588	4,479,308
9.1	Performance Guarantees			
	State Bank of Pakistan - Customer	9.1.1	3,860,308	3,860,308
	Bank Al Habib Limited - Financial institution	9.1.2	3,840,000	-
			7,700,308	3,860,308

9.1.1 This represents a performance guarantee deposit placed with the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) through a pay order as a guarantee against a contract. The deposit is refundable upon completion of the contract. As the contract is expected to be completed on August 26, 2030, hence, the amount has been classified as a non-current asset.

9.1.2 This represents a performance guarantee furnished in the form of an irrevocable and unconditional bank guarantee issued by Bank Al Habib Limited in favor of National Bank of Pakistan, to secure due performance of the Contractor's obligations under Contract dated 10th September 2025. The guarantee amount is refundable upon satisfactory completion of the Contractor's obligations under the contract. The guarantee was issued on 22nd September 2025 and is valid up to 21st September 2027.

10. TRADE DEBTS	Note	2026	2025
		----- Rupees -----	
<i>Local</i>			
- Billed		27,676,545	17,012,014
- Unbilled		-	1,471,500
		<u>27,676,545</u>	<u>18,483,514</u>
<i>Foreign</i>			
- Billed		157,115,785	186,145,153
- Unbilled		52,779,457	-
		<u>237,571,787</u>	<u>204,628,667</u>
Less: Provision for expected credit losses	30	(706,331)	(75,226)
		<u>236,865,456</u>	<u>204,553,441</u>

11. LOAN, ADVANCES, DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS

Loan to employees - interest free		210,000	150,000
<i>Advance</i>			
- to employees		21,000	108,700
- to suppliers		200,000	-
		<u>221,000</u>	<u>108,700</u>
Prepaid insurance		1,840,152	1,097,407
Deposits		52,000	2,624,000
		<u>2,323,152</u>	<u>3,980,107</u>

12. SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS

Term deposit receipts (TDRs)	12.1	73,000,000	73,000,000
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12.1 These TDRs are maintained with M/s. Bank Al Habib Limited carrying mark-up at the rate of 10% (2025: 9.5%) per annum. These all shall mature on February 19, 2027.

13. DUE FROM RELATED PARTIES	Note	2026	2025
		----- Rupees -----	
Iris Digital (Private) Limited	13.2	62,802,088	33,708,486
Symmetry Digital (Private) Limited	13.2	136,557,501	178,654,678
Symmetry Group EMEA FZC	13.1	688,895,089	461,474,127
Aurion.Ai Limited	13.2	16,224,682	-
		<u>904,479,360</u>	<u>673,837,291</u>

13.1 This represents amount collected from export customers.

13.2 These represents receivables from subsidiaries, in respect of business related expenses incurred on their behalf.

13.3 The related parties from whom the maximum aggregate amount outstanding at any time during the year calculated by reference to month-end balances are as under:

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		2026	2025
	Note	Rupees	
Iris Digital (Private) Limited		62,802,088	74,761,754
Symmetry Digital (Private) Limited		210,605,615	228,508,783
Symmetry Group EMEA FZC		688,895,089	457,542,527
Aurion.Ai Limited		16,224,682	-
14. TAXATION - NET			
Income tax refundable			
Opening balance		25,628,524	29,476,489
Taxes deducted at source during the year		29,509,862	12,494,404
		55,138,386	41,970,893
Provision for current tax	33	(12,658,825)	(13,161,209)
Prior tax income / (expense)	33	(2,585,625)	(2,151,629)
		(15,244,450)	(15,312,838)
		39,893,936	26,658,055
Levies - Final Tax Regime	32	(1,091,164)	(1,029,531)
Closing balance	14.1	38,802,772	25,628,524

14.1 Status of income tax assessments

The income tax assessments of the Company are deemed to have been finalized up to, and including, the tax year 2025 based on the returns of income filed by the Company with the concerned taxation authority. As per section 120 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 ('the Ordinance'), a tax return filed by a taxpayer is treated as an assessment order issued by the concerned taxation authority unless the same is selected for re-assessment / audit as per the legal provisions stipulated in the Ordinance.

	2026	2025
	Rupees	
15. CASH AND BANK BALANCES		
Cash in hand	3,060	2,010
Cash in banks - current account	24,500	24,500
	27,560	26,510

16. ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP CAPITAL

2026	2025		2026	2025
(Number of shares)			(Rupees)	
119,697,766	119,697,766	Ordinary shares of Re. 1/ each fully paid in cash	119,697,766	119,697,766
165,547,758	165,547,758	Ordinary shares of Re. 1/ each issued as bonus shares	165,547,758	165,547,758
285,245,524	285,245,524		285,245,524	285,245,524

16.1 There are no agreements among shareholders in respect of voting rights, board selection, rights of first refusal and block voting.

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17.	LEASE LIABILITIES	Note	2026	2025
			Rupees	
	Opening balance		112,200,206	106,796,333
	Additions		242,274,408	-
	Impact of modification	5	-	(1,598,882)
	Interest expense	31	22,469,550	19,586,062
	Payments		(36,526,952)	(12,583,307)
			340,417,212	112,200,206
	Less: Current maturity shown under current liabilities	17.1	(46,853,470)	(23,948,835)
	Non-current	17.2	293,563,742	88,251,371

17.1 Current Maturity

- Head office premises	17.1.1	16,583,140	19,973,541
- Islamabad regional office		18,574,545	-
- Vehicles		11,695,785	3,975,294
		46,853,470	23,948,835

17.1.1 This includes an amount of Rs. 5.52 million (2025: Rs. 8.6 million) that has become due.

17.2	Non-Current Maturity	2026	2025
		Rupees	
	- Head office premises	76,718,404	77,830,931
	- Islamabad regional office	167,021,774	-
	- Vehicles	49,823,564	10,420,440
		293,563,742	88,251,371

18. STAFF RETIREMENT BENEFITS - GRATUITY

As disclosed in note 3.10 to these financial statements, the Company operates an unfunded gratuity scheme for its eligible staff employees. The latest actuarial valuation was carried out as at June 30, 2026, using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

18.1	Movement in defined benefit obligation	Note	2026	2025
			Rupees	
	Opening defined benefit obligation		418,602	-
	Expense recognized in profit or loss	18.2	516,973	418,602
	Remeasurement loss recognized in other comprehensive income	18.3	(44,038)	-
	Closing defined benefit obligation		891,537	418,602

18.2	Expense recognized in the statement of profit or loss	2026	2025
		Rupees	
	Current service cost	467,787	418,602
	Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	49,186	-
		516,973	418,602

18.3 Remeasurement loss recognized in other comprehensive income

Actuarial losses / (gains) on defined benefit obligation due to:

- Changes in financial assumptions	-	-
- Experience adjustments	(44,038)	-
	(44,038)	-

18.4 Sensitivity analysis on defined benefit obligation

	2026	2025
	Rupees	
Discount rate + 100 bps	844,178	397,242
Discount rate - 100 bps	945,213	442,866
Salary increment rate + 100 bps	948,100	444,321
Salary increment rate -100 bps	840,653	395,506

18.5 Principal actuarial assumptions used

Discount rate used for interest cost in profit and loss	11.75%	N/A
Discount rate used for year end obligation	11.75%	11.75%
Rate of increase in salaries - next 1 year	10.75%	10.75%
Rate of increase in salaries - future years	10.75%	10.75%
Mortality rates	SLIC 2001 - 2005	SLIC 2001 - 2005

18.6 As of June 30, 2026 the weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan is 6 years.

19. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY - net

	June 30, 2026		
	Balance as at June 30, 2025	Charge / (reversal) recognized in profit or loss	Charge / (reversal) recognized in other comprehensive income
	(Rupees)		
<i>Taxable temporary differences</i>			
Accelerated tax depreciation	485,071	479,071	-
Long term prepayment	1,043,175	(52,125)	-
	1,528,246	426,946	-
<i>Deductible temporary differences</i>			
Allowance for expected credit losses	-	42,626	-
Right-of-use assets net of related lease liability	258,707	(273,400)	-
Staff gratuity	-	(56,461)	2,658
Intangible assets	(339,029)	178,098	-
Deferred taxation - net	1,447,924	317,809	2,658

	June 30, 2025		
	Balance as at	Charge / (reversal)	Charge / (reversal)
	(Rupees)		
<i>Taxable temporary differences</i>			
Accelerated tax depreciation	1,581,745	(1,096,674)	-
Long term prepayment	-	1,043,175	-
Right-of-use assets net of related lease liability	1,189,844	(931,137)	-
	2,771,589	(984,636)	-
<i>Deductible temporary differences</i>			
Allowance for expected credit losses	(6,636)	6,636	-
Intangible assets	590,676	(929,705)	-
Deferred taxation - net	3,355,629	(1,907,705)	-

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20.	LONG TERM ADVANCE FROM CUSTOMER	Note	2026	2025
			----- Rupees -----	
	Advance from National Bank of Pakistan	20.1	<u>2,086,957</u>	<u>-</u>

- 20.1 During the year, the Company received an advance equivalent to 10% of the contract value for the services to be rendered by the Company in accordance with the terms of the contract. The advance is recoverable through adjustment against contract billings upon completion of the contract, which is expected on August 31, 2028. Accordingly, the balance has been classified as a long-term advance from customer. Management has assessed the effect of discounting the liability and concluded that the difference between the carrying amount and its present value is not material; therefore, no discounting adjustment has been recognized.

21.	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES	Note	2026	2025
			----- Rupees -----	
	Trade Creditors		3,429,250	6,139,170
	Accrued expenses		39,580,824	37,468,568
	Withholding sales tax payable		5,273,186	1,664,722
	Withholding income tax payable		15,155,882	13,547,965
	EOBI payable		242,720	3,860,760
	Sales tax payable		2,680,998	4,639,342
	Zakat payable		982,770	-
	Other payable		-	3,627,840
			<u>67,345,630</u>	<u>70,948,367</u>

22. SHORT TERM BORROWING

Balance at the end of year	22.1	<u>114,333,629</u>	<u>114,473,248</u>
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- 22.1 This represents running finance facility obtained from M/s. Bank AL Habib Limited against available limit of Rs. 115 million (June 30, 2025: Rs. 115 million), which carries mark-up at the rate of deposit rate plus 2.00% up to Rs. 65 million and base rate plus 2.00% above Rs. 65 million (June 30, 2025: deposit rate plus 2.00% up to Rs. 65 million and base rate plus 2.00% above Rs. 65 million) payable quarterly in arrears. The facility is secured against hypothecation charge over receivables of the Company amounting to Rs. 67 million to be registered with SECP, equitable mortgage over commercial and residential properties located in DHA Karachi, lien over TDRs with 110% margin, and personal guarantees of directors and property owners. Amount unutilized for such facility as at June 30, 2026 was Rs. 0.66 million (June 30, 2025: Rs. 0.53 million).

23.	DUE TO RELATED PARTIES	Note	2026	2025
			----- (Rupees) -----	
	<i>Loan payable to related parties - unsecured</i>			
	- Mr. Syed Sarocsh Ahmed	23.1	197,572,640	44,216,045
	- Mr. Syed Adil Ahmed	23.2	32,413,200	-
			<u>229,985,840</u>	<u>44,216,045</u>

- 23.1 This represent interest free loan obtained from Mr. Syed Sarocsh Ahmed (executive director of the Company). The loan is payable on demand and has been obtained to meet working capital needs of the Company. The maximum aggregate amount outstanding to the director at any time during the year, calculated by reference to month-end balances is Rs. 209.846 million (2025: Rs. 44.22 million).

- 23.2 This represent interest free loan obtained from Mr. Syed Adil Ahmed (executive director of the Company). The loan is payable on demand and has been obtained to meet working capital needs of the Company. The maximum aggregate amount outstanding to the director at any time during the year, calculated by reference to month-end balances is Rs. 32.79 million (2025: Rs. nil).

24.	ACCRUED MARKUP	2026	2025
		----- (Rupees) -----	
	- Short term borrowing	3,391,429	3,604,242
	- Financing of payroll	-	1,115,562
	- Lease liability	326,622	66,227
		<u>3,718,051</u>	<u>4,786,031</u>

25. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

25.1 Contingencies

25.1.1 There were no material contingences known to exist as at reporting date (2025: None).

25.2	Commitments	Note	2026	2025
			----- Rupees -----	
	Letter of guarantee issued by Bank Al Habib Limited in favour of National Bank Limited (100% cash margin)		<u>3,840,000</u>	<u>-</u>

26. REVENUE - net

Gross Revenue		571,103,581	551,000,881
Less: Sales tax		(21,147,227)	(24,950,201)
	26.1	<u>549,956,354</u>	<u>526,050,680</u>

26.1 The net revenue has been arrived by offsetting an amount of Rs. 32.580 million (2025: Rs. 62.773 million) representing Billing on behalf of vendors with the gross billing made to customer amounting to Rs. 582.536 million (2025: Rs. 585.477 million). The net revenue comprises of following:

	Note	2026	2025
		----- (Rupees) -----	
Revenue	26.1.1	546,804,252	522,703,748
Commission - net	26.1.2	3,152,102	3,346,932
		<u>549,956,354</u>	<u>526,050,680</u>

26.1.1 Disaggregation of revenue

The Company analyses its net revenue by the following streams:

	June 30, 2026		
	Local	Export	Total
	----- (Rupees) -----		
<i>Transformation</i>			
Design, development & maintenance	44,624,223	419,326,063	463,950,286
Retainer	33,115,155	8,035,870	41,151,025
	<u>77,739,378</u>	<u>427,361,933</u>	<u>505,101,311</u>
<i>Interactive</i>			
Digital Public Relations	6,776,572	-	6,776,572
Retainer	27,094,213	7,832,156	34,926,369
	<u>33,870,785</u>	<u>7,832,156</u>	<u>41,702,941</u>
Digital commerce - Trade service	-	-	-
Mobility	-	-	-
	<u>111,610,163</u>	<u>435,194,089</u>	<u>546,804,252</u>

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	June 30, 2025		
	Local	Export	Total
	(Rupees)		
<i>Transformation</i>			
Design, development & maintenance	38,132,264	388,774,729	426,906,993
Retainer	36,284,106	9,990,500	46,274,606
	74,416,370	398,765,229	473,181,599
<i>Interactive</i>			
Digital Public Relations	6,343,180	-	6,343,180
Media	1,486,689	-	1,486,689
Retainer	29,686,989	11,595,069	41,282,058
	37,516,858	11,595,069	49,111,927
Digital commerce - Trade service	-	-	-
Mobility	410,222	-	410,222
Total	112,343,450	410,360,298	522,703,748

26.1.2 Commission - net

The Company analyses its commission by the following streams:

	June 30, 2026		
	Local	Export	Total
	(Rupees)		
<i>Interactive</i>			
Digital PR	2,773,884	-	2,773,884
Media	60,364	317,855	378,219
	2,834,248	317,855	3,152,103

	June 30, 2025		
	Local	Export	Total
	(Rupees)		
<i>Interactive</i>			
Digital PR	2,971,476	-	2,971,476
Media	12,402	363,054	375,456
	2,983,878	363,054	3,346,932

27.	COST OF SERVICES	Note	2026	2025
			(Rupees)	
	Salaries and other benefits	27.1	169,204,047	122,605,103
	Mobility Cost		1,410,956	2,441,480
	Travelling and conveyance		6,232,893	6,255,515
	Depreciation on property and equipment	4.1.2	27,686,359	25,901,023
	Depreciation on right-of-use asset	5.3	14,068,474	9,876,827
	Amortisation on long term prepayments	7	21,179,646	21,179,646
	Utilities		4,578,623	6,259,915
	Rent, rates and taxes		2,148,590	3,223,735
	Repairs and maintenance		1,755,541	2,121,506
	Office supplies		1,964,132	1,529,661
	Printing and stationery		250,046	237,070
	Website maintenance cost		5,129,789	7,617,586
			255,609,096	209,249,067

27.1 Salaries and other benefits

Total salary and other benefits paid / payable by the company		106,025,674	25,915,511
Add: Salary and other benefit expenses allocated by group companies	27.1.1	63,178,373	96,689,592
		169,204,047	122,605,103

- 27.1.1 Under a tripartite agreement dated 1st July 2019 agreed by the Symmetry Group Limited, Symmetry Digital (Private) Limited and Iris Digital (Private) Limited, salary and other benefits of employees are apportioned between the Companies on the bases of hours worked by the employees on each company.

28.	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SELLING EXPENSES	Note	2026	2025
			----- (Rupees) -----	
	Salaries and other benefits	28.1 & 28.3	16,392,449	27,414,685
	Director remuneration	28.2 & 36	16,774,489	20,737,592
	Travelling and conveyance		4,155,262	4,170,343
	Depreciation on property and equipment	4.1.2	18,457,573	17,267,348
	Depreciation on right-of-use asset	5.3	9,378,982	6,584,551
	Utilities		3,052,415	4,173,277
	Entertainment		8,564,378	11,131,903
	Advertisement and sales promotion		616,264	5,523,919
	Rent, rates and taxes		1,432,393	2,149,157
	Legal and professional		2,391,150	3,679,975
	Fees and subscription		4,233,684	4,127,242
	Repairs and maintenance		1,170,361	1,414,338
	Insurance		3,973,596	4,117,091
	Office supplies		1,309,421	1,019,774
	Auditors' remuneration	28.4	3,504,000	3,272,600
	Printing and stationery		166,697	158,046
	Communication and courier		586,874	196,088
	Security expense		496,882	614,125
	Others		236,304	1,166,950
			<u>96,893,174</u>	<u>118,919,004</u>
28.1	Salaries and other benefits			
	Total salary and other benefits paid / payable by the company		31,673,342	33,688,682
	Less: Salary and other benefit expenses allocated to group companies	27.1.1	(15,280,893)	(6,273,997)
			<u>16,392,449</u>	<u>27,414,685</u>
28.2	Directors' remuneration			
	Total Director remuneration paid / payable by the company		39,010,440	43,481,207
	Less: Director remuneration allocated to group companies	27.1.1	(22,235,951)	(22,743,615)
			<u>16,774,489</u>	<u>20,737,592</u>
28.3	These include staff retirement benefits amounting to Rs. 0.516 million (2025: Rs. 0.418 million).			
28.4	Auditors' remuneration		2026	2025
			----- (Rupees) -----	
	Audit fee for unconsolidated financial statements		1,500,000	1,400,000
	Review fee for unconsolidated interim financial statements		1,000,000	800,000
	Audit fee for annual consolidated financial statements		350,000	300,000
	Out of pocket expenses		240,000	200,000
	Certification fees - Code of Corporate Governance		150,000	125,000
	Certification fees - others		264,000	220,000
	Sales tax		-	227,600
			<u>3,504,000</u>	<u>3,272,600</u>

		2026	2025
		----- (Rupees) -----	
29. OTHER INCOME	<i>Note</i>		
Interest income on short term investments		7,730,000	12,293,003
Gain on disposal of property and equipment		13,842,607	-
Exchange gain - net	30.1	-	4,134,311
Liabilities write back	29.1	908,243	-
Others		233,507	-
		<u>22,714,357</u>	<u>16,427,314</u>
29.1	This includes liabilities written back which were outstanding for a long period of time consisting of accrued salaries, accrued expense and other payables.		
30. OTHER EXPENSE	<i>Note</i>	2026	2025
		----- (Rupees) -----	
Donation		80,170	12,000
Exchange loss - net	30.1	2,498,245	-
Provision for expected credit losses	10	631,105	-
Write of trade debts		-	2,084,400
		<u>3,209,520</u>	<u>2,096,400</u>
30.1	Exchange (gain) / loss - net		
Realised exchange loss		2,273,210	1,043,701
Unrealised exchange loss / (gain)		225,035	(5,178,012)
		<u>2,498,245</u>	<u>(4,134,311)</u>
31. FINANCE COSTS			
Markup charges on:			
- running finance		14,064,555	14,272,390
- leases liability		22,469,550	19,586,062
- Financing of payroll		-	2,184,362
- loan payable to a related party		-	1,030,586
		<u>36,534,105</u>	<u>37,073,400</u>
Bank charges		633,914	1,314,845
Discounting bill charges		-	1,431,505
		<u>37,168,019</u>	<u>39,819,750</u>
32. LEVIES			
Income tax - FTR		1,091,164	1,029,531
		<u>1,091,164</u>	<u>1,029,531</u>
33. TAXATION - NET			
Current tax		12,658,825	13,161,209
Prior tax		2,585,625	2,151,629
		<u>15,244,450</u>	<u>15,312,838</u>
Deferred tax - net	19	317,809	(1,907,705)
		<u>15,562,259</u>	<u>13,405,133</u>

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33.1 Relationship between average effective tax rate and an applicable tax rate

	2026	2025
	Rupees	
Profit before levies and taxation	179,790,902	172,393,773
Tax at the applicable rate of 29% (2025: 29%)	52,139,362	49,994,194
Tax effect of:		
- income assessed under minimum tax regime	-	-
- income assessed under final tax regime	(39,514,395)	(39,030,531)
- expense / (income) that are not allowable in determining the taxable income - net	351,668	289,841
- prior tax	2,585,625	2,151,629
	15,562,260	13,405,133

34. EARNINGS PER SHARE - basic and diluted

Profit for the year	163,137,479	157,959,109
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year	285,245,524	285,245,524
Earnings per share - basic and diluted	0.57	0.55

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

35. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Note

2026 2025
Rupees

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of the following items:

Cash and bank balances	15	27,560	26,510
Short term running finances	22	(114,333,629)	(114,473,248)
		(114,306,069)	(114,446,738)

36. REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DIRECTOR AND EXECUTIVES

The aggregate amounts paid / payable by the Company in respect of remuneration (including all the benefits) to the Chief Executive, Directors and executives of the Company are as follows:

	June 30, 2026				June 30, 2025			
	Chief Executive	Directors	Executives	Total	Chief Executive	Directors	Executives	Total
	(Rupees)							
Managerial remuneration								
- Basic salaries	9,045,000	9,045,000	50,744,653	68,834,653	8,952,000	12,732,888	38,557,946	60,242,834
- Allowances and Reimbursements	10,402,170	10,518,270	48,405,181	69,325,621	8,998,001	12,798,318	34,332,726	56,129,045
	19,447,170	19,563,270	99,149,834	138,160,274	17,950,001	25,531,206	72,890,672	116,371,879
Number of persons	1	1	19		1	1	17	

36.1 The chief executive and a director are also provided with cars maintained by the Company.

37. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The related parties comprises of the group companies, directors, key management personnel and their close family members.

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The Company in the normal course of business carries out transactions with various related parties. Details of transactions with related parties, other than those which have been specifically disclosed elsewhere are as follows:

Name of the related party	Relationship and percentage shareholding	Transactions during the year and year end balances	Note	2026	2025
Rupees					
Iris Digital (Private) Limited (ID)	Subsidiary	<i>Transactions during the year</i>			
		Amount given to meet working capital requirements		111,989,867	141,300,331
		Expenses borne on behalf of Iris Digital (Private) Limited		87,346,235	8,745,649
		Repayments by subsidiary		170,242,500	164,020,748
		<i>Receivable Balance as at</i>	13	62,802,088	33,708,486
Symmetry Digital (Private) Limited (SD)	Subsidiary	<i>Transactions during the year</i>			
		Amount given to meet working capital requirements		102,046,429	47,322,500
		Expenses borne on behalf of Symmetry Digital (Private) Limited		-	49,854,105
		Expenses borne by Symmetry Digital (Private) Limited on behalf of Company		80,540,606	-
		Repayments by subsidiary		63,603,000	131,386,580
		<i>Receivable Balance as at</i>	13	136,557,501	178,654,678
Symmetry EMEA FZC	Subsidiary	<i>Transactions during the year</i>			
		Intangibles transferred at cost		-	173,476,895
		Amount recovered from the export customers on behalf of the Company		387,596,501	287,997,232
		Repayments by subsidiary		159,258,002	-
		Exchange loss		917,537	-
		<i>Receivable balance as at</i>	13	688,895,089	461,474,127
Aurion Ai Limited	Sub-Subsidiary	<i>Transactions during the year</i>			
		Payment against expenses of subsidiary		16,224,682	-
		<i>Receivable Balance as at</i>	13	16,224,682	-
Mr. Syed Sarosh Ahmed	Chief Executive Officer	<i>Transactions during the year</i>			
		Loan received		295,807,848	109,448,092
		Loan repaid		142,451,253	66,034,306
		<i>Payable Balance as at</i>	23	197,572,640	44,216,045
Mr. Syed Adil Ahmed	Executive Director	<i>Transactions during the year</i>			
		Loan received		42,690,900	-
		Loan repaid		10,277,700	-
		<i>Payable Balance as at</i>	23	32,413,200	-
Ms. Dur-e-Shahwar	Family Member of Director	<i>Transactions during the year</i>			
		Markup charged	31	-	1,030,586
		<i>Payable Balance as at</i>		-	-

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37.1 Non-arms length transactions entered into with related parties

- The right-of-use assets recognised by the Company in respect of its head office premises, Islamabad regional office and vehicles are used by the group companies without any charge. Accordingly, no consideration has been received by the Company in respect of such use.
- The Lahore regional office premises, for which the operating rentals are borne by the Company, are utilised by the group companies without any charge. Accordingly, no consideration has been received by the Company in respect of such use.
- The property and equipments in the books of the Company are used by the group companies without any charge. Accordingly, no consideration has been received by the Company in respect of such use.
- Interest free loan from directors are provided to the Company to meets its working capital requirements.

37.2 The Company has entered into transactions, agreements or arrangements in place during the year with the following subsidiary incorporated outside Pakistan:

Name of Company	Country of Incorporation	Registered Address	Principal Officer	Basis of Association	Percentage of Shareholding	Operational Status	Auditor's Opinion of Latest Financial Statements
Symmetry EMEA FZC	United Arab Emirates	Business Centre, Sharjah Publishing City Free Zone, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates.	Sarocsh Ahmed / Adil Ahmed	Subsidiary	96%	Operational	Unmodified Opinion

38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

38.1 Financial risk management

The Board of Directors of the Company has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

38.1.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

A financial asset is regarded as credit impaired as and when it falls under the definition of a 'defaulted' financial asset. For the Company's internal credit management purposes, a financial asset is considered as defaulted when it is **past due for 90 days or more**.

The Company writes off a defaulted financial asset when there remains no reasonable probability of recovering the carrying amount of the asset through available means.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

		June 30, 2026		June 30, 2025	
		Carrying amount	Maximum exposure	Carrying amount	Maximum exposure
	Note	Amount in rupees			
At amortised cost					
-Long term deposits		12,751,588	12,751,588	4,479,308	4,479,308
-Trade debts	(a)	236,865,456	236,865,456	204,553,441	204,553,441
-Short term Investments		73,000,000	73,000,000	73,000,000	73,000,000
-Loans to employee		221,000	221,000	108,700	108,700
-Due from related parties	(b)	904,479,360	904,479,360	673,837,291	673,837,291
-Bank balances	(c)	24,500	24,500	24,500	24,500
		1,227,341,904	1,227,341,904	956,003,240	956,003,240

Note (a) - Credit risk exposure on trade debts

	June 30, 2026		30-Jun-25	
	Gross value	Life time expected credit losses	Gross value	Life time expected credit losses
Rupees				
Not past dues	220,863,159	-	201,434,251	-
1-90 Days	14,175,048	(107,457)	646,200	-
91-180 Days	2,533,580	(598,874)	2,548,216	(75,226)
	237,571,787	(706,331)	204,628,667	(75,226)

Based on the past experience, consideration of financial position, past track records and subsequent recoveries, the Company believes that trade debts past due do not require any impairment.

Note (b) - Credit risk exposure on due from related parties

The ageing of related party at the reporting date is as follows:

	June 30, 2026		June 30, 2025	
	Gross value	Life time expected credit losses	Gross value	Life time expected credit losses
Rupees				
Not past due	-	-	-	-
1-90 Days	216,599,223	-	191,202,392	-
91-180 Days	145,250,444	-	222,123,473	-
181-270 Days	407,447,719	-	112,154,649	-
271-360 Days	20,130,297	-	62,424,708	-
More than 360 days	115,051,677	-	85,932,069	-
	904,479,360	-	673,837,291	-

This represent due from subsidiaries in respect of business expense incurred on behalf of subsidiaries. Management does not expect to incur material losses against those balances.

Note (c) - Credit risk exposure on bank balances

The Company's credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counter parties are banks with reasonably high credit ratings. As of the reporting date, the external credit ratings of the Company's bankers were as follows:

Bank balances

Credit risk rating of the banks and their respective balances are given below:

Bank	Rating			June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
	Agency	Short term	Long term	----- (Rupees) -----	
Bank AL Habib	PACRA	A1+	AAA	(114,333,629)	(114,473,248)
Askari Bank Limited	PACRA	A1+	AA+	12,476	12,476
Meezan Bank	JCR-VIS	A1+	AAA	6,224	6,224
Dubai Islamic Bank	JCR-VIS	A1+	AA	5,800	5,800

Concentration of credit risk

Concentration of credit risk arises when a number of financial instruments or contracts are entered into with the same party, or when counter parties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations of credit risk indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry. As of the reporting date, the Company was exposed to the following concentrations of credit risk:

	30-Jun-26			30-Jun-25		
	Total exposure	Concentration	% of total exposure	Total exposure	Concentration	% of total exposure
	Rupees					
Trade debts	236,865,456	87,186,540	37%	204,553,441	37,471,644	18%
Bank balances	24,500	12,476	51%	24,500	12,476	51%
Short term investments	73,000,000	73,000,000	100%	73,000,000	73,000,000	100%
		<u>160,199,016</u>			<u>110,484,120</u>	

38.1.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Company could be required to pay its liabilities earlier than expected or difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial liabilities as they fall due. 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 following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments:

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Payable on demand	Six months or less	Six to twelve months	One to five years	More than five years
	Rupees						
June 30, 2026							
Lease liabilities	340,417,212	566,874,802	-	(25,401,891)	(28,240,148)	(308,403,489)	(204,829,274)
Due to related party	229,985,840	229,985,840	(229,985,840)	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	43,010,074	43,010,074	-	(43,010,074)	-	-	-
Accrued mark-up	326,622	326,622	-	(326,622)	-	-	-
Short term borrowings	117,725,058	117,725,058	(117,725,058)	-	-	-	-
	<u>731,464,806</u>	<u>957,922,396</u>	<u>(347,710,898)</u>	<u>(68,738,587)</u>	<u>(28,240,148)</u>	<u>(308,403,489)</u>	<u>(204,829,274)</u>

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Payable on demand	Six months or less	Six to twelve months	One to five years	More than five years
	Rupees						
June 30, 2025							
Lease liabilities	112,200,206	173,630,169	-	(8,981,408)	(9,391,570)	(98,439,327)	(56,817,864)
Loan from related party	44,216,045	44,216,045	(44,216,045)	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	43,607,738	43,607,738	-	(43,607,738)	-	-	-
Accrued mark-up	1,181,789	1,181,789	-	(1,181,789)	-	-	-
Short term borrowings	118,077,490	118,077,490	(118,077,490)	-	-	-	-
	<u>319,283,268</u>	<u>380,713,231</u>	<u>(162,293,535)</u>	<u>(53,770,935)</u>	<u>(9,391,570)</u>	<u>(98,439,327)</u>	<u>(56,817,864)</u>

38.1.3 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of the financial instrument may fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates or the market price due to a change in credit rating of the issuer or the instrument, change in market sentiments, speculative activities, supply and demand of securities and liquidity in the market. Market risk comprises of currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

(a) 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. Foreign Currency risk arises mainly where receivables and payables exist due to transactions entered into foreign currencies. As of the reporting date, the Company was exposed to currency risk on payables that are denominated in US Dollars as follows:

	June 30, 2026		June 30, 2025	
	Average rate	Reporting date rate	Average rates	Reporting date rate
	Rupees			
US Dollar	<u>280.01</u>	<u>278.16</u>	<u>283.97</u>	<u>283.76</u>

The following significant exchange rates applied during the year:

	June 30, 2026		June 30, 2025	
	Rupees	US Dollars	Rupees	US Dollar
Foreign trade receivable	<u>209,895,242</u>	<u>\$ 754,581</u>	<u>186,145,153</u>	<u>\$ 655,985</u>

Sensitivity analysis:

As of the reporting date, 10% strengthening / (weakening) of the Pak Rupee against the US Dollar would have reduced / (increased) the profit before tax of the Company by the amount shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

	— Rupees —
As at June 30, 2026	<u>20,989,524</u>
As at June 30, 2025	<u>18,614,515</u>

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(b) *Interest rate risk*

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Majority of the interest rate exposure arises from short term borrowings, loan from related parties and lease borrowing from banks and term deposits with banks. As of the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Company's significant interest bearing financial instruments was as follows:

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

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

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

	2026	2025	2026	2025
	Effective interest rate (%)		Carrying amount (Rs.)	
Financial liabilities				
Lease liabilities	12.11% - 13.98%	12.67% - 24.35%	340,417,212	112,200,206
Short tem financing: -Kibor based	11.50% - 13.49%	11.50% - 22.00%	114,333,629	114,473,248

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have decreased / increased profit before tax by Rs. 4.55 million (2025: Rs. 2.27 million). This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for last year.

38.2	Financial instruments by category	Note	2026	2025
			Rupees	
38.2.1	Financial assets:			
	<i>Amortized cost</i>			
	Long term deposits	43.3	12,751,588	4,479,308
	Trade debts		236,865,456	204,553,441
	Short term Investments		73,000,000	73,000,000
	Loans to employees		262,000	2,774,000
	Due from related parties		904,479,360	673,837,291
	Cash and bank balances		27,560	26,510
			1,227,385,964	958,670,550
38.2.2	Financial liabilities:			
	<i>At amortized cost</i>			
	Lease liabilities		340,417,212	112,200,206
	Due to related party		229,985,840	44,216,045
	Trade and other payables		43,010,074	43,607,738
	Accrued mark-up		3,718,051	4,786,031
	Short term borrowings		114,333,629	114,473,248
	Unclaimed dividend		595,885	559,664
			732,060,691	319,842,932

39. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

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. Consequently, differences can arise between carrying values and the fair value estimates.

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The carrying amounts of all financial assets and liabilities reflected in the unconsolidated financial statements approximate their fair values.

The Company measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

Level 1 : Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market.

Level 2 : Valuation techniques based on observable inputs.

Level 3: Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data.

The management considers that the carrying amount of all other assets and liabilities recognised in the unconsolidated financial statements approximate their fair value.

40. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The management's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The management closely monitors the return on capital along with the level of distributions to ordinary shareholders. The management seeks to maintain a balance between higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirement.

Following is the quantitative analysis of what the Company manages as capital:

	2026	2025
	Rupees	
Shareholders' equity:		
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital	285,245,524	285,245,524
Share premium	273,268,397	273,268,397
Unappropriated profits	567,781,816	418,866,582
Total capital managed by the Company	1,126,295,737	977,380,503

41. CHANGE IN LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

	Lease liabilities	Loan from related party	Total
	Rupees		
Balance as at June 30, 2025	112,200,206	44,216,045	156,416,251
<i>Changes from financing cash flows</i>			
Payment of lease liabilities	(36,526,952)	-	(36,526,952)
Financing obtained from a related party	-	338,498,748	338,498,748
Repayment to a related party	-	(152,728,953)	(152,728,953)
Total changes from financing activities	75,673,254	229,985,840	305,659,094
<i>Other changes</i>			
Interest expense	22,469,550	-	22,469,550
Addition	242,274,408	-	242,274,408
	264,743,958	-	264,743,958
Balance as at June 30, 2026	340,417,212	229,985,840	570,403,052

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	Lease liabilities	Loan from related party	Total
	----- Rupees -----		
Balance as at July 1, 2024	106,796,333	9,122,259	115,918,592
<i>Changes from financing cash flows</i>			
Payment of lease liabilities	(12,583,307)	-	(12,583,307)
Financing obtained from a related party	-	109,448,092	109,448,092
Repayment of loan to a related party	-	(75,384,892)	(75,384,892)
Total changes from financing activities	94,213,026	43,185,459	137,398,485
<i>Other changes</i>			
Interest expense	19,586,062	1,030,586	20,616,648
Modification impact	(1,598,882)	-	(1,598,882)
	17,987,180	1,030,586	19,017,766
Balance as at June 30, 2025	112,200,206	44,216,045	156,416,251

42. OPERATING SEGMENT RESULTS

	Transformation		Interactive		Digital commerce - Trade		Mobility	
	For the year ended		For the year ended		For the year ended		For the year ended	
	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Revenue - net	505,101,311	473,181,599	44,855,044	52,458,859	-	-	-	410,222
Cost of sales	234,761,338	204,537,973	20,847,758	4,471,970	-	-	-	239,124
Gross profit	270,339,973	268,643,626	24,007,286	47,986,889	-	-	-	171,098
Administrative and selling expenses	88,990,460	98,416,083	7,902,714	22,470,348	-	-	-	128,973
Operating results	181,349,513	170,227,543	16,104,572	25,516,541	-	-	-	42,125

	Transformation		Interactive		Digital commerce - Trade service		Mobility		Unallocated	
	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Segment Assets	1,114,497,797	783,232,768	238,677,863	167,735,032	-	-	-	1,702,419	-	-
Unallocated assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	534,263,209	373,760,371
Segment liabilities	176,731,580	81,046,745	39,457,271	18,094,578	-	-	-	256,097	-	-
Unallocated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	544,954,281	249,652,667

43. GENERAL

43.1 Specific disclosures for Shariah - compliant companies

		2026			2025		
	Note	Conventional	Shariah Compliant	Total	Conventional	Shariah Compliant	Total
		Rs.			Rs.		
<u>Statement of Financial Position</u>							
Long-term investments	8	14,693,840	-	14,693,840	14,623,840	-	14,623,840
Short-term investments	12	73,000,000	-	73,000,000	73,000,000	-	73,000,000
Due from related parties	13	904,479,360	-	904,479,360	673,837,291	-	673,837,291
Cash and bank balances	15	12,476	12,024	24,500	26,510	-	26,510
Lease liabilities	17	340,417,212	-	340,417,212	112,200,206	-	112,200,206
Long term advance	20	-	2,086,957	2,086,957	-	-	-
Short-term borrowings	22	114,333,629	-	114,333,629	114,473,248	-	114,473,248
Due to related parties	23	229,985,840	-	229,985,840	44,216,045	-	44,216,045
Accrued interest / mark-up	24	3,718,051	-	3,718,051	4,786,031	-	4,786,031
<u>Statement of profit or loss</u>							
Income Earned from Business Segment	26	-	549,956,354	549,956,354	-	526,050,680	526,050,680
Foreign exchange loss (net)	30.1	-	2,498,245	2,498,245	-	-	-
Foreign exchange gain (net)	30.1	-	-	-	-	4,134,311	4,134,311
Gain / (loss) or dividend earned on Shariah compliant		-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments or share of profit / (loss) from Shariah-compliant associate		-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange gains earned using conventional derivative financial instruments		-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit on bank deposits		-	-	-	-	-	-
Income on intercompany balance due from associate		-	-	-	-	-	-
Scrap sales		-	-	-	-	-	-
Late payments or liquidated damages		-	-	-	-	-	-
Income from investments	29	7,730,000	-	7,730,000	12,293,003	-	12,293,003
Gain on lease modification		-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain on disposal of right-of-use asset		-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain on disposal of operating assets	29	-	13,842,607	13,842,607	-	-	-
Other income	29	-	1,141,750	1,141,750	-	-	-
Finance costs	31	37,168,019	-	37,168,019	39,819,750	-	39,819,750

Other Disclosure Requirements

Relationship with Shariah-Compliant financial Institutions, including banks, takaful operators and their windows, etc.

Name	Relationship
Dubai Islamic Bank	Bank Balance
Meezan Bank Limited	Bank Balance

43.2 UTILIZATION OF PROCEEDS FROM INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERING

In August 2023, the Company issued its shares to the general public through IPO to finance the development of new Intellectual Properties, development of new office, procurement of new equipment and hiring of new staff.

	2026	2025
	Rupees	
Proceeds from IPO	379,411,764	379,411,764
IPO related expenses	(17,908,073)	(17,908,073)
Development of new intellectual properties	(160,324,414)	(146,697,285)
Development of new office	(44,544,978)	(44,544,978)
Procurement of new equipment	(40,994,528)	(40,994,528)
Hiring of new team	(36,717,216)	(36,717,216)
Marketing and business development	(40,937,445)	(40,937,445)
	37,985,110	51,612,239

- 43.2.1 Unutilized balance of Rs. 48.714 million (2025: 62.341 million) is available in the form of TDRs maintained with M/s Bank Al Habib Limited.

	2026	2025
43.2 Number of employees	----- (Numbers) -----	
Total employees of the Company at the year end	<u>76</u>	<u>72</u>
Average employees of the Company during the year	<u>70</u>	<u>70</u>

43.3 Reclassification of corresponding figures

In these unconsolidated financial statements corresponding figures have been rearranged and reclassified, wherever considered necessary for the purposes of comparison and better presentation. Following reclassifications have been made in these financial statements.

Reclassified from component	Reclassified to component	Note	Rupees
Loan, Advances, Deposits And Prepayments (Deposits)	Long Term Deposits (Others)	9	<u>200,000</u>

43.4 Events after the reporting date

The Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on _____ has proposed a final cash dividend of Rs. _____ per share (2025: Rs. 0.05 per share) for approval of the members at the Annual General Meeting to be held on _____. The financial statements do not reflect this appropriation.

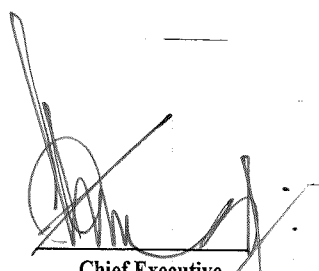
43.5 Date of authorization for issue of these unconsolidated financial statements

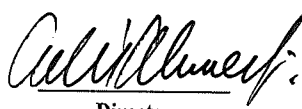
These unconsolidated financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on _____.

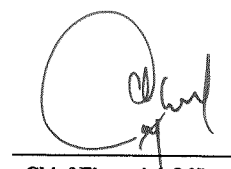
43.6 Level of rounding

Unless otherwise indicated, figures in these unconsolidated financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest rupee.

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Chief Executive


Director


Chief Financial Officer

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
OF
SYMMETRY GROUP LIMITED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2026**

**Rahman Sarfaraz Rahim Iqbal Rafiq
Chartered Accountants
KARACHI, LAHORE & ISLAMABAD**



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the members of Symmetry Group Limited

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the annexed consolidated financial statements of **Symmetry Group Limited** and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at **June 30, 2026**, the consolidated statement of profit or loss, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity, the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information, ('the consolidated financial statements') 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, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at **June 30, 2026** and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

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 Consolidated financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters are 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. However, we have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Information Other than the Consolidated financial statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

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

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

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Information Other than the Consolidated financial statements and Auditor's Report Thereon (continued)

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated 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. However, we have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 the consolidated financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 Group's internal control.

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated financial statements (continued)

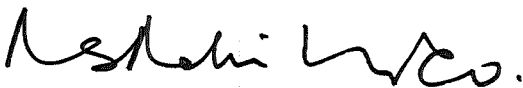
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group'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 consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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 consolidated 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.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is **Mr. Muhammad Rafiq Dosani**.



RAHMAN SARFARAZ RAHIM IQBAL RAFIQ
Chartered Accountants

Karachi

Date: September 30, 2026

UDIN: AR202610210p3MrIYnO5

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Symmetry Group Limited

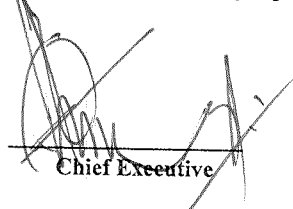
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at June 30, 2026

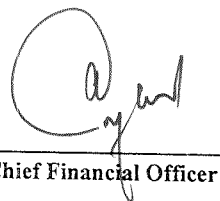
		2026	2025 (Restated)
	Note	Rupees	
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	4	192,709,277	178,014,777
Right-of-use assets	5	340,173,741	92,321,144
Intangible assets	6	1,428,180,617	1,207,300,338
Goodwill	7	42,777,721	42,777,721
Long term prepayments	8	65,912,764	110,455,018
Deferred Taxation - net	19	3,718,869	-
Long-term deposits	9	12,751,588	4,479,308
		<u>2,086,224,577</u>	<u>1,635,348,306</u>
Current assets			
Trade debts	10	397,041,073	293,606,689
Advances, deposits and prepayments	11	2,484,627	4,159,669
Short term investments	12	73,000,000	73,000,000
Taxation - net	13	109,703,775	89,314,002
Current maturity - long term prepayments	8	44,542,252	44,542,250
Cash and bank balances	14	553,934,262	349,896,347
		<u>1,180,705,989</u>	<u>854,518,957</u>
Total assets		<u><u>3,266,930,566</u></u>	<u><u>2,489,867,263</u></u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital and reserves			
<i>Authorized capital</i>			
300,000,000 (June 30, 2025: 300,000,000) ordinary shares of Re. 1/- each		<u>300,000,000</u>	<u>300,000,000</u>
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	15	285,253,404	285,245,524
<i>Capital reserves</i>			
Share premium		273,268,397	273,268,397
Surplus on revaluation of intangible assets - net	16	961,572,348	875,110,632
Foreign currency translation reserve		<u>(5,449,299)</u>	<u>(1,915,101)</u>
		1,229,391,446	1,146,463,928
<i>Revenue reserves</i>			
Unappropriated profits		<u>611,428,888</u>	<u>495,398,786</u>
		2,126,073,738	1,927,108,238
Non-controlling interest		<u>235,541,090</u>	<u>36,118,389</u>
		2,361,614,828	1,963,226,627
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	17	293,563,742	88,251,371
Staff retirement benefits - Staff gratuity	18	891,537	418,602
Deferred Taxation - net	19	-	89,344,559
Long term advance from customer	20	<u>2,086,957</u>	<u>-</u>
		296,542,236	178,014,532
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	21	211,883,040	160,018,269
Short term borrowing	22	114,333,629	114,473,248
Due to related parties	23	231,389,427	44,216,045
Accrued markup	24	3,718,051	5,410,043
Current portion of lease liability	17	46,853,470	23,948,835
Unclaimed dividend		<u>595,885</u>	<u>559,664</u>
		608,773,502	348,626,104
Contingencies and commitments	25		
Total equity and liabilities		<u><u>3,266,930,566</u></u>	<u><u>2,489,867,263</u></u>

The annexed notes from 1 to 44 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.




Chief Executive


Director


Chief Financial Officer

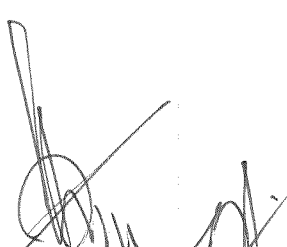
Symmetry Group Limited

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

For the year ended June 30, 2026

	Note	2026 Rupees	2025 (Restated)
Revenue - net	26	1,025,587,448	767,415,118
Cost of services	27	(526,374,789)	(349,800,393)
Gross profit		499,212,659	417,614,725
Administrative and selling expenses	28	(226,287,394)	(201,314,432)
Operating profit		272,925,265	216,300,293
Other income	29	22,714,357	17,151,433
Other expense	30	(2,441,354)	(2,096,400)
Finance costs	31	(37,461,786)	(42,752,055)
Profit before levies and taxation		255,736,482	188,603,271
Levies	32	(12,858,691)	(2,864,995)
Profit before taxation		242,877,791	185,738,276
Taxation - net	33	(27,596,041)	(15,264,479)
Profit after taxation		215,281,750	170,473,797
Profit attributable to:			
- Equity holders of the parent		215,828,682	170,888,553
- Non-controlling interest		(546,932)	(414,756)
		215,281,750	170,473,797
Earning per share - basic and diluted	34	0.76	0.60

The annexed notes from 1 to 44 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.


Chief Executive


Director


Chief Financial Officer

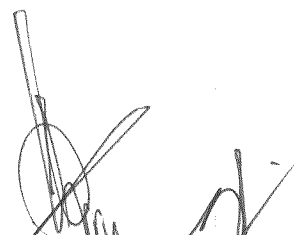
Symmetry Group Limited

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended June 30, 2026

		2026	2025 (Restated)
		Rupees	
Profit after taxation	Note	215,281,750	170,473,797
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that may be reclassified to profit and loss</i>			
Foreign currency translation loss		(2,759,184)	(1,994,897)
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss</i>			
Revaluation gain on intangibles		-	1,001,637,862
Less: related deferred tax charge		-	(90,147,408)
		-	911,490,454
<i>Impact of taxation on disposal of revalued intangible</i>			
Current tax		(89,142,015)	-
Deferred tax	19	89,142,015	-
		-	-
Remeasurement gain of net defined benefit liability	18.3	44,038	-
Related deferred tax	19	(2,658)	-
		41,380	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		212,563,946	1,079,969,354
Attributable to:			
- Equity holders of the parent		213,221,245	1,044,084,084
- Non-controlling interest		(657,299)	35,885,270
		212,563,946	1,079,969,354

The annexed notes from 1 to 44 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.


Chief Executive


Director


Chief Financial Officer

Symmetry Group Limited

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended June 30, 2026

	Issued, subscribed and paid up capital	Capital reserves			Revenue reserve		Total reserves	Equity attributable to owners	Non-controlling interest
		Share premium	Revaluation surplus	Foreign currency translation reserve	Unappropriated profits				
						Rupees			
Balance as at June 30, 2024	285,245,524	273,268,397	-	-	353,034,520		626,302,917	911,548,441	81,959
Total comprehensive income for the year ended June 30, 2025									
Non-controlling interest on acquisition of foreign subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151,160
Profit for the year - restated	-	-	-	-	170,888,553		170,888,553	170,888,553	(414,756)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	875,110,632	(1,915,101)	-		873,195,531	873,195,531	36,300,026
	-	-	875,110,632	(1,915,101)	170,888,553		1,044,084,084	1,044,084,084	35,885,270
Transaction with owners									
Final dividend @ 10% for the year ended June 30, 2024	-	-	-	-	(28,524,287)		(28,524,287)	(28,524,287)	-
Balance as at June 30, 2025 - restated	285,245,524	273,268,397	875,110,632	(1,915,101)	495,398,786		1,641,862,714	1,927,108,238	36,118,389
Balance as at June 30, 2025 - restated	285,245,524	273,268,397	875,110,632	(1,915,101)	495,398,786		1,641,862,714	1,927,108,238	36,118,389
Total comprehensive income for the year ended June 30, 2026									
Non-controlling interest on acquisition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,080,000
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	215,828,682		215,828,682	215,828,682	(546,932)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	86,461,716	(3,534,198)	(85,534,955)		(2,607,437)	(2,607,437)	(110,367)
	-	-	86,461,716	(3,534,198)	130,293,727		213,221,245	213,221,245	(657,299)
Transaction with owners									
Final dividend @ 5% for the year ended June 30, 2025	-	-	-	-	(14,263,625)		(14,263,625)	(14,263,625)	-
Balance as at June 30, 2026	285,245,524	273,268,397	961,572,348	(5,449,299)	611,428,888		1,840,820,334	2,126,065,858	235,541,090

The annexed notes from 1 to 44 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

[Signature]

[Signature]
Chief Executive

[Signature]
Director

[Signature]
Chief Financial Officer

Symmetry Group Limited

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2026

		2026	2025 (Restated)
	Note	(Rupees)	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before levies and taxation		255,736,482	188,603,271
Adjustments for:			
- Depreciation on property and equipment	4.1.2	69,342,218	66,366,664
- Depreciation on right-of-use assets	5.3	23,447,456	16,461,379
- Amortization on long term prepayment	8	44,542,252	44,542,252
- Current service cost on gratuity	18.2	516,973	418,602
- Provision for expected credit losses	30	869,898	-
- Finance costs	31	37,461,786	42,752,055
- Gain on disposal of property and equipment	29	(13,842,607)	-
- Interest income on short term investments	29	(7,730,000)	(12,293,003)
- Unrealized exchange (gain) / loss	30.1	225,035	(5,902,131)
Operating profit before working capital changes		154,833,011	152,345,818
Working capital changes		410,569,493	340,949,089
Decrease / (increase) in current assets			
- Trade debts		(105,511,855)	62,231,248
- Advances, deposits and prepayments	44.4	1,675,042	(69,724)
(Decrease) / Increase in current liabilities			
- Trade and other payables		51,060,354	17,164,692
Cash generated from operations		(52,776,459)	79,326,216
Finance cost paid		357,793,034	420,275,305
Income tax paid - net		(39,153,779)	(44,541,159)
Long term deposits		(152,905,212)	(36,114,334)
Net cash generated from operating activities	44.4	(8,272,280)	(3,845,308)
		157,461,763	335,774,504
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property and equipment	4.1 & 4.2	(85,065,179)	(3,469,408)
Sale proceeds on disposal of property and equipment		20,515,000	-
Addition to right-of-use-asset	5	(276,943,985)	-
Addition to intangible assets	6	(21,106,091)	(59,314,939)
Interest received on short term investments		7,730,000	12,293,003
Net cash used in investing activities		(354,870,255)	(50,491,344)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Loan obtained from director	37	339,902,335	109,448,092
Loan repaid to director	37	(152,728,953)	(65,754,306)
Loan repaid to related party		-	(8,600,000)
Dividend paid		(14,227,404)	(28,070,844)
Long term advance received	20	2,086,957	
Additions to lease liability	17	242,274,408	
Repayment of lease liability - principal portion		(14,057,402)	7,002,755
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities		403,249,941	14,025,697
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		205,841,449	299,308,857
Net foreign exchange difference		(1,663,915)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		235,423,099	(63,885,758)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	35	439,600,633	235,423,099

The annexed notes from 1 to 44 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Chief Executive

Director

Chief Financial Officer

Symmetry Group Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended June 30, 2026

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Legal status of the company

The "Group" consists of Symmetry Group Limited (here-in-after referred to as 'the Holding Company') and its subsidiaries, Symmetry Digital (Private) Limited, Iris Digital (Private) Limited and Symmetry EMEA FZC (here-in-after referred to as 'the Group').

The principal activities of the Holding Company are digital media and advertising services encompassing transformation, interactive, commerce and mobility activities.

Symmetry Group Limited ('the Holding Company') was incorporated in Pakistan as a private limited company on February 3, 2012 under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now Companies Act 2017). In May 2017, the Company was converted to a public limited company and later on listed itself on the Pakistan Stock Exchange on September 1, 2023.

These consolidated financial statements represent the consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company. The standalone financial statements of the group companies have been presented separately.

	Percentage of Direct Holding	
	2026	2025
The Holding Company has direct investments in following subsidiaries:		
Symmetry Digital (Private) Limited	99.98%	99.98%
Iris Digital (Private) Limited	99.80%	99.80%
Symmetry Group EMEA FZC	96.00%	96.00%
Affair Studio (Private) Limited	70.00%	0.00%
	Percentage of Indirect Holding	
	2026	2025
The Holding Company has indirect control in following subsidiary:		
Aurion.ai Limited	81.23%	0.00%

1.2 Nature of operations of subsidiaries

1.2.1 Symmetry Digital (Private) Limited

Symmetry Digital (Private) Limited ('SDPL') was incorporated in Pakistan as a private limited company on August 31, 2009 under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now Companies Act 2017). The principal activities of SDPL are digital media and advertising services encompassing transformation, interactive, commerce and mobility activities.

1.2.2 Iris Digital (Private) Limited

Iris Digital (Private) Limited ('IDPL') was incorporated in Pakistan as a private limited company on February 3, 2012 under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now Companies Act 2017). The principal activities of IDPL are digital media and advertising services encompassing transformation, interactive, commerce and mobility activities.

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1.2.3 Symmetry Group EMEA FZC

Symmetry Group EMEA FZC ('SG EMEA') was incorporated as a Free Zone Company under the Sharjah Publishing City - Free Zone Authority and is subject to all laws, regulations, rules and policies issued by the authority. The principal activities of SG EMEA include satellite telecommunications, IT solutions, cybersecurity, software development, and digital media and advertising services encompassing transformation, interactive, commerce and mobility activities.

1.2.4 Aurion.ai Limited

Aurion.ai Limited (formerly Aurion.ai (Private) Limited) ("the Company") was incorporated in Pakistan on January 6, 2026 as a private limited company under the Companies Act, 2017. The Company was converted into a public limited company with effect from May 18, 2026. The principal line of business of the company shall be to establish and run data processing centers, computer centers, software development centers, offices and to provide consultancy and data processing software development services, both application packages and operating systems and other services, and to impart training of electronic data processing, computer software and hardware to customers and others and to buy, sell, export, import of software, hardware and establishment of incidental infrastructural facilities, subject to permission of relevant authorities.

1.2.5 Affair Studio (Private) Limited

Affair Studio (Private) Limited was incorporated on September 01, 2025 as a private limited company. The principal activities of Affair Studio (Private) Limited are providing consultancy for brand development and activation through the use of print and electronic, digital and social media, marketing research, media sales, event management etc.

1.3 Location of the registered office and regional offices

Particular	Location	Address
Registered office	Karachi	Plot No. 56-A, Street 2, Khalid Commercial Area Phase 7 Ext Defence Housing Authority, Karachi,
Regional Office	Lahore	Plot No. 158D Commercial Broadway Phase 8 Defence Housing Authority, Lahore
Regional Office	Islamabad	Plot No. 278-279, Street 1, Industrial Area, Sector I-9/3, Ground Floor, Block A, Mujahid Business Complex, Islamabad
Regional Office	Sharjah, UAE	Business Centre, Sharjah Publishing City Free Zone, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

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

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

Where the provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 differ with the requirements of IAS 34, the provisions of, and directives issued under, the Companies Act, 2017 have been followed.

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2.2 Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Pakistan rupees which is Group's functional and presentation currency.

2.4 Use of estimates and judgments

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

The estimates underlying the assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. Information about the judgments made by the management in the application of the accounting policies, that have the most significant effect on the amount recognized in these consolidated financial statements, assumptions and estimation uncertainties that may have significant risk of material adjustment to the carrying amount of asset and liabilities in the next year are described in the following notes:

	<i>Note</i>
- Property and equipment	3.2 & 4
- Leases	3.3 & 17
- Intangible assets	3.4 & 6
- Long term prepayment - Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) arrangements	3.5 & 8
- Levies and Taxation	3.6
- Goodwill	3.7 & 7
- Revenue recognition	3.13

2.5 Standards, interpretations and amendments to the approved accounting standards

There are certain amendments and interpretations to the accounting and reporting standards which are mandatory for the Company's annual accounting period which began on 1 July 2025. However, these do not have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements except as disclosed in note 3 to these financial statements.

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

	Effective date (annual reporting periods beginning on or after)
IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows (Amendments)	January 1, 2026
IAS 21 The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates (Amendments)	January 1, 2027
IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (Amendments)	January 1, 2027
IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Amendments)	January 1, 2026
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (Amendments)	January 1, 2026
IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements (Amendments)	January 1, 2026
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (Amendments)	January 1, 2027
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	January 1, 2027
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	January 1, 2027

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

Other than the aforesaid standards, interpretations and amendments, International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has also issued the following standards and interpretation, which have not been notified locally or declared exempt by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) as at June 30, 2026;

IFRS 1	First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards
IFRS 20	Regulatory Assets and Regulatory Liabilities
IFRIC 12	Service Concession Arrangement

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in these consolidated financial statements except for that explained below:

Change in accounting policy

During the year, the Group has changed its accounting policy for subsequent measurement of intangible assets. Previously, intangible assets were carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses (cost model). Effective from the current year, the Group has adopted the revaluation model under *IAS 38 Intangible Assets* for those intangible assets for which an active market exists. Under the revaluation model, intangible assets are carried at their fair value, determined through periodic revaluations, less subsequent amortization and impairment losses, if any.

The change has been made to provide more relevant information on the value of intangible assets in the financial statements.

In accordance with the requirements of *IAS 08 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, when a change in accounting policy arises from the adoption of the revaluation model, it is applied prospectively. Accordingly, the impact of this change has been recognized in the current year and will be reflected in future periods. The related accounting policy due to this change has been defined in note 4.4 to these financial statements.

3.1 Basis of consolidation

3.1.1 Business combination

The Group accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method when the acquired set of activities and assets meets the definition of a business and control is transferred to the Group unless the combining entities or businesses are ultimately controlled by the same party or parties both before and after the business combination and the control is not transitory, in which case they are accounted using merger accounting policies. In determining whether a particular set of activities and assets is a business, the Group assesses whether the set of assets and activities acquired includes, at a minimum, an input and substantive process and whether the acquired set has the ability to produce outputs.

The Group has an option to apply a 'concentration test' that permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business. The optional concentration test is met if substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar identifiable assets.

The consideration transferred in the acquisition is generally measured at fair value, as are the identifiable net assets acquired. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. Any gain on a bargain purchase is recognised in profit or loss immediately. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, except if related to the issue of debt or equity securities.

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The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration is measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. If an obligation to pay contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as equity, then it is not remeasured and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise, other contingent consideration is remeasured at fair value at each reporting date and subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in profit or loss.

3.1.2 *Subsidiaries*

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

3.1.3 *Non-controlling interests - NCI*

NCI are measured initially at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition. Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

3.1.4 *Loss of control*

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related NCI and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost.

3.1.5 *Transactions eliminated on consolidation*

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

3.2 **Property and equipment**

3.2.1 *Recognition and measurement*

Items of property and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses (if any).

If significant parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

3.2.2 *Subsequent expenditure*

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group.

3.2.3 *Depreciation*

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and is generally recognised in profit or loss.



The estimated useful lives of property and equipment for current and comparative year are disclosed in note 5.

Depreciation on additions is charged from the month of acquisition with no charge of depreciation in the month of derecognition.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

3.3 Leases

Right-of-use assets

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

Right-of-use assets comprise of motor cars and head office which is depreciated over period of lease on straight line basis. If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

Lease liabilities

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

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

Short-term leases

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



3.4 Intangible assets

Operating Intangible Assets

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Intangible assets of the Group mainly comprise internally generated software. Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Expenditure on research, or on the research phase of an internal software project, is recognized as an expense in the period in which it is incurred. Development expenditure relating to software projects is capitalized only when the Group demonstrates that the software is technically feasible, intended to be completed, capable of generating probable future economic benefits, supported by adequate resources, and that the attributable costs can be measured reliably. Costs that do not meet these recognition criteria are expensed as incurred.

Subsequent Measurement

Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at a revalued amount, being their fair value at the date of revaluation less subsequent accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any, provided that an active market exists for such assets. Where no active market exists, intangible assets continue to be carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses.

Revaluation Surplus

The Group revalues its intangible assets with sufficient regularity to ensure that their carrying amounts do not differ materially from fair values at the reporting date. Increases in carrying amounts arising from revaluation are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity as "Revaluation surplus", except to the extent that they reverse a revaluation decrease previously recognized in profit or loss. Decreases in carrying amount as a result of revaluation are recognized in profit or loss, except where they reverse a revaluation surplus relating to the same asset. The surplus on revaluation, to the extent of incremental amortization charged, is transferred directly to unappropriated profit. The revaluation surplus is not available for distribution to shareholders.

Amortization

Software development costs are amortized over their estimated useful lives on a systematic basis that reflects the pattern in which future economic benefits are expected to be consumed. Amortization is charged on a straight-line basis from the month in which the asset is available for use and ceases in the month of disposal. Useful lives and amortization methods are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Capital Work-in-Progress

Capital work-in-progress represents expenditure on software or other intangible projects that are under development and not yet available for use. As no active market exists for such assets during the development phase, capital work-in-progress is carried at cost less any identified impairment losses. Upon completion, the accumulated costs are transferred to intangible assets, and amortization commences when the asset becomes available for use.

Impairment

At each reporting date, intangible assets, including capital work-in-progress, are assessed for indicators of impairment. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is written down to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.



Derecognition

An intangible asset is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any resulting gain or loss, representing the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognized in the statement of profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

3.5 Long term prepayment - Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) arrangements

The Group recognizes the payments made to the software vendor under the SaaS arrangement as long term asset and amortize it over the contract period.

SaaS arrangements are service contracts providing the Group with the right to access the cloud provider's application software over the contract period. Costs incurred to configure or customise, and the ongoing fees to obtain access to the cloud provider's application software, are recognised as operating expenses when the services are received. Some of the costs incurred relate to the development of software code that enhances or modifies, or creates additional capability to, existing on-premise systems and meets the definition of, and the recognition criteria for, an intangible asset. These costs are recognised as intangible software assets and amortised over the useful life of the software on a straight line basis.

The useful lives of these assets are reviewed at least at the end of each financial year, and any change accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

3.6 Levies and Taxation

Levies

A levy is an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits imposed by the government that does not meet the definition of income tax provided in the International Accounting Standard (IAS) 12 'Income Taxes' because it is not based on taxable profit.

In these financial statements, levy includes minimum tax under section 113 or other sections of Income tax ordinance, Income tax under final tax regime and workers' welfare fund expense. The corresponding effect of levy other than worker's welfare fund expense and workers' profit participation, advance tax paid has been netted off and the net position is shown in the statement of financial position.

Current tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the unconsolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using effective rate of income tax enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

When the excess as referred above is treated as a 'levy', the effective rate of income tax is equal to the enacted rate of income tax while calculating the deferred tax.



Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses and credits only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and unused tax losses and credits.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

3.7 Goodwill

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

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

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

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

3.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash, bank balances on current and deposits accounts. Short term borrowing facilities availed by the Group Company, which are repayable on demand form an integral part of the Group's cash management and are included as part of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows.

3.9 Staff retirement benefits

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity regularly pays contributions into a separate fund but will continue to have legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. As a consequence, actuarial risk (that benefits will be less than expected) and investment risk (that assets will be insufficient to meet expected benefits) fall, in substance, on the entity. The Company operates an unfunded gratuity scheme for its employees which is classified as a defined benefit plan.

The Group's obligation in respect of the defined benefit plan 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 obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

Remeasurements of the defined benefit liability (i.e. the actuarial gains or losses) are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income. The Group determines the interest expense on the defined benefit liability for the period by applying the discount rate to the defined benefit liability at the beginning of the annual reporting period, taking into account any changes in the defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Interest expense and other expenses related to the defined benefit plan are recognised in profit or loss.

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3.10 Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions

A provision is recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position when the Group has a 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 can be made of the amount of obligation. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

As the actual outflows can differ from estimates made for provisions due to changes in laws, regulations, public expectations, technology, prices and conditions, and can take place many years in the future, the carrying amounts of provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to take account of such changes. Any adjustments to the amount of previously recognised provision is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of cost of an asset.

Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is disclosed when the Group has a possible obligation as a result of past events, whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence, of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group; or the Group has a present legal or constructive 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.

3.11 Foreign currency transactions and translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted into Rupees at the rate of exchange ruling on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Rupees at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. All exchange differences arising on transaction are charged to profit or loss in that period.

3.12 Segment reporting

Segment results that are reported to the Group's chief operating decision maker include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

3.13 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those services. Revenue is classified into four categories as under:

Transformation:

Under this segment, innovative solutions like providing technology consultancy and strategy for a businesses and implementing the strategies that enable clients reinvent their connections with customers. Transformation further classified into below mentioned sub categories;



- revenue from design and development is recognized at a point in time when the performance criteria has been met in accordance with the customers' contract and purchase order. For maintenance, revenue is recognized on a straight line basis over the time duration of respective contracts.
- revenue from providing social media retainer services is recognized on a straight line basis over the time duration of respective contracts.

Interactive:

Under this segment, technology solutions, creative thinking, brand activation and management services are provided that helps organizations build better relationships with customers. Interactive revenue stream is further classified into the following sub categories;

- revenue from digital public relations is recognized at a point in time when the performance criteria has been met in accordance with the customers' contract and purchase order. Performance obligations within this revenue stream involves connecting influencer with customers to advertise, make social media posts, reels, videos, posting or making reels on catchy phrases or slogans.
- revenue from content services is recognized at a point in time when the performance criteria has been met in accordance with the customers' contract and purchase order. Performance obligations within this revenue stream involves connecting content creators with customers for creating and designing multiple types of content.
- revenue from providing social media retainer services is recognized on a straight line basis over the time duration of the respective contracts.
- revenue from media services is recognized at a point in time when the performance criteria has been met in accordance with the customers' contract and purchase order. Performance obligations within this revenue stream involves connecting vendors with customer in purchasing of advertising space or time across various media channels.

Digital Commerce:

Under this revenue stream, website packages of e-commerce platforms are sold locally and upon which commission is charged to e-commerce platform provider. Revenue from trade services is recognized at a point in time when the performance criteria has been met in accordance with the customers' contract and purchase order. Performance obligation within this revenue stream involves connecting vendors with customers in purchasing e-commerce platforms.

Mobility:

Mobility solutions allow customers to collect essential data proficiently through various touchpoints using mobile applications, SMS and voice solutions. Revenue from mobility services is recognized at a point in time when the performance criteria has been met in accordance with the customers' contract and purchase order.

3.14 Financial assets

3.14.1 Classification and initial measurement

The Group recognizes a financial asset when and only when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument evidencing investment. The Group classifies its financial assets into either of following three categories:

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



(a) *Financial assets measured at amortized cost*

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it is held within 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 principal amount outstanding.

Such financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue thereof.

(b) *Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)*

A financial asset is classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income when 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.

Such financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue thereof.

(c) *Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)*

A financial asset shall be measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, as aforesaid. However, for an investment in equity instrument which is not held for trading, the Group may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of the investment.

Such financial assets are initially measured at fair value.

3.14.2 Subsequent measurement

(a) *Financial assets measured at amortized cost*

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost (determined using the effective interest method) less accumulated impairment losses.

Interest / markup income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment losses arising from such financial assets are recognized in profit or loss.

(b) *Financial assets at FVOCI*

These are subsequently measured at fair value less accumulated impairment losses.

A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance is recognised in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, until the financial asset is derecognised or reclassified. When the financial asset is derecognised the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. Interest is calculated using the effective interest method and is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets at FVTPL

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Net gains or losses arising from remeasurement of such financial assets as well as any interest income accruing thereon are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. However, for an investment in equity instrument which is not held for trading and for which the Group has made an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of the investment, such gains or losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. Further, when such investment is disposed off, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is not reclassified from equity to profit or loss.



3.14.3 Impairment

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses in respect of financial assets measured at amortised cost.

For trade receivables, the Group applies the IFRS 9 'Simplified Approach' to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance.

For other financial assets, the Group applies the IFRS 9 'General Approach' to measuring expected credit losses whereby the Group measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. However, if, at the reporting date, the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

The Group measures expected credit losses on financial assets in a way that reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount, time value of money and reasonable and supportable information at the reporting date about the past events, current conditions and forecast of future economic conditions. The Group recognises in profit or loss, as an impairment loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date.

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

3.14.4 De-recognition

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

The Group directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event.

3.15 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or 'at fair value through profit or loss' (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 the consolidated statement of 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 the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is also recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when the contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or have expired or when the cash flows of the financial liability have been substantially modified.

3.16 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset when the Group has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends to settle either on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle liability simultaneously.

3.17 Other income

Gain on short term investments and other income is recognized in consolidated statement of profit or loss account on an accrual basis.

3.18 Dividends and appropriations

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



4.	PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT	Note	2026	2025
			Rupees	
	Operating fixed assets	4.1	187,569,090	178,014,777
	Capital work in progress	4.2	5,140,187	-
			<u>192,709,277</u>	<u>178,014,777</u>

4.1 Operating fixed assets

	Furniture and fittings	Lease hold improvements	Office equipment	Computer and ancillary equipment	Vehicles	Total
Note	(Rupees)					
As at 30 June 2024						
Cost	41,312,242	54,792,475	18,723,083	214,982,562	4,022,865	333,833,227
Accumulated depreciation	(7,317,556)	(5,441,779)	(9,170,382)	(69,089,862)	(3,916,490)	(94,936,069)
	<u>33,994,686</u>	<u>49,350,696</u>	<u>9,552,701</u>	<u>145,892,700</u>	<u>106,375</u>	<u>238,897,158</u>
Movement during the year ended June 30, 2025						
Opening net book value	33,994,686	49,350,696	9,552,701	145,892,700	106,375	238,897,158
Additions during the year	526,028	-	921,000	2,022,380	-	3,469,408
Transferred from right-of-use-asset						
Cost	-	-	-	-	6,807,578	6,807,578
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	-	(4,792,703)	(4,792,703)
	-	-	-	-	2,014,875	2,014,875
Depreciation for the year	(5,631,972)	(5,301,188)	(4,089,014)	(50,391,198)	(953,292)	(66,366,664)
Closing net book value	<u>28,888,741</u>	<u>44,049,508</u>	<u>6,384,687</u>	<u>97,523,882</u>	<u>1,167,958</u>	<u>178,014,776</u>
As at 30 June 2025						
Cost	41,838,270	54,792,475	19,644,083	217,004,942	10,830,443	344,110,213
Accumulated depreciation	(12,949,528)	(10,742,967)	(13,259,396)	(119,481,060)	(9,662,485)	(166,095,436)
Net book value	<u>28,888,742</u>	<u>44,049,508</u>	<u>6,384,687</u>	<u>97,523,882</u>	<u>1,167,958</u>	<u>178,014,777</u>
Movement during the year ended June 30, 2026						
Opening net book value	28,888,742	44,049,508	6,384,687	97,523,882	1,167,958	178,014,777
Additions during the year	2,252,286	23,000,000	3,087,673	51,585,033	-	79,924,992
Transferred from right-of-use-asset						
Cost	-	-	-	-	11,577,297	11,577,297
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	-	(5,933,365)	(5,933,365)
	-	-	-	-	5,643,932	5,643,932
Disposal						
Cost	-	-	168,000	-	18,384,875	18,552,875
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(168,000)	-	(11,712,482)	(11,880,482)
	-	-	-	-	6,672,393	6,672,393
Depreciation for the year	(5,661,628)	(5,727,356)	(4,326,277)	(53,550,710)	(76,247)	(69,342,218)
Closing net book value	<u>25,479,400</u>	<u>61,322,152</u>	<u>5,146,083</u>	<u>95,558,205</u>	<u>63,250</u>	<u>187,569,090</u>
As at 30 June 2026						
Cost	44,090,556	77,792,475	22,563,756	268,589,975	4,022,865	417,059,627
Accumulated depreciation	(18,611,156)	(16,470,323)	(17,417,673)	(173,031,770)	(3,959,615)	(229,490,537)
Net book value	<u>25,479,400</u>	<u>61,322,152</u>	<u>5,146,083</u>	<u>95,558,205</u>	<u>63,250</u>	<u>187,569,090</u>
Depreciation rates (% per annum)	15	10	30	30	15	

- 4.1.1 The cost of above assets include cost of operating assets of Rs. 74.905 million (2025: Rs. 64.202 million) having a net book value of nil value at the reporting date which are still in use.

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

	Note	2026 Rupees	2025 Rupees
Cost of services	27	41,605,331	39,819,998
Administrative and selling expenses	28	27,736,887	26,546,666
		<u>69,342,218</u>	<u>66,366,664</u>

4.1.2.1 The following operating fixed assets with a net book value exceeding Rs. 500,000 were disposed off during the period.

Particular Of Assets	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Book Value	Sales Proceed	Gain/(Loss) on Disposal	Particulars Of Purchaser	Relation with Buyer	Mode Of Disposal
Fortuner BG - 4864	6,807,578	5,779,117	1,028,461	8,500,000	7,471,539	Ms. Salma Khalid	None	Negotiation
Fortuner BK - 8846	11,577,297	5,933,365	5,643,932	12,000,000	6,356,068	Mr. Muhammad Musadiq	None	Negotiation
June 30, 2026	18,384,875	11,712,482	6,672,393	20,500,000	13,827,607			
June 30, 2025	-	-	-	-	-			

4.2 This represents expenditure incurred on construction in progress pertaining to leasehold improvements for a new office in Karachi.

5. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

	Note	Head office Karachi (Note 5.1)	Islamabad office (Note 5.1)	Leased vehicles (Note 5.2)	Total
		Rupees			
As at June 30, 2024					
Cost		87,093,501	-	40,085,675	127,179,176
Accumulated depreciation		(5,806,233)	-	(8,976,663)	(14,782,896)
		<u>81,287,268</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>31,109,012</u>	<u>112,396,280</u>
Movement during the year ended June 30, 2025					
Opening net book value		81,287,268	-	31,109,012	112,396,280
Addition during the year		-	-	-	-
Transferred to property and equipment					
- Cost	4	-	-	(6,807,578)	(6,807,578)
- Accumulated depreciation	4	-	-	4,792,703	4,792,703
		-	-	(2,014,875)	(2,014,875)
Impact of lease modification	17	(1,598,882)	-	-	(1,598,882)
Depreciation for the year	5.3	(8,709,350)	-	(7,752,029)	(16,461,379)
Closing net book value		<u>72,577,918</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>21,342,108</u>	<u>92,321,144</u>
As at June 30, 2025					
Cost		85,494,619	-	33,278,097	118,772,716
Accumulated depreciation		(14,515,583)	-	(11,935,989)	(26,451,572)
		<u>70,979,036</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>21,342,108</u>	<u>92,321,144</u>
Depreciation rate (per annum)		<u>10%</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>15%</u>	
Movement during the year ended June 30, 2026					
Opening net book value		70,979,036	-	21,342,108	92,321,144
Addition during the year		-	185,812,395	91,131,590	276,943,985
Transferred to property and equipment					
- Cost		-	-	11,577,297	11,577,297
- Accumulated depreciation		-	-	(5,933,365)	(5,933,365)
		-	-	5,643,932	5,643,932
Depreciation for the year	5.3	(8,463,369)	(4,645,310)	(10,338,777)	(23,447,456)
Closing net book value		<u>62,515,667</u>	<u>181,167,085</u>	<u>96,490,989</u>	<u>340,173,741</u>
As at June 30, 2026					
Cost		85,494,619	185,812,395	112,832,390	384,139,404
Accumulated depreciation		(22,978,952)	(4,645,310)	(16,341,401)	(43,965,663)
		<u>62,515,667</u>	<u>181,167,085</u>	<u>96,490,989</u>	<u>340,173,741</u>
Depreciation rate (per annum)		<u>10%</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>15%</u>	

- 5.1 The terms and conditions of the lease contract entered into for the aforementioned premises are as follows:

Particulars	Rented property in Karachi	Islamabad
Lessor name	Muhammad Irfan	Iftikhar & Atif Ikram
Lease agreement date	25-Oct-23	20-Feb-26
Lease commencement date	1-Nov-23	1-Mar-26
Initial contracted term of the lease	10 years	10 years and 1 month
Availability of extension option	No	Yes
Assessed lease term	10 years	10 years and 1 month

- 5.2 The terms and conditions of the lease contracts entered into for the aforementioned vehicles are as follows:

Lease contract no.	Lessor name	Availability of extension option	First installment payable on	Last installment payable on	Total number of installments	Rental payment frequency	Markup rate	Nature of the leased assets	Number of the leased assets
1099-AHL000093	Bank AL-Habib Limited	No	05-Dec-23	05-Nov-28	60	Monthly	6 month KIBOR + 1.5%	Motor Vehicles	1
1099-AHL000094	Bank AL-Habib Limited	No	27-Mar-24	27-Feb-29	60	Monthly	6 month KIBOR + 1.5%	Motor Vehicles	2
1099-AHL000096	Bank AL-Habib Limited	No	30-Oct-25	30-Sep-30	60	Monthly	6 month KIBOR + 1.5%	Motor Vehicles	1
1099-AHL000098	Bank AL-Habib Limited	No	17-Apr-26	17-Mar-31	60	Monthly	6 month KIBOR + 1.5%	Motor Vehicles	1

2026
Note ----- Rupees ----- 2025

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

Cost of services	27	14,068,474	9,876,827
Administrative and general expenses	28	9,378,982	6,584,551
		<u>23,447,456</u>	<u>16,461,378</u>

2026
----- Rupees ----- 2025
(Restated)

6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Opening balance		1,207,300,338	146,347,537
Salaries capitalized during the year		21,106,091	59,314,939
Addition during the year	6.1	200,000,000	-
Revaluation surplus for the year		-	1,001,637,862
Exchange differences		(225,812)	-
	6.2	<u>1,428,180,617</u>	<u>1,207,300,338</u>

- 6.1 During the year, the Group acquired intangible assets from Revolt FZE comprising a software application developed in house by them in lieu of issuance of 40,000,000 ordinary shares of Aurion.ai Limited to them at a par value of Rs. 5 per share amounting to Rs. 200,000,000 as the total amount of purchase consideration. The software enables rapid feature deployment, operational efficiency, and consistent performance across multiple SaaS products and is intended to be used as the Group's core technology platform for generating future economic benefits through its commercial deployment.

Management has assessed the software applications to have an estimated useful life of 20 years. During the period, the software was undergoing implementation, configuration, testing and employee training and will be available for its intended commercial use from subsequent year. Accordingly, in accordance with the Group's accounting policy and IAS 38 Intangible Assets, no amortisation has been charged during the period. Amortisation will commence when the software applications will be available for its intended use, irrespective of the timing of revenue generation from the software.

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	2026	2025
	Rupees	
		(Restated)
6.2 Breakup of Intellectual Properties		
Influence and Cartsight	1,128,985,468	1,128,985,468
Vidfy	53,381,733	46,129,289
Survit	22,982,625	16,169,060
Mobit	22,830,791	16,016,521
Unified Intelligence & Data Platform (UDIP)	200,000,000	-
	<u>1,428,180,617</u>	<u>1,207,300,338</u>

- 6.3** Had the softwares been carried under the cost model of accounting, their carrying amounts, at the reporting date, would have been Rs. 127.347 million (2025: Rs. 127.347 million).

7. GOODWILL

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

Goodwill arising from the acquisition has been recognised as follows:

	(Rupees)
Consideration transferred	161,777,721
Fair value of identifiable net assets	(119,000,000)
Goodwill	<u>42,777,721</u>

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

Fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities

The fair values of identifiable assets and liabilities of the Acquiree as at the date of acquisition were as follows:

	(Rupees)
Property and equipment	6,560,828
Long-term deposits	713,476
Trade debts	82,167,117
Prepayments and other receivables	29,558,579
Total identifiable net assets acquired	<u>119,000,000</u>

7.2 Impairment testing of goodwill

The recoverable amount of business operations of Symmetry Digital (Private) Limited have been determined based on 'value in use' calculation, using cash flow projections prepared by management from 2027 through 2031 till terminal period.

The key assumptions used in the estimation of the recoverable amount are set out below. The values assigned to the key assumptions represent management's assessment of future trends in the relevant industries and have been based on historical data from both external and internal sources.

Handwritten mark

	2026	2025
	---- (Percentage) ----	
Long-term growth rate	10.00%	10.00%
Weighted average cost of capital (discount rate)	21.20%	13.00%
Terminal growth rate	3.00%	3.00%

The calculation of 'value in use' for the business operations of Symmetry Digital (Private) Limited is most sensitive to the following assumptions:

Revenue, cost of services and operating expenses

Revenue, cost of services and operating expenses represent management's best estimate of the most likely future operating results of Symmetry Digital (Private) Limited and exclude any synergies expected to arise from the transaction that would not be equally realisable by other market participants.

Capital expenditures

Capital expenditures have been projected taking into account growth in business volume and historical trends.

Discount rate (WACC)

Discount rates reflect management's estimate of the rate of return required for the business and are calculated after taking into account the prevailing risk free rate, industry risk and business risk. Discount rates are calculated by using the weighted average cost of capital.

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

Management believes that reasonable possible changes in other assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount of the cash generating units will not have significant impact on the cash flows that could result in an impairment of goodwill.

8.	LONG TERM PREPAYMENTS	Note	2026	2025
			----- Rupees -----	
	Opening balance		154,997,268	199,539,520
	Additions		-	-
	Amortization	27	(44,542,252)	(44,542,252)
			110,455,016	154,997,268
	Less: Current maturity shown under current assets		(44,542,252)	(44,542,250)
	Non-current		65,912,764	110,455,018

- 8.1 Long-term prepayments represent amounts paid in advance under Software as a Service (SaaS) agreements. These agreements provide the Group with the right to access and use certain software applications. As the related economic benefits are expected to flow to the Company over a period exceeding one year, such payments are classified as long-term prepayments and amortized over the subscription period.

9.	LONG TERM DEPOSITS	Note	2026	2025
			----- Rupees -----	
	Rented premises		4,851,280	419,000
	Performance Guarantees	9.1	7,700,308	3,860,308
	Others	44.4	200,000	200,000
			12,751,588	4,479,308

9.1	Performance Guarantees	Note	2026	2025
			Rupees	
	State Bank of Pakistan - Customer	9.1.1	3,860,308	3,860,308
	Bank Al Habib Limited - Financial institution	9.1.2	3,840,000	-
			<u>7,700,308</u>	<u>3,860,308</u>

9.1.1 This represents a performance guarantee deposit placed with the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) through a pay order as a guarantee against a contract. The deposit is refundable upon completion of the contract. As the contract is expected to be completed on August 26, 2030, hence, the amount has been classified as a non-current asset.

9.1.2 This represents a performance guarantee furnished in the form of an irrevocable and unconditional bank guarantee issued by Bank Al Habib Limited in favor of National Bank of Pakistan, to secure due performance of the Contractor's obligations under Contract dated 10th September 2025. The guarantee amount is refundable upon satisfactory completion of the Contractor's obligations under the contract. The guarantee was issued on 22nd September 2025 and is valid up to 21st September 2027.

10.	TRADE DEBTS - Unsecured	Note	2026	2025
			Rupees	
	<i>Local</i>			
	- Billed		187,400,955	94,919,493
	- Unbilled		690,000	12,617,269
			<u>188,090,955</u>	<u>107,536,762</u>
	<i>Foreign</i>			
	- Billed		157,115,785	186,145,153
	- Unbilled		52,779,457	-
			<u>209,895,242</u>	<u>186,145,153</u>
			397,986,197	293,681,915
	Less: Provision for expected credit losses	30	(945,124)	(75,226)
			<u>397,041,073</u>	<u>293,606,689</u>

11. ADVANCES, DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS

Loan to employees - interest free		220,000	175,002
<i>Advances</i>			
- suppliers		200,000	-
- advance to employees		21,000	108,700
		<u>221,000</u>	<u>108,700</u>
Prepaid Insurance		1,840,152	1,097,407
Other deposits	44.4	52,000	2,624,000
Other receivables		151,475	154,560
		<u>2,484,627</u>	<u>4,159,669</u>

12. SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS

Term deposit receipts (TDRs)	12.1	<u>73,000,000</u>	<u>73,000,000</u>
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12.1 These TDRs are maintained with M/s. Bank Al Habib Limited carrying mark-up at the rate of 10% (2025: 9.5%) per annum. These all shall mature on February 19, 2027.

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13.	TAXATION - NET	Note	2026	2025
			Rupees	
	Income tax refundable			
	Opening balance		89,314,002	76,104,590
	Add: Taxes deducted at source during the year		152,905,212	36,114,334
			242,219,214	112,218,924
	Less: Provision for current tax	33	(27,929,094)	(19,905,576)
	Less: Prior tax	33	(2,585,625)	(134,351)
			(30,514,719)	(20,039,927)
	Less: Levies - Excess of minimum tax over normal tax	32	(11,767,527)	(1,835,464)
	Less: Income tax - Final tax regime	32	(1,091,164)	(1,029,531)
			(12,858,691)	(2,864,995)
	Closing balance	13.1	109,703,775	89,314,002

13.1 Income tax assessments of the Parent Company and its local subsidiaries have been deemed finalized up to and including tax year 2025 on the basis of returns filed under section 120 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. However, such returns may be selected for audit within five years from the date of filing, and the Commissioner of Inland Revenue may amend the assessment in case of any objection raised during audit proceedings.

14.	CASH AND BANK BALANCES	2026	2025
		Rupees	
	Cash in hand	102,560	2,010
	Cash in banks - current account	553,831,702	349,894,337
		553,934,262	349,896,347

15.	ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP CAPITAL	2026	2025
		(Number of shares)	
	119,697,766	119,697,766	Ordinary shares of Re. 1/ each fully paid in cash
	165,547,758	165,547,758	Ordinary shares of Re. 1/ each issued as bonus shares
	285,245,524	285,245,524	
		285,245,524	285,245,524

15.1 There are no agreements among shareholders in respect of voting rights, board selection, rights of first refusal and block voting.

16.	SURPLUS ON REVALUATION OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS - net	2026	2025
		Rupees	
	Gross surplus		
	Balance as at the beginning of the year	961,572,348	-
	Revaluation increase recognized during the year	-	961,572,348
		961,572,348	961,572,348
	Related deferred tax charge		
	Balance as at the beginning of the year	(86,461,716)	-
	Revaluation increase recognized during the year	-	(86,461,716)
	Exchange difference	885,381	-
	Reversal of deferred tax due to payment of tax on disposal to group Company through other comprehensive income	85,576,335	-
		-	(86,461,716)
		961,572,348	875,110,632

16.1 The revaluation surplus on intangible assets is a capital reserve and is not available to for distribution to the shareholders in accordance with section 241 of the Companies Act, 2017.

17.	LEASE LIABILITIES	Note	2026	2025
			Rupees	
	Opening balance		112,200,206	106,796,333
	Additions		242,274,408	-
	Impact of modification	5	-	(1,598,882)
	Interest expense	31	22,469,550	19,586,062
	Payments		(36,526,952)	(12,583,307)
			340,417,212	112,200,206
	Less: Current maturity shown under current liabilities	17.1	(46,853,470)	(23,948,835)
	Non-current		293,563,742	88,251,371

17.1 This includes an amount of Rs. 5.52 million (2025: Rs. 8.6 million) that has become due.

18. STAFF RETIREMENT BENEFITS - GRATUITY

As disclosed in note 4.9 to these financial statements, the Company operates an unfunded gratuity scheme for its eligible staff employees. The latest actuarial valuation was carried out as at June 30, 2026, using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

18.1	Movement in defined benefit obligation	2026	2025
		Rupees	
	Opening defined benefit obligation	418,602	-
	Expense recognized in the statement of profit or loss	516,973	418,602
	Remeasurement loss recognized in other comprehensive income	(44,038)	-
	Closing defined benefit obligation	891,537	418,602
18.2	Expense recognized in the statement of profit or loss		
	Current service cost	467,787	418,602
	Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	49,186	-
		516,973	418,602
18.3	Remeasurement loss recognized in other comprehensive income		
	Actuarial losses / (gains) on defined benefit obligation due to:		
	- Changes in financial assumptions	-	-
	- Experience adjustments	(44,038)	-
		(44,038)	-
18.3	Sensitivity analysis on defined benefit obligation		
	Discount rate + 100 bps	844,178	397,242
	Discount rate - 100 bps	945,213	442,866
	Salary increment rate + 100 bps	948,100	444,321
	Salary increment rate -100 bps	840,653	395,506
18.4	Principal actuarial assumptions used		
	Discount rate used for interest cost in profit and loss	11.75%	N/A
	Discount rate used for year end obligation	11.75%	11.75%
	Rate of increase in salaries - next 1 year	10.75%	10.75%
	Rate of increase in salaries - future years	10.75%	10.75%
	Mortality rates	SLIC 2001 - 2005	SLIC 2001 - 2005

18.5 As of June 30, 2026 the weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan is 6 years.

DEFERRED TAXATION - net

	June 30, 2026				
	Balance as at June 30 2025	Charge / (reversal) recognized in profit or loss	Charge / (reversal) recognized in other comprehensive income	Exchange Differences	Balance as at June 30, 2026
				</	

20.	LONG TERM ADVANCE FROM CUSTOMER	Note	2026	2025
			Rupees	
	Advance from National Bank of Pakistan	20.1	<u>2,086,957</u>	<u>-</u>

- 20.1 During the year, the Company received an advance equivalent to 10% of the contract value for the services to be rendered by the Company in accordance with the terms of the contract. The advance is recoverable through adjustment against contract billings upon completion of the contract, which is expected on August 31, 2028. Accordingly, the balance has been classified as a long-term advance from customer. Management has assessed the effect of discounting the liability and concluded that the difference between the carrying amount and its present value is not material; therefore, no discounting adjustment has been recognized.

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21.	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES	Note	2026	2025
			----- Rupees -----	
	Trade Creditors		86,184,045	54,661,560
	Accrued expenses		85,199,299	62,796,140
	Withholding income tax payable		17,721,648	14,527,446
	Withholding sales tax payable		8,752,310	4,758,074
	Workers' welfare fund		143,176	143,176
	EOBI payable		1,225,070	6,920,380
	Sales tax payable		11,674,722	12,583,653
	Zakat payable		982,770	-
	Others		-	3,627,840
			<u>211,883,040</u>	<u>160,018,269</u>

22. SHORT TERM BORROWING

Balance at the end of year	22.1	<u>114,333,629</u>	<u>114,473,248</u>
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- 22.1 This represents running finance facility obtained from M/s. Bank AL Habib Limited against available limit of Rs. 115 million (June 30, 2025: Rs. 115 million), which carries mark-up at the rate of deposit rate plus 2.00% up to Rs. 65 million and base rate plus 2.00% above Rs. 65 million (June 30, 2025: deposit rate plus 2.00% up to Rs. 65 million and base rate plus 2.00% above Rs. 65 million) payable quarterly in arrears. The facility is secured against hypothecation charge over receivables of the Company amounting to Rs. 67 million to be registered with SECP, equitable mortgage over commercial and residential properties located in DHA Karachi, lien over TDRs with 110% margin, and personal guarantees of directors and property owners. Amount unutilized for such facility as at June 30, 2026 was Rs. 0.66 million (June 30, 2025: Rs. 0.53 million).

23.	DUE TO RELATED PARTIES	Note	2026	2025
			----- (Rupees) -----	
	<i>Loan payable to related parties - unsecured</i>			
	- Mr. Syed Sarocsh Ahmed	23.1	198,976,227	44,216,045
	- Mr. Syed Adil Ahmed	23.2	32,413,200	-
			<u>231,389,427</u>	<u>44,216,045</u>

- 23.1 This represent interest free loan obtained from Mr. Syed Sarocsh Ahmed (executive director of the Company). The loan is payable on demand and has been obtained to meet working capital needs of the Company. The maximum aggregate amount outstanding to the director at any time during the year, calculated by reference to month-end balances is Rs. 209.846 million (2025: Rs. 44.22 million).

- 23.2 This represent interest free loan obtained from Mr. Syed Adil Ahmed (executive director of the Company). The loan is payable on demand and has been obtained to meet working capital needs of the Company. The maximum aggregate amount outstanding to the director at any time during the year, calculated by reference to month-end balances is Rs. 32.79 million (2025: Rs. nil).

24.	ACCRUED MARKUP		2026	2025
			----- (Rupees) -----	
	- Short term borrowing		3,391,429	3,604,242
	- Financing of payroll		-	1,739,574
	- Lease liability		326,622	66,227
			<u>3,718,051</u>	<u>5,410,043</u>

25. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

25.1 Contingencies

- 25.1.1 There were no contingences and commitments as at reporting date (June 30, 2025: None).

	2026	2025
	Rupees	
25.2 Commitments		
Letter of guarantee issued by Bank Al Habib Limited in favour of National Bank Limited (100% cash margin)	3,840,000	-
26. REVENUE - net		
Gross Revenue	1,110,781,357	834,393,935
Less: Sales tax	(85,193,909)	(66,978,817)
	1,025,587,448	767,415,118

- 26.1 The net revenue of the Group has been arrived by offsetting an amount of Rs. 351.220 million (2025: Rs. 404.333 million) representing billing on behalf of vendors with the gross billing made to customers amounting to Rs. 1,376.663 million (2025: Rs. 1,149.013 million). The net revenue comprises of following:

	Note	2026	2025
		(Rupees)	
Revenue	26.1.1	1,018,019,310	756,640,027
Commission - net	26.1.2	7,568,139	10,775,091
		1,025,587,449	767,415,118
26.1.1 Disaggregation of revenue			

The Group analyses its net revenue by the following streams:

June 30, 2026			
	Local	Export	Total
	(Rupees)		
<i>Transformation</i>			
Design and development	168,965,060	419,326,063	588,291,123
Retainer	199,449,177	8,035,870	207,485,047
	368,414,237	427,361,933	795,776,170
<i>Interactive</i>			
Digital Public Relations	9,225,298	-	9,225,298
Media	42,000,000	-	42,000,000
Content	-	-	-
Retainer	163,185,686	7,832,156	171,017,842
	214,410,984	7,832,156	222,243,140
Digital commerce - Trade service	-	-	-
Mobility	-	-	-
	582,825,221	435,194,089	1,018,019,310
June 30, 2025			
	Local	Export	Total
	(Rupees)		
<i>Transformation</i>			
Design and development	110,868,270	388,774,729	499,642,999
Retainer	110,000,008	9,990,500	119,990,508
	220,868,278	398,765,229	619,633,507
<i>Interactive</i>			
Digital Public Relations	13,187,970	-	13,187,970
Media	21,762,759	-	21,762,759
Content	50,499	-	50,499
Retainer	90,000,001	11,595,069	101,595,070
	125,001,229	11,595,069	136,596,298
Digital commerce - Trade service	-	-	-
Mobility	-	-	-
	410,222	-	410,222
Total	346,279,729	410,360,298	756,640,027

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26.1.2 Commission - net

The Group analyses its commission by the following streams:

	June 30, 2026		
	Local	Export (Rupees)	Total
<i>Interactive</i>			
Digital PR	6,963,532	-	6,963,532
Content	-	-	-
Media	286,752	317,855	604,607
	7,250,284	317,855	7,568,139
Digital commerce - Trade service	-	-	-
Total	7,250,284	317,855	7,568,139

	June 30, 2025		
	Local	Export (Rupees)	Total
<i>Interactive</i>			
Digital PR	8,068,516	-	8,068,516
Content	25,251	-	25,251
Media	2,318,270	363,054	2,681,324
	10,412,037	363,054	10,775,091
<i>Commerce</i>			
Digital commerce - Trade service	-	-	-
Total	10,412,037	363,054	10,775,091

	Note	2026	2025
		(Rupees)	(Restated)
27. COST OF SERVICES			
Salaries and other benefits		386,134,837	213,993,662
Mobility Cost		1,410,956	2,441,480
Outsourcing cost		740,000	-
Travelling and conveyance		10,700,912	8,983,464
Depreciation on property and equipment	4.1.2	41,605,331	39,819,998
Depreciation on right-of-use asset	5.3	14,068,474	9,876,827
Amortisation of long term prepayments	8	44,542,252	44,542,252
Utilities		7,860,786	8,989,783
Rent, rates and taxes		3,688,795	4,629,564
Repairs and maintenance		3,013,992	3,046,667
Office supplies		3,372,110	2,196,726
Printing and stationery		429,291	340,453
Website maintenance cost		8,807,053	10,939,517
		526,374,789	349,800,393

28.	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SELLING EXPENSES	Note	2026 ----- (Rupees) -----	2025
	Salaries and other benefits		53,061,041	56,581,567
	Director's remuneration	36	39,010,440	35,900,002
	Travelling and conveyance		7,133,941	5,988,976
	Depreciation on property and equipment	4.1.2	27,736,887	26,546,666
	Depreciation on right-of-use asset	5.3	9,378,982	6,584,551
	Utilities		6,601,068	5,993,189
	Entertainment		14,703,709	15,986,382
	Advertisement and sales promotion		1,058,030	7,932,829
	Rent, rates and taxes		11,983,542	9,931,371
	SECP and CDC charges		15,871,769	-
	Legal and professional		14,298,296	4,263,360
	Fees and subscription		4,253,709	4,789,405
	Repairs and maintenance		2,009,328	2,031,112
	Insurance		6,822,048	5,912,501
	Office supplies		2,248,074	1,464,485
	Auditors' remuneration	28.2	6,414,000	4,930,600
	Printing and stationery		286,193	226,968
	Communication and courier		1,007,571	281,600
	Security expense		853,069	881,937
	Others		1,555,697	5,086,931
			<u>226,287,394</u>	<u>201,314,432</u>

28.1 These include staff retirement benefits amounting to Rs. 0.516 million (2025: Rs. 0.418 million).

28.2	Auditors' remuneration	Note	2026 ----- (Rupees) -----	2025
	Audit fee for unconsolidated financial statements		4,130,000	2,750,000
	Review fee for unconsolidated interim financial statements		1,000,000	800,000
	Audit fee for annual consolidated financial statements		350,000	300,000
	Out of pocket expenses		440,000	400,000
	Sales tax		80,000	335,600
	Certification fees - Code of Corporate Governance		150,000	125,000
	Certification fees - others		264,000	220,000
			<u>6,414,000</u>	<u>4,930,600</u>

29. OTHER INCOME

	Interest income on short term investments		7,730,000	12,293,003
	Gain on disposal of property and equipment		13,842,607	-
	Liabilities write back	29.1	908,243	-
	Exchange gain - net	30.1	-	4,858,430
	Others		233,507	-
			<u>22,714,357</u>	<u>17,151,433</u>

29.1 This includes liabilities written back which were outstanding for a long period of time consisting of accrued salaries, accrued expense and other payables.

30.	OTHER EXPENSE	Note	2026 ----- (Rupees) -----	2025
	Donation		80,170	12,000
	Exchange loss - net	30.1	1,491,286	-
	Provision for expected credit losses		869,898	-
	Write of trade debts		-	2,084,400
			<u>2,441,354</u>	<u>2,096,400</u>

		2026	2025
		----- (Rupees) -----	
30.1	Exchange loss / (gain) - net		
	Realised exchange loss	1,266,251	1,043,701
	Unrealised exchange loss / (gain)	225,035	(5,902,131)
		<u>1,491,286</u>	<u>(4,858,430)</u>
31.	FINANCE COSTS		
	Markup charges on:		
	- running finance	14,064,555	14,272,390
	- leases liability	22,469,550	19,586,062
	- financing of payroll	-	4,822,791
	- loan payable to a related party	-	1,030,586
		<u>36,534,105</u>	<u>39,711,829</u>
	Bank charges	927,681	1,608,721
	Discounting bill charges	-	1,431,505
		<u>37,461,786</u>	<u>42,752,055</u>
32.	LEVIES		
	Excess of minimum tax over normal tax	11,767,527	1,835,464
	Income tax - Final tax regime	1,091,164	1,029,531
		<u>12,858,691</u>	<u>2,864,995</u>
33.	TAXATION - NET		
	Current tax	27,929,094	19,905,576
	Prior tax	2,585,625	134,351
		<u>30,514,719</u>	<u>20,039,927</u>
	Deferred tax - net	(2,918,678)	(4,775,448)
		<u>27,596,041</u>	<u>15,264,479</u>
33.1	Relationship between average effective tax rate and an applicable tax rate		
	Profit before levies and taxation	255,736,482	188,603,271
	Tax at the applicable rate 9% to 29% (2025: 20% to 29%)	64,241,624	57,115,410
	Tax effect of:		
	- income assessed under final tax regime	(39,514,395)	(39,030,531)
	- expense / (income) that are not allowable in determining the taxable income - net	283,187	(2,954,751)
	- prior tax	2,585,625	134,351
		<u>27,596,041</u>	<u>15,264,479</u>
34.	EARNINGS PER SHARE - basic and diluted		(Restated)
	Profit after taxation attributable to the owner of the Parent	215,828,682	170,888,553
	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year	285,245,524	285,245,524
	Earnings per share - basic and diluted	0.76	0.60

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

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35. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

2026
———— Rupees ————
2025

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of the following items:

Cash and bank balances	14	553,934,262	349,896,347
Short term running finance	22	(114,333,629)	(114,473,248)
		<u>439,600,633</u>	<u>235,423,099</u>

36. REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DIRECTOR AND EXECUTIVES

The aggregate amount charged in these consolidated financial statements for remuneration including all benefits to the Chief Executive, Directors and Executives of the Group were as follows:

	2026				2025			
	Chief Executives	Directors	Executives	Total	Chief Executives	Directors	Executives	Total
	(Rupees)							
Managerial remuneration								
- Basic Salaries	9,045,000	9,045,000	137,174,235	155,264,235	8,952,000	8,952,000	88,063,608	105,967,608
- Other allowances	10,402,170	10,518,270	97,889,360	118,809,800	8,998,001	8,998,001	65,253,749	83,249,751
	<u>19,447,170</u>	<u>19,563,270</u>	<u>235,063,595</u>	<u>274,074,035</u>	<u>17,950,001</u>	<u>17,950,001</u>	<u>153,317,357</u>	<u>189,217,359</u>
Number of persons	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>67</u>		<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>46</u>	

37. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The related parties of the Group comprise of the directors and their close family members.

The Group in the normal course of business carries out transactions with various related parties. Details of transactions with related parties, other than those which have been specifically disclosed elsewhere are as follows:

Name of the related party	Relationship and percentage shareholding	Transactions during the year and year end balances	2026	2025
			———— Rupees ————	
Syed Sarosh Ahmed	Chief Executive Officer of Parent	<i>Transactions during the year</i>		
		Loan received	297,211,435	109,448,092
		Loan repaid	142,451,253	66,034,306
		<i>Balance outstanding against loan</i>	198,976,227	44,216,045
Syed Adil Ahmed	Executive Director of Parent	<i>Transactions during the year</i>		
		Loan received	42,690,900	-
		Loan repaid	10,277,700	-
		<i>Balance outstanding against loan</i>	32,413,200	-
Ms. Dur-e-Shahwar	Family Member of Executive Directors	<i>Transactions during the year</i>		
		Markup charged	-	1,030,586
		<i>Balance outstanding against loan</i>	-	-

38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

38.1 Financial risk management

The Board of Directors of the Group has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The Group has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

38.1.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

A financial asset is regarded as credit impaired as and when it falls under the definition of a 'defaulted' financial asset. For the Group's internal credit management purposes, a financial asset is considered as defaulted when it is **past due for 90 days or more**.

The Company writes off a defaulted financial asset when there remains no reasonable probability of recovering the carrying amount of the asset through available means.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

Note	June 30, 2026		June 30, 2025	
	Carrying amount	Maximum exposure	Carrying amount	Maximum exposure
	----- Amount in rupees -----			
At amortised cost				
-Long term deposits	12,751,588	12,751,588	4,479,308	4,479,308
-Trade debts (a)	397,041,073	397,041,073	293,606,689	293,606,689
-Short term Investments	73,000,000	73,000,000	73,000,000	73,000,000
-Loans to employee	241,000	241,000	283,702	283,702
-Bank balances (b)	553,831,702	553,831,702	349,894,337	349,894,337
	<u>1,036,865,363</u>	<u>1,036,865,363</u>	<u>721,264,036</u>	<u>721,264,036</u>

Note (a) - Credit risk exposure on trade debts

The ageing of trade debts at the reporting date is as follows:

	June 30, 2026		June 30, 2025	
	Gross value	Life time expected credit losses	Gross value	Life time expected credit losses
	----- Rupees -----			
Not past due	349,493,211	-	286,297,188	-
1-90 Days	32,752,995	(111,158)	3,704,014	-
91-180 Days	15,304,634	(616,288)	3,180,713	(75,226)
181-270 Days	435,357	(217,678)	-	-
271-360 Days	-	-	500,000	-
More than 360 days	-	-	-	-
	<u>397,986,197</u>	<u>(945,124)</u>	<u>293,681,915</u>	<u>(75,226)</u>

Based on the past experience, consideration of financial position, past track records and subsequent recoveries, the Group believes that trade debts past due do not require any impairment.

Note (b) - Credit risk exposure on bank balances

Credit risk rating of the banks and their respective balances are given below:

Bank	Rating			June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
	Agency	Short term	Long term	----- (Rupees) -----	
Bank AL Habib Limited	PACRA	A1+	AAA	23,673,417	2,558,733
Bank AL Habib Limited (Running Finance Balance)	PACRA	A1+	AAA	(114,333,629)	(114,473,248)
Askari Bank Limited	PACRA	A1+	AA+	12,476	12,476
Meezan Bank Limited	JCR-VIS	A1+	AAA	6,224	6,224
Dubai Islamic Bank	JCR-VIS	A1+	AA	5,800	5,800
Muslim Commercial Bank	PACRA	A1+	AAA	234,947	614
JS Bank	PACRA	A1+	AA	1,028,403	10,200
National Bank of Fujairah	S&P	A-2	BBB+	528,870,435	347,300,290

Concentration of credit risk

Concentration of credit risk arises when a number of financial instruments or contracts are entered into with the same party, or when counter parties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations of credit risk indicate the relative sensitivity of the Group's performance to developments affecting a particular industry. As of the reporting date, the Group was exposed to the following concentrations of credit risk:

	June 30, 2026			June 30, 2025		
	Total exposure	Concentration	% of total exposure	Total exposure	Concentration	% of total exposure
	----- Rupees -----					
Trade debts	397,041,073	207,520,322	52%	293,606,689	75,008,375	26%
Bank balances	553,831,702	552,655,828	99.79%	349,894,337	349,871,499	99.99%
Loan to employees	241,000	241,000	100.00%	283,702	283,702	100%
Short term investments	73,000,000	73,000,000	100%	73,000,000	73,000,000	100%
		<u>833,417,150</u>			<u>498,163,576</u>	

38.1.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Company could be required to pay its liabilities earlier than expected or difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial liabilities as they fall due. 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.

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The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments:

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Payable on demand	Six months or less	Six to twelve months	One to five years	More than five years
Rupees							
June 30, 2026							
Lease liabilities	340,417,212	566,874,802	-	(25,401,891)	(28,240,148)	(308,403,489)	(204,829,274)
Due to related parties	231,389,427	231,389,427	(231,389,427)	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	171,383,344	171,383,344	-	(171,383,344)	-	-	-
Accrued mark-up	326,622	326,622	-	(326,622)	-	-	-
Short term borrowings	117,725,058	117,725,058	(117,725,058)	-	-	-	-
	<u>861,241,663</u>	<u>1,087,699,253</u>	<u>(349,114,485)</u>	<u>(197,111,857)</u>	<u>(28,240,148)</u>	<u>(308,403,489)</u>	<u>(204,829,274)</u>
Rupees							
June 30, 2025							
Lease liabilities - restated	112,200,206	173,630,169	-	(8,981,408)	(9,391,570)	(98,439,327)	(56,817,864)
Due from related parties	44,216,045	44,216,045	(44,216,045)	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	117,457,700	117,457,700	-	(117,457,700)	-	-	-
Accrued markup	1,805,801	1,805,801	-	(1,805,801)	-	-	-
Short term borrowings	118,077,490	118,077,490	(118,077,490)	-	-	-	-
	<u>393,757,242</u>	<u>455,187,205</u>	<u>(162,293,535)</u>	<u>(128,244,909)</u>	<u>(9,391,570)</u>	<u>(98,439,327)</u>	<u>(56,817,864)</u>

38.1.3 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of the financial instrument may fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates or the market price due to a change in credit rating of the issuer or the instrument, change in market sentiments, speculative activities, supply and demand of securities and liquidity in the market. Market risk comprises of currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

(a) 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. Foreign Currency risk arises mainly where receivables and payables exist due to transactions entered into foreign currencies. As of the reporting date, the Group was exposed to currency risk on receivable that are denominated in foreign currency are as follows:

US Dollars	2026	2025
	USD	
Trade receivables	754,581	655,521
Bank Balance	<u>509,308</u>	<u>1,020,587</u>
	<u>1,263,889</u>	<u>1,676,108</u>
Indian Rupees	2026	2025
	INR	
Trade payables	<u>4,093,186</u>	<u>-</u>

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The following significant exchange rates applied during the year:

	2026		2025	
	Average rate	Reporting date rate	Average rates	Reporting date rate
	Rupees			
US Dollar	280.01	278.16	283.97	283.76
Indian Rupees	3.11	2.94	3.32	3.31

Sensitivity analysis:

As of the reporting date, 10% strengthening / (weakening) of the Pak Rupee against the foreign currency balances would have reduced / (increased) the profit before tax of the Group by the amount shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

	Changes in Rate	2026	2025
		Rupees	
USD	10%	29,878,557	49,947,673
	-10%	(29,878,557)	(49,947,673)
INR	10%	1,202,578	-
	-10%	(1,202,578)	-

(b) *Interest rate risk*

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Majority of the interest rate exposure arises from short term borrowings, loan from related parties and lease borrowing from banks and term deposits with banks. As of the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Group's significant interest bearing financial instruments was as follows:

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

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

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

2026	2025	2026	2025
Effective interest rate (%)		Carrying amount (Rs.)	

Financial liabilities

Lease liabilities	12.11% - 13.98%	12.67% - 24.35%	340,417,212	112,200,206
Short tem financing;				
- Kibor based	11.50% - 13.49%	11.50% - 22.00%	114,333,629	114,473,248

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have decreased / increased profit before tax by Rs. 4.55 million (2025: Rs. 2.27 million). This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for last year.

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38.2	Financial instruments by category	Note	2026	2025
			Rupees	
38.2.1	Financial assets:			
	<i>Amortized cost</i>			
	Long term deposits	44.4	12,751,588	4,479,308
	Trade debts		397,041,073	293,606,689
	Short term Investments		73,000,000	73,000,000
	Loans and advances to employees		241,000	283,702
	Cash and bank balances		553,934,262	349,896,347
			<u>1,036,967,923</u>	<u>721,266,046</u>
38.2.2	Financial liabilities:			
	<i>At amortized cost</i>			
	Lease liabilities		340,417,212	112,200,206
	Loan from related parties		231,389,427	44,216,045
	Trade and other payables		171,383,344	117,457,700
	Accrued mark-up		3,718,051	5,410,043
	Short term borrowings		114,333,629	114,473,248
			<u>861,241,663</u>	<u>393,757,242</u>
39.	FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES			

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. Consequently, differences can arise between carrying values and the fair value estimates.

The carrying amounts of all financial assets and liabilities reflected in the consolidated financial statements approximate their fair values.

The Group measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

Level 1 : Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market.

Level 2 : Valuation techniques based on observable inputs.

Level 3: Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data.

Fair values of financial assets that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices. For all other financial instruments the Group determines fair values using valuation techniques unless the instruments do not have a market/ quoted price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured.

Valuation techniques used by the Group include discounted cash flow model. Assumptions and inputs used in the valuation technique mainly include risk-free rate, equity risk premium, long term growth rate and projected rates of increase in revenues, other income and expenses. The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value determination that reflects the price of the financial instrument at the reporting date that would have been determined by market participants acting at arm's length.

Valuation models for valuing securities for which there is no active market requires significant unobservable inputs and a higher degree of judgment and estimation in the determination of fair value. Judgment and estimation are usually required for selection of the appropriate valuation model to be used, determination of expected future cash flows on the financial instrument being valued and selection of appropriate discount rates, etc.

The table below analyses assets measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorized:

June 30, 2026	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	Amount in Rupees			
<i>Non-financial assets measured at fair value</i>				
Intangible assets - Restated	1,128,985,468	-	-	1,128,985,468
June 30, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	Amount in Rupees			
<i>Non-financial assets measured at fair value</i>				
Investment properties - Restated	1,128,985,468	-	-	1,128,985,468

40. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The management's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The management closely monitors the return on capital along with the level of distributions to ordinary shareholders. The management seeks to maintain a balance between higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirement.

Following is the quantitative analysis of what the Group manages as capital:

	2026	2025
	Rupees	
	(Restated)	
Shareholders' equity:		
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital	285,253,404	285,245,524
Share premium	273,268,397	273,268,397
Unappropriated profits	611,428,888	495,398,786
Total capital managed by the Group	1,169,950,689	1,053,912,707

41. CHANGE IN LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

	Lease liabilities	Loan from related parties including accrued markup	Total
Balance as at July 1, 2025	112,200,206	44,216,045	156,416,251
<i>Changes from financing cash flows</i>			
Payment of lease liabilities	(36,526,952)	-	(36,526,952)
Financing obtained	-	339,902,335	339,902,335
Repayment of loan	-	(152,728,953)	(152,728,953)
Total changes from financing activities	75,673,254	231,389,427	307,062,681
<i>Other changes</i>			
Interest expense	22,469,550	-	22,469,550
Addition	242,274,408	-	242,274,408
Balance as at 30 June 2026	340,417,212	231,389,427	571,806,639
Balance as at July 1, 2024	106,796,333	9,122,259	115,918,592
<i>Changes from financing cash flows</i>			
Repayment of long-term borrowings	-	-	-
Payment of lease liabilities	(12,583,307)	-	(12,583,307)
Financing obtained from a related party	-	109,448,092	109,448,092
Repayment of loan to a related party	-	(75,384,892)	(75,384,892)
Total changes from financing activities	94,213,026	43,185,459	137,398,485
<i>Other changes</i>			
Interest expense	19,586,062	1,030,586	20,616,648
Modification impact	(1,598,882)	-	(1,598,882)
Balance as at June 30, 2025	112,200,206	44,216,045	156,416,251

42. OPERATING SEGMENT RESULTS

	Transformation		Interactive		Digital commerce - Trade service		Mobility	
	For the year ended		For the year ended		For the year ended		For the year ended	
	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Revenue - net	795,776,170	619,633,507	229,811,278	147,371,389	-	-	-	410,222
Cost of sales - <i>Restated</i>	408,425,936	282,439,112	117,948,853	67,174,295	-	-	-	186,986
Gross profit	387,350,234	337,194,395	111,862,425	80,197,094	-	-	-	223,236
Administrative and selling expenses	177,475,736	155,010,208	51,253,012	48,226,228	-	-	-	174,396
Operating results	209,874,498	182,184,187	60,609,413	31,970,866	-	-	-	48,840

	Transformation		Interactive		Digital commerce - Trade		Mobility		Unallocated	
	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Segment Assets	2,125,102,602	1,619,270,133	625,535,810	476,641,200	-	-	-	757,290	-	-
Unallocated assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	516,292,154	393,198,640
Segment liabilities	309,040,289	179,703,353	94,633,621	55,028,356	-	-	-	432,842	-	-
Unallocated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	501,641,828	291,476,085

43. CORRECTION OF PRIOR PERIOD ERRORS

During the current year, the Subsidiary of the Group namely Symmetry EMEA FZC identified a prior period error relating to the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2025. In accordance with the requirements of IAS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, these errors have been rectified retrospectively and all affected corresponding figures have been restated.

a) Intangible assets

The management of Symmetry EMEA FZC identified errors in the accounting treatment applied in prior period to of its software platforms, including Influence and Cartsight. These errors are explained below:

- As at June 30, 2025, the software platforms had been revalued by Symmetry EMEA FZC to an amount of AED 14,623,026 (equivalent to PKR 1,128,985,468), with a revaluation surplus of AED (equivalent to PKR 12,961,186) recognised; however, six months' amortisation amounting to AED 30,703 (equivalent to PKR 2,333,392) was subsequently charged on the original cost of the software platforms amounting to AED 1,661,839 (equivalent to PKR 127,347,585). At the time the amortisation was recognised, the platforms were still undergoing significant development and testing activities, including system scalability enhancements, performance optimisation, integration of application programming interfaces (APIs) and third-party services, user acceptance testing and production-environment stabilisation. Although limited beta and pilot-user testing was being performed, the platforms had not yet reached the condition necessary to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

In accordance with IAS 38 Intangible Assets, amortisation of a finite-life intangible asset commences when the asset is available for use, being the point at which it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Following a reassessment of the facts and circumstances existing during FY2025, management determined that this criterion had not been satisfied and, consequently, the amortisation expense recognised in that period should not have been recorded.

As a result of above errors, the carrying amount of the Group's intangible assets and retained earnings were understated by AED 30,703 (equivalent to PKR 2,333,392).

Accordingly, the Group has corrected this prior-period error retrospectively in accordance with "IAS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors", and the corresponding comparative figures have been restated.

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The cumulative effect of retrospective correction of the errors on the corresponding figures have been presented in these financial statements as follows:

	As previously reported	Effect of restatement	As restated
<u>Effects on Statement of Financial Position</u>			
<i>As at June 30, 2025</i>			
Intangible Assets	1,204,966,946	2,333,392	1,207,300,338
Non-Controlling Interest	36,025,053	93,336	36,118,389
Unappropriated profits	493,158,730	2,240,056	495,398,786

Effects on Statement of Profit or Loss

For the year ended June 30, 2025

Amortisation of intangible asset	2,333,392	(2,333,392)	-
Profit before levies and taxation	186,269,879	2,333,392	188,603,271

44. GENERAL

44.1 Specific disclosures for Shariah - compliant companies

	Note	Conventional	2026 Shariah Compliant	Total	Conventional	2025 Shariah Compliant	Total
			Rs.			Rs.	
<u>Statement of Financial Position</u>							
Long-term investments		-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term investments	12	73,000,000	-	73,000,000	-	-	-
Due from related parties		-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and bank balances	14	553,819,678	114,584	553,934,262	349,894,337	2,010	349,896,347
Lease liabilities	17	340,417,212	-	340,417,212	112,200,206	-	112,200,206
Long term advance	20	2,086,957	-	2,086,957	-	-	-
Short-term borrowings	22	114,333,629	-	114,333,629	114,473,248	-	114,473,248
Due to related parties	23	231,389,427	-	231,389,427	44,216,045	-	44,216,045
Accrued interest / mark-up	24	3,718,051	-	3,718,051	5,410,043	-	5,410,043
<u>Statement of profit or loss</u>							
Income Earned from Business Segment	26	-	1,025,587,448	1,025,587,448	-	767,415,118	767,415,118
Foreign exchange loss (net)	30.1	-	1,491,286	1,491,286	-	-	-
Foreign exchange gain (net)	30.1	-	-	-	-	4,858,430	4,858,430
Gain / (loss) or dividend earned on Shariah compliant		-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments or share of profit / (loss) from Shariah-compliant associate		-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange gains earned using conventional derivative financial instruments		-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit on bank deposits		-	-	-	-	-	-
Income on intercompany balance due from associate		-	-	-	-	-	-
Scrap sales		-	-	-	-	-	-
Late payments or liquidated damages		-	-	-	-	-	-
Income from investments	29	7,730,000	-	7,730,000	12,293,003	-	12,293,003
Gain on lease modification		-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain on disposal of right-of-use asset		-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain on disposal of operating assets	29	-	13,842,607	13,842,607	-	-	-
Gain on disposal of right-of-use asset		-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain on lease modification		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other income		-	1,141,750	1,141,750	-	-	-
Finance costs	31	37,461,786	-	37,461,786	42,752,055	-	42,752,055

Other Disclosure Requirements

Relationship with Shariah-Compliant financial Institutions, including banks, takaful operators and their windows, etc.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Dubai Islamic Bank	Bank Balance
Meezan Bank Limited	Bank Balance

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44.2 Utilization of proceeds from initial public offering

In August 2023, the Company issued its shares to the general public through IPO to finance the development of new Intellectual Properties, development of new office, procurement of new equipment and hiring of new staff.

	2026	2025
	Rupees	
Proceeds from IPO	379,411,764	379,411,764
IPO related expenses	(17,908,073)	(17,908,073)
Development of new intellectual properties	(160,324,414)	(146,697,285)
Development of new office	(44,544,978)	(44,544,978)
Procurement of new equipment	(40,994,528)	(40,994,528)
Hiring of new team	(36,717,216)	(36,717,216)
Marketing and business development	(40,937,445)	(40,937,445)
	<u>37,985,110</u>	<u>51,612,239</u>

44.2.1 Unutilized balance of Rs. 48.714 million (2025: 62.341 million) is available in the form of TDRs maintained with M/s Bank Al Habib Limited.

44.3 Number of employees

	2026	2025
	(Numbers)	
Total employees of the Group at the year end	<u>309</u>	<u>185</u>
Average employees of the Group during the year	<u>224</u>	<u>185</u>

44.4 Reclassification of corresponding figures

In these consolidated financial statements corresponding figures have been rearranged and reclassified, wherever considered necessary for the purposes of comparison and better presentation. Following reclassifications have been made in these financial statements.

Reclassified from component	Reclassified to component	Note	Rupees
Loan, Advances, Deposits And Prepayments (Deposits)	Long Term Deposits (Others)	9	<u>200,000</u>

44.5 Events after the reporting date

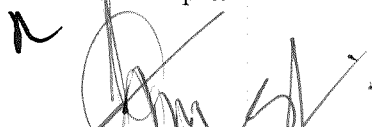
The Board of Directors of the Holding Company in their meeting held on _____ has proposed a final cash dividend of Rs. _____ per share (2025: Rs. 0.05 per share) for approval of the members at the Annual General Meeting to be held on _____. The consolidated financial statements do not reflect this appropriation.

44.6 Date of authorization for issue of these consolidated financial statements

These consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company in their meeting held on _____.

44.7 Level of rounding

Unless otherwise indicated, figures in these consolidated financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest rupee.


Chief Executive


Director


Chief Financial Officer