MARKET ANNOUNCEMENT
For Public Release

FTV Releases Audited Financial Statements 30 June 2021

28th September 2021, Suva, Fiji – Fiji Television Limited herewith announce the release of its audited financial statements for the year ending 30th June 2021.

FTV announced a net loss after tax of ($2,347,561) compared to loss of ($2,734,116) for the same period in 2020. The loss is a direct result of the impact of COVID on the company's revenues. The pandemic has led to most businesses cutting back on advertising and promotions using television. Major local and international sporting and other events have also been cancelled or postponed due to the rapid spread of the virus in most countries and this has further impacted the company's revenue streams. The net asset position is still strong, closing at $6,816,295 at the end of reporting period.

Fiji TV Chairman Mr. Deepak Rathod reiterated that the Board is continuing to address the underlying issues which led to the re-statement of the FY2020 annual accounts. This includes the re-structure of the company's top management as well as other key positions. The company has also reviewed and strengthened internal controls and updated policies and procedures for various financial reporting and recording functions together with a companywide review.

The company has also engaged a consultant from the media industry to review the operations of the company and assist in streamlining operations to reduce costs structures, identify new revenue streams, look into the strategies that will bring the company back to profitability and take it into the future.

PACIFIC SERVICES

Pactok

"Always Something Good to Come Home to"

Director	**Director**
Fiji Television Limited	**Fiji Television Limited**

For more information, please contact Company Secretary, Poonam Nandani on email: secretary@fijitv.com.fj

FIJI TELEVISION LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

FIJI TELEVISION LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present their report together with the financial statements (hereafter referred to as Financial Statements) of Fiji Television Limited ("the Company") and of the Group, being the company and its controlled entity (the Group) for the year ended 30 June 2021 and the auditor's report thereon.

Directors

The following were directors of the Company at the date of this report:

- Deepak Rathod (Acting Chairman)
- Ajai Punja
- Abilash Ram
- Gurmindar Singh

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company during the financial year were the operation of commercial free to air television and the selling and servicing of radio, television and communications products.

Subsidiary Company did not operate during the year.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group in the period covered by this report.

Dividends

During the financial year, the Company declared and paid interim dividend of $Nil (2020: $515,000).

Receivables

The directors took reasonable steps before the Company's and Group's financial statements were prepared to ascertain that all known bad debts were written off and adequate provision was made for doubtful debts.

At the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances which would render the amount written off for bad debts, or the amount of the provision for doubtful debts, inadequate to any substantial extent.

Current assets

The directors took reasonable steps before the Company's and Group's financial statements were prepared to ascertain that the current assets of the Company and the Group were shown in the accounting records at a value equal to or below the value that would be expected to be realised in the ordinary course of business.

At the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances which would render the values attributable to the current assets in the financial statements misleading.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONT'D)

Going Concern Basis of Accounting

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a going concern basis.

In determining the appropriate basis of preparation of the Company's and Group's financial statements, the directors are required to consider whether the Company and the Group can continue in operations for at least 12 months from the date of signing of these financial statements.

The Group incurred operating losses after income tax of $2.3m (Company $2.4m) in the current year and has accumulated losses of $3.2m (Company $3.7m) as at 30 June 2021.

The subsidiary entity is currently dormant and is in the process of being wound up.

The Company's operations are also impacted as a result of economic impact of COVID 19 global pandemic as most of its customers have reduced marketing / advertising and sponsorship budgets and through cancellation of major sporting and other events for which the Company had the right to air.

However, the Company does not have any working capital deficiency and any external borrowings. As at 30 June 2021, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of $0.91m, term deposits with maturity of 12 months of $4.1m in place with a financial institution, and an on-call deposit of $1.75m with a related party.

The Company has secured a number of contracts and commercial to air programs from which it is positive that it will be able to derive sufficient cash flows and profits. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Based on the above, the directors have concluded that the going concern basis remains appropriate for the preparation of these financial statements.

As at the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances that have arisen, not otherwise dealt with in this report or the financial statements, which would make adherence to the existing method of valuation of assets or liabilities of the Company or its subsidiary misleading or inappropriate.

Significant Events During the Year – Impact of COVID 19 Global pandemic

The spread of novel coronavirus (COVID 19) was declared a public health emergency by the World Health Organisation on 31 January 2020 and upgraded to a global pandemic on 11 March 2020. The impact of the pandemic is having devastating effect to the economy and businesses across Fiji.

The Group's operations are also impacted as most of its customers have reduced marketing / advertising and sponsorship budgets and through cancellation of major sporting and other events for which the Group had the right to air. The Group has re-strategized some of it operational activities and have implemented cost control- measures to reduce the expenditures.

Also, the Group continues to monitor and assess its business operations progressively, and will undertake further actions as appropriate. The management and directors believe that with the plans and strategies, the Group can minimize the future impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on the overall operations and performance of the Group.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONT'D)

Related party transactions

In the opinion of the directors all related party transactions have been adequately recorded in the books of the Company and its subsidiary.

Other circumstances

At the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances not otherwise dealt with in this report or financial statements which would render any amounts stated in the financial statements misleading.

Unusual transactions

The results of the Company's and the Group's operations during the financial year have not, in the opinion of the directors been substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature other than the impact of COVID-19 as disclosed in the financial statements.

Directors' interest

Interests of directors at the date of this report in the ordinary shares of the Company was $Nil except for Mr Ajai Punja who has an indirect interest by virtue of his interest in Hari Punja & Sons Pte Limited, which has a significant shareholding in Fiji Television Limited.

Directors' benefit

No director has, since the end of the previous financial year, received or become entitled to receive a benefit (other than a benefit included in the total amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by directors shown in the financial statements) by reason of a contract made with the Company or a related corporation with the director or with a firm of which the director is a member, or in a Group in which the director has a substantial financial interest.

Events Subsequent to Balance Date

Apart from the continuing impact of COVID-19 into 2021/2022 financial year, there has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the directors of the Group, to affect significantly the operations of the Company and the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company and the Group, in subsequent financial years.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors this 24th day of September 2021.

....
Director

....
Director

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

This directors' declaration is required by the Companies Act, 2015.

The directors of the Company have made a resolution that declares:

(a) In the opinion of the directors, the issued financial statements of the Company and the Group for the year ended 30 June 2021:

   (i) comply with the International Financial Reporting Standards and give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company and the Group as at 30 June 2021 and of the performance and cash flows of the Company and the Group for the year ended 30 June 2021; and

   (ii) have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act, 2015;

(b) The directors have received independence declaration by auditors as required by Section 395 of the Companies Act, 2015; and

(c) At the date of this declaration, in the opinion of the directors, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company and the Group will be able to pay their debts as and when they become due and payable.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors by authority of a resolution of the Directors.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors this 24th day of September 2021.

....
Director

....
Director

Tel: +679 331 4300
Fax: +679 330 1841
Email: info@bdo.com.fj
Offices in Suva and Lautoka

BDO
Chartered Accountants
Level 10, FNPF Place
343 Victoria Parade
GPO Box 855
Suva, Fiji

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION TO THE DIRECTORS OF FIJI TELEVISION LIMITED

As Group auditor for the audit of Fiji Television Limited and Subsidiary Company for the financial year ended 30 June 2021, I declare to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

(a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the Companies Act, 2015 in relation to the audit; and

(b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Wathsala Suraweera
Partner
Suva, Fiji

BDO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

24 September 2021

Tel: +679 331 4300
Fax: +679 330 1841
Email: info@bdo.com.fj
Offices in Suva and Lautoka

BDO
Chartered Accountants
Level 10, FNPF Place
343 Victoria Parade
GPO Box 855
Suva, Fiji

To the Shareholders of Fiji Television Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Fiji Television Limited (the Company) and the consolidated financial statements of Fiji Television Limited its subsidiary company (the Group), which comprise the statements of financial position as at 30 June 2021, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company and the Group as at 30 June 2021, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code)*, together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Fiji and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA 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 judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the matter
Impact of COVID-19 and the Going Concern Basis of Accounting (Refer to Note 1 (a) (ii)) - Company and the Group	
The Group incurred operating losses after income tax of $2.3m (Company $2.4m) in the current year and has accumulated losses of $3.2m (Company $3.7m) as at 30 June 2021. The Company and the Group prepares its financial statements under the going concern basis of accounting. We have focused on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting considering the current and future potential impact of COVID-19 on the demand for advertising and sponsorship revenue. The Company's and Group's ability to continue on a going concern is dependent upon its ability to maintain liquidity and generate adequate profits and positive cash flows to settle its debts as and when they arise. The management's assessment of the going concern is based on the Company's and Group's business plans and strategies and the cash flow projections and forecasts. This involves significant management judgement and can be influenced by management biasness.	We performed the following procedures to assess the appropriateness of the going concern basis of accounting used in the preparation of the financial statements: - Reviewed the assessment provided by the management on going concern based on their plans and strategies for the Company and the Group for the next 12 months. - Checking the accuracy of the management's cash flow forecasts in the assessment provided. - Obtaining evidence over the management's underlying cash flow projections of the Company and the Group. - Performing an analysis of the impact of changes in the key assumptions underlying the cash flow forecasts and assessment. Specifically, we performed the following: - Reviewed the existing contracts with key customers to see whether these support the forecasted revenue and cash flows.

To the Shareholders of Fiji Television Limited (Cont'd)

Key Audit Matters (Cont'd)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the matter
Impact of COVID-19 and the Going Concern Basis of Accounting (Refer to Note 1 (a) (ii)) - Company and the Group (Cont'd)	
	- Considered the Company's and Group's liquidity position based on the current debt securities and cash reserves held by the Company and the Group. - Reviewed the reasonability of the management's plans, strategies and projections over increase of revenues, cash flows and profitability in the current economic environment. - Assessed the impact of delays in key payments, if any and its impact on the Group's cash flows. - Reviewed the actual performance of the Company and the Group subsequent to the yearend comparing the results against the budgeted results. - Considered the fact that the Company and the Group does not have any working capital deficiency and any external borrowings. - Reviewed the appropriateness of management's going concern disclosures in the financial statements.
Advertisement and Sponsorship Revenue - Cut-off - Company	
The Timing of recognition of advertising and sponsorship revenues is considered a key audit matter. These revenues are varied with regards to the nature and timing of the activities to which they relate and are recognized once the program or advertisement gets aired. The advertising revenue is recognized after the advertisement gets aired and sponsorship revenue is recognized after the program gets aired. There is a risk of premature recognition of revenues occurring close to balance date where the advertisement or program had not been aired. This was a key area of audit focus as a significant amount of time and attention was required given the significance of the revenue balance to the financial statements and considering the history of errors and misstatements in this area.	Our audit procedures included the following in respect to advertisement and sponsorship revenue - cut-off: - Understanding and assessing the appropriateness of the Company's accounting policies, processes and controls over the recognition of advertising and sponsorship revenue. - Testing a sample of advertising and sponsorship transactions recorded during the year to supporting details on the terms in contracts. - Testing the timing of recording advertising and sponsorship sales by selecting a sample of advertising and sponsorship sales transactions recorded in the accounting records before and after the year end, sighting the terms and period coverage to ensure that the revenue was recorded in the correct accounting period.
Valuation of trade and other receivable - Company	
The Company's trade and other receivables portfolio consists of amounts due from customers for advertising, sponsorship and supply of communication equipment. At 30 June 2021, the Company's trade and other receivables balance amounted to $4,618,371 of which $3,879,291 was provided for. The Company's trade and other receivables are subject to Expected Credit Loss (ECL) impairment assessment.	Our audit procedures included the following in respect to valuation of trade and other receivables: - Understanding the Company's process for trade receivable collection and impairment loss provisioning. - Assessing the methodology developed by management to assess the collective expected credit losses ensuring the model is consistent with the requirements of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

To the Shareholders of Fiji Television Limited (Cont'd)

Key Audit Matters (Cont'd)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the matter
Valuation of trade and other receivable - Company (Cont'd)	
The ECL model used by the Company is based on various assumptions and estimates and is a forward-looking model. The COVID-19 outbreak has impacted the Company's exposure to credit risk and involved further estimation uncertainty in the determination of ECLs, particularly in relation to forward-looking factors. The trade and other receivables balance is relatively significant and since there is judgement surrounding estimates and assumptions incorporated in the ECL model, together with uncertainty from COVID-19 crisis and the resulting change in credit risk and also considering the history of misstatements in provisioning assessment, valuation of trade receivables have been identified as a key audit matter.	- Inquiring with management their views of the current and future market conditions that may impact expected customer defaults and ensuring that they have been factored into the model. - Considered these factors to ensure they were consistent with available economic data and consistent with our understanding. - Agreeing the model inputs to underlying records of the Company for a sample of inputs and tested on a sample basis the accuracy of the ageing classes of receivables. - Testing the mathematical accuracy of the model by re-performing calculations. - Inquiring with management of any disputes with customers or collection concerns that might require further consideration. - For those receivables subject to individual assessment of impairment allowances, reviewing management's information used to assess the impairment allowance, including subsequent settlements and correspondence. - Reviewing the financial statement disclosures in relation to credit risk and expected credit losses and determining if they were in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9.
Creditors and Expenses - Company	
The Company's trade and other payables portfolio comprises of amounts due to local and overseas suppliers. The trade and other payable balance is relatively significant as at 30 June 2021 and risk exists that trade creditors, accruals with corresponding expenses and cost of services may not be accurately recorded in the correct accounting period.	Our audit procedures included the following in respect to expenses and creditors: - Understanding the Company's systems and processes for recognition and measurement of trade and other payables. - Reviewing and assessing the internal controls of the Company in relation to recognition and measurement of trade and other payables. - Understanding and evaluating the Company's processes in recognizing the relevant cost of services as and when a service is rendered and revenue is generated. - Reviewing reconciliations of balances as per creditors ageing to creditors' statements. - Reviewing disputes with suppliers and ensuring that there are no unrecorded liabilities. - Verifying a sample of revenue and costs of services ensuring the accuracy and recognition in the correct period. - Reviewing payments made subsequent to balance date to ensure that there were no unrecorded liabilities. - Reviewing cut-offs for cheques/invoices held at balance date. - Vouching related expenses and cost of sales general ledgers to ensure accuracy in transaction posting.

To the Shareholders of Fiji Television Limited (Cont'd)

Other Information

The Management and Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information that we received comprise of the information included in the directors' report and the Annual Report of the Group for the year ended 30 June 2021 but does not include in the financial statements and the auditor's report thereon. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of the auditor's report.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based upon 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 the Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The management and directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS and the Companies Act, 2015 and for such internal control as the management and directors determine 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 financial statements, the management and directors are responsible for assessing the Company's and 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 the management and directors either intend to liquidate the Companies in the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's and Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISA will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatement 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 ISA, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's and Group's internal control.

To the Shareholders of Fiji Television Limited (Cont'd)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management and directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's and directors' 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 and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that 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 companies in the Group 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the 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 management and 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 management and 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 management and 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.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Company and the Group for the year ended 30 June 2020 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements initially on the 28 August 2020.

Subsequently, upon discovery of material misstatements in the initially issued financial statements for June 2020, re-issued financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2020 with re-stated comparatives were issued on 15 March 2021 with an unmodified audit opinion.

To the Shareholders of Fiji Television Limited (Cont'd)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2015 in all material respects, and;

a) we have been given all information, explanations and assistance necessary for the conduct of the audit; and

b) the Group has kept financial records sufficient to enable the consolidated financial statements to be prepared and audited.

BDO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Wathsala Suraweera
Partner
Suva, Fiji
24 September 2021

	Notes	Consolidated		Company	
		2021	Re-Issued 2020	2021	Re-Issued 2020
		$	$	$	$
Revenue	4	3,886,609	8,043,223	3,886,609	8,043,223
Other income	5(a)	621,014	616,698	621,014	616,698
		4,507,623	8,659,921	4,507,623	8,659,921
Expenses					
Programming, satellite delivery, communications merchandise and Service		(2,456,905)	(5,255,753)	(2,456,906)	(5,255,753)
Employee benefits expense	6	(1,476,699)	(1,545,300)	(1,476,699)	(1,545,300)
Reversal of Impairment loss / (impairment loss) on trade and other receivables	10	75,377	(1,021,081)	75,377	(1,021,081)
Amortisation and depreciation Expenses		(1,148,344)	(1,334,510)	(1,148,344)	(1,334,510)
Other operating expenses		(2,095,365)	(2,291,760)	(2,086,965)	(2,291,760)
Operating loss		(2,594,313)	(2,788,483)	(2,585,914)	(2,788,483)
Finance income	5(b)	222,308	246,285	222,308	246,285
Finance costs		(76,894)	(156,684)	(76,836)	(156,661)
Loss before tax		(2,448,899)	(2,698,882)	(2,440,442)	(2,698,859)
Income tax (expense) / benefit	8(a)	101,338	(35,234)	(350)	(35,234)
Loss for the year		(2,347,561)	(2,734,116)	(2,440,792)	(2,734,093)
Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss					
Foreign currency translation differences – foreign operations		(2,434)	(1,976)	-	-
Change in fair value of investment		40	210	40	210
Other comprehensive income / (loss), net of tax		(2,394)	(1,766)	40	210
Total comprehensive loss for the Year		(2,349,955)	(2,735,882)	(2,440,752)	(2,733,883)
Basic and diluted earnings per share	23	(0.23)	(0.27)	-	-

The statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are to be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

Consolidated	Notes	Share capital	Foreign currency translation reserve	Fair value reserve	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Total
		$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2019 (Re- Stated)		10,300,000	(380,870)	2,400	168,146	2,327,210	12,416,886
Total comprehensive income							
Loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(2,734,116)	(2,734,116)
Other comprehensive income							
Fair value reserve		-	-	210	-	-	210
Foreign currency translation differences – foreign operations		-	(1,976)	-	-	-	(1,976)
Total other comprehensive income		-	(1,976)	210	-	-	(1,766)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(1,976)	210	-	(2,734,116)	(2,735,882)
Transactions with owners recognised directly in equity							
Dividends	24	-	-	-	-	(515,000)	(515,000)
Balance at 30 June 2020 (Re-Issued)		10,300,000	(382,846)	2,610	168,146	(921,906)	9,166,004
Balance at 1 July 2020		10,300,000	(382,846)	2,610	168,146	(921,906)	9,166,004
Total comprehensive income							
Loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(2,347,561)	(2,347,561)
Other comprehensive income							
Fair value reserve		-	-	40	-	-	40
Foreign currency translation differences – foreign operations		-	(2,434)	-	-	-	(2,434)
Total other comprehensive income		-	(2,434)	40	-	-	(2,394)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(2,434)	40	-	(2,347,561)	(2,349,955)
Transactions with owners recognised directly in equity							
Dividends	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2021		10,300,000	(385,280)	2,650	168,146	(3,269,467)	6,816,049

The statements of changes in equity are to be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements.

Company	**Notes**	**Share capital**	**Fair value reserve**	**Revaluation reserve**	**Accumulated profits / (losses)**	**Total**
		$	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Balance at 1 July 2019 (Re-Stated)		10,300,000	2,400	168,146	2,035,384	12,505,930
Total comprehensive income						
Loss for the year		-	-	-	(2,734,093)	(2,734,093)
Other comprehensive income						
Fair value reserve		-	210	-	-	210
Total other comprehensive income		-	210	-	-	210
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	210	-	(2,734,093)	(2,733,883)
Transactions with owners recognised directly in equity						
Dividends	24	-	-	-	(515,000)	(515,000)
Balance at 30 June 2020 (Re-Issued)		10,300,000	2,610	168,146	(1,213,709)	9,257,047
Balance at 1 July 2020		10,300,000	2,610	168,146	(1,213,709)	9,257,047
Total comprehensive income						
Loss for the year		-	-	-	(2,440,792)	(2,440,792)
Other comprehensive income						
Fair value reserve		-	40	-	-	40
Total other comprehensive income		-	40	-	-	40
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	40	-	(2,440,792)	(2,440,752)
Transactions with owners recognised directly in equity						
Dividends	24	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2021		10,300,000	2,650	168,146	(3,654,501)	6,816,295

The statements of changes in equity are to be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements.

	Notes	Consolidated 2021	Consolidated Re-Issued 2020	Company 2021	Company Re-Issued 2020
		$	$	$	$
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	9	918,357	829,803	918,357	829,803
Trade and other receivables	10	739,080	1,166,538	739,080	1,152,093
Inventories	11	181,973	21,695	181,973	21,695
Debt securities	12	5,850,000	5,850,000	5,850,000	5,850,000
Current tax asset	8(c)	188,652	-	188,652	-
Total current assets		7,878,062	7,868,036	7,878,062	7,853,591
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	13	3,227,840	4,107,354	3,227,840	4,107,354
Right of use assets	14	963,326	1,190,328	963,326	1,190,328
Intangible assets	15	11,005	18,348	11,005	18,348
Investment property	16	388,907	388,907	388,907	388,907
Equity securities	17	3,150	3,110	3,150	3,110
Investment in subsidiary	26	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax asset	8(b)	-	41,633	-	41,633
Total non-current assets		4,594,228	5,749,680	4,594,228	5,749,680
Total assets		12,472,290	13,617,716	12,472,290	13,603,271
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	18	4,159,440	2,788,413	4,159,194	2,782,070
Contract liabilities	19	-	63,550	-	63,550
Provisions	20	282,799	89,541	282,799	89,541
Current tax liability	8(c)	-	170,613	-	71,468
Lease liabilities	14	192,470	183,514	192,470	183,514
Total current liabilities		4,634,709	3,295,631	4,634,463	3,190,143
Non-current liabilities					
Lease liabilities	14	899,936	1,156,081	899,936	1,156,081
Deferred tax liability	8(b)	121,596	-	121,596	-
Total non-current liabilities		1,021,532	1,156,081	1,021,532	1,156,081
Total liabilities		5,656,241	4,451,712	5,655,995	4,346,224
Net assets		6,816,049	9,166,004	6,816,295	9,257,047
Shareholders' equity					
Share capital	21	10,300,000	10,300,000	10,300,000	10,300,000
Fair value reserve	22	2,650	2,610	2,650	2,610
Foreign currency translation reserve	22	(385,280)	(382,846)	-	-
Revaluation reserve	22	168,146	168,146	168,146	168,146
Accumulated losses		(3,269,467)	(921,906)	(3,654,501)	(1,213,709)
Total shareholders' equity		6,816,049	9,166,004	6,816,295	9,257,047

Signed in accordance with the resolution of the Board.

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Director Director

The statements of financial position are to be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements.

	Notes	Consolidated 2021	Consolidated Re-Issued 2020	Company 2021	Company Re-Issued 2020
		$	$	$	$
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash receipts from operations		4,930,235	8,914,520	4,915,792	8,926,815
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(4,782,506)	(8,214,375)	(4,770,507)	(8,214,514)
Interest paid		(64,518)	(125,715)	(64,518)	(125,692)
Cash flows from operating activities		83,211	574,430	80,767	586,609
Cash flows from investing activities					
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(37,861)	(41,935)	(37,861)	(41,935)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		55,875	-	55,875	-
Interest received		222,308	246,285	222,308	246,285
Expenditure on investment property		-	(143,906)	-	(143,906)
Investment in term deposit - net		-	(97,892)	-	(97,892)
Cash flows from / (used in) investing activities		240,322	(37,448)	240,322	(37,448)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Dividends paid		-	(515,000)	-	(515,000)
Repayment of principal lease payments		(224,893)	(135,229)	(224,893)	(135,229)
Cash flows used in financing activities		(224,893)	(650,229)	(224,893)	(650,229)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		98,640	(113,247)	96,196	(101,068)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July		829,803	945,026	829,803	930,871
Effect of exchange rates changes on cash held		(10,086)	(1,976)	(7,642)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	9	918,357	829,803	918,357	829,803

The statements of cash flows are to be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements.

Fiji Television Limited (the “Company”) is a publicly listed company incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of the Fiji Islands and its registered office and principal place of business is located at 78 Brown Street, Suva, Fiji.

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted by Fiji Television Limited and its controlled entity are stated to assist in the understanding of the financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied by the Company and Group except where otherwise indicated.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 24 September 2021.

(a) Basis of accounting

The financial statements is a general purpose financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2015 and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board. The financial statements is presented in Fiji dollars, which is the Company’s functional currency, rounded to the nearest dollar and has been prepared on the basis of historical costs except for equity securities and investment properties that are measured at fair value.

i) Changes in accounting policies

Except for the changes below, the Company and Group consistently applied the accounting policies to all periods presented in these financial statements.

New standards, interpretations and amendments effective during the year - Amendments to IFRS 16 COVID-19 Related Rent Concessions

Effective 1 June 2020, IFRS 16 was amended to provide a practical expedient for lessees accounting for rent concessions that arise as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic and satisfy the following criteria:

- The change in lease payments results in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change;
- The reduction is lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2021; and
- There are is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease.

Rent concessions that satisfy these criteria may be accounted for in accordance with the practical expedient, which means the lessee does not assess whether the rent concession meets the definition of a lease modification. Lessees apply other requirements in IFRS 16 in accounting for the concession.

The Company and Group has elected to utilise the practical expedient for all rent concessions that meet the criteria. The practical expedient has been applied retrospectively, meaning it has been applied to all rent concessions that satisfy the criteria, which in the case of the company, occurred from July 2020 to June 2021.

Accounting for the rent concessions as lease modifications would have resulted in the Company and Group remeasuring the lease liability to reflect the revised consideration using a revised discount rate, with the effect of the change in the lease liability recorded against the right-of-use asset.

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(a) Basis of accounting (Cont'd)

i) Changes in accounting policies (Cont'd)

By applying the practical expedient, the company and the Group is not required to determine a revised discount rate and the effect of the change in the lease liability is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the rent concession occurs.

The effect of applying the practical expedient is disclosed in Note 14.

New and amended standards that have been adopted in the annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021, but have not had a significant effect on the Company and Group are:

- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – IBOR 'phase 2';
- IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (Amendment – Disclosure Initiative - Definition of Material);
- Revisions to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting;

New standards, interpretations and amendments not yet effective

There are a number of standards, amendments to standards, and interpretations which have been issued by the IASB that are effective in future accounting periods that the company and the Group has decided not to adopt early. The following amendments are effective for the period beginning 1 January 2022:

- Amendments to IAS 37 Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract;
- Amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use; and
- Amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IFRS 16 and IAS 41 Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020.

The company and the Group is currently assessing the impact of these new accounting standards and amendments. The company does not expect any other standards issued by the IASB, but not yet effective, to have a material impact on the Company and Group.

ii) Going Concern Basis of Accounting

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a going concern basis.

In determining the appropriate basis of preparation of the Company's and Group's financial statements, the directors are required to consider whether the Company and the Group can continue in operations for at least 12 months from the date of signing of these financial statements.

The Group incurred operating losses after income tax of \$2.3m (Company \$2.4m) in the current year and has accumulated losses of \$3.2m (Company \$3.7m) as at 30 June 2021.

The subsidiary entity is currently dormant and is in the process of being wound up.

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(a) Basis of accounting (Cont'd)

ii) Going Concern Basis of Accounting

The Company's operations are also impacted as a result of economic impact of COVID 19 global pandemic as most of its customers have reduced marketing / advertising and sponsorship budgets and through cancellation of major sporting and other events for which the Company had the right to air.

However, the Company does not have any working capital deficiency and any external borrowings. As at 30 June 2021, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of $0.91m, term deposits with maturity of 12 months of $4.1m in place with a financial institution, and an on-call deposit of $1.75m with a related party.

The Company has secured a number of contracts and commercial to air programs from which it is positive that it will be able to derive sufficient cash flows and profits. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Based on the above, the directors have concluded that the going concern basis remains appropriate for the preparation of these financial statements.

As at the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances that have arisen, not otherwise dealt with in this report or the financial statements, which would make adherence to the existing method of valuation of assets or liabilities of the Company or its subsidiary misleading or inappropriate.

(b) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its controlled subsidiary ("the Group").

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. Intra-Group balances and transactions, and any unrealised gains and losses arising from intra-Group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Accounting policies of the subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group. Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost, less impairment.

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(c) Receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost. A provision for impairment of receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of a provision account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss within other operating expenses. When a trade receivable is considered to be uncollectible, it is written off against the provision account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to other operating income in profit and loss. Bad debts are written off during the period in which they are identified.

(d) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs have been assigned to inventory quantities on hand at balance date on first-in-first-out (FIFO) basis. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses.

(e) Property, plant & equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment costs. The assets' residual values and estimated lives are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss.

i) Depreciation and amortisation

Items of property, plant & equipment are depreciated at rates based on their estimated useful lives on a straight line basis. The rates in use currently are as follows:

Buildings	2.5%
Computer & office equipment	up to 33%
Furniture and fittings	up to 20%
TV equipment	20%
Plant and machinery	5%
Site development & transmission equipment	up to 20%
Vehicles	up to 20%

ii) Subsequent expenditure

Expenditure incurred to replace a component of an item of property, plant and equipment that is accounted for separately, including major improvements, renovations and overhaul expenditure, is capitalised. Other subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the item of property, plant and equipment. All other expenditure is recognised in profit or loss as an expense as incurred.

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(f) Investment property

Property held for long-term rental yields is classified as investment property. Investment property comprises land and building.

Land held under long-term leases is classified and accounted for by the Company and the Group as investment property when the rest of the definition of investment property is met. Investment property is measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day to day servicing of an investment property. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is stated at fair value, based on periodic valuations by external independent valuers which reflect market conditions at the reporting date. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment property are included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

The fair value of investment property reflects, among other things, rental income from current leases and other assumptions market participants would make when pricing the property under current market conditions.

Investment property is derecognised either when they have been disposed of, or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the year of retirement or disposal.

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flow, cash includes cash on hand and at bank, call deposits with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date, net of bank overdrafts.

(h) Other assets

Other receivables are measured at amortised cost less impairment. The collectability of other receivables is assessed at balance date and impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

(i) Trade and other creditors

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company and the Group prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. They are measured at amortised cost.

(j) Intangible assets

Software

Acquired intangible assets are initially recorded at their cost at the date of acquisition being the fair value of the consideration provided plus incidental costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortised on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets being the period in which the related benefits are expected to be realised (shorter of legal duration and expected economic life). Amortisation rates and residual values are reviewed annually and any changes are accounted for prospectively. The annual amortisation rate used for intangibles is 20%.

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(k) Financial instruments

i) Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company and the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) – debt investment; FVOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL.

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

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

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

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

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and,
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company and the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(k) Financial instruments (Cont'd)

ii) Classification and subsequent measurement (Cont'd)

Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Company and the Group makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company and the Group's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and,
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company and the Group's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

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

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

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

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(k) Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (Cont'd)

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a significant discount or premium to its contractual paramount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss. The Company's and the Group's equity investments relates to investments in listed securities.

iii) Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company and the Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company and the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

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

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

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(k) Financial instruments (Cont'd)

iv) Modifications of financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Company and the Group evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value.

If the cash flows of the modified asset carried at amortised cost are not substantially different, then the modification does not result in derecognition of the financial asset. In this case, the Company and the Group recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognises the amount arising from adjusting the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. If such a modification is carried out because of financial difficulties of the borrower, then the gain or loss is presented together with impairment losses. In other cases, it is presented as interest income.

v) Offsetting

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

(l) Employee entitlements

Liabilities for wages, salaries and annual leave are recognised and measured as the undiscounted amount unpaid as at the reporting date at current pay rates in respect of present obligations for employee services provided up to that date.

A provision is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under a bonus plan in respect of past services provided by employees, there is a legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount, and the obligation can be measured reliably.

Liabilities for other employee entitlements, which are not expected to be paid or settled within twelve months of reporting date, are accrued in respect of all employees at the present value of future amounts expected to be paid.

(m) Foreign currency

i) Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions denominated in a foreign currency are translated to Fiji dollars at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at balance date. Exchange gains and losses arising from the translation of foreign currency assets and liabilities are recognised in profit or loss.

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(m) Foreign currency (Cont'd)

ii) Foreign Operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated to the functional currency at exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to Fiji dollars at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign currency differences are recognised in other comprehensive income, and presented in the foreign currency translation reserve (translation reserve) in equity. However, if the foreign operation is a non-wholly owned subsidiary, then the relevant proportionate share of the translation difference is allocated to non-controlling interests.

When a foreign operation is disposed off such that control, significant influence, or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. When the Group disposes of only part of its interest in a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation while retaining control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to non-controlling interests.

(n) Income tax

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or items recognised directly in other comprehensive income or equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of prior years.

Income tax assets and liabilities for the current year are measured at the amounts expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amounts are those that are enacted or is substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

The carrying amounts of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable income will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

(o) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company and the Group recognises revenue when it transfers control over a product or service to a customer.

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(o) Revenue recognition (Cont'd)

Products and services	Nature, timing of satisfaction of performance obligations and significant payment terms
Outright sale of communication equipment	The Company and the Group supplies communication equipment to customers. The equipment's to be supplied together with the quantity, prices and payment terms are governed by a contract and are not subject to change during the duration of the contract. The Company and the Group delivers the equipment to the customer as and when they arrive. The contract states the specific price for each equipment ordered and there is a breakdown of the amount for each equipment. Revenue is recognized as and when the equipment get delivered to the customer.
Advertising	Advertising is based on the purchase orders received from the customers. Advertising slots have various prices based on the length and timing of the advertisement. The advertising schedule is agreed with the customer and entered into the BTS system. The invoice is raised at month end and only includes the revenue for the advertisements that were aired during that particular month.
Sponsorship	Sponsorship is based on purchase orders received from the customers. The value of the purchase order is divided by the number of sponsored program episodes to determine the amount of revenue per episode. Invoice is raised at month end and only includes the revenue for the number of sponsored episodes that were aired during that particular month.

(p) Programming rights

Television program rights are recognised as prepayments from commencement of the rights period and are amortised in accordance with the terms of the contracts, such as the number of times the company is entitled to air programs within an applicable term.

Programs produced using the Company's own facilities are included in prepayments and are expensed in full on the first telecast.

Program rights are expensed immediately once the Company and Group's right to telecast expires.

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(q) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company and the Group 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 and the Group 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 and the Group has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and

- the Company and the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company and the Group 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 and the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:

  - the Company and the Group has the right to operate the asset; or
  - the Company and the Group designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company and the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of land and buildings in which it is a lessee,

i) As a lessee

The Company and the Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

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

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(q) Leases (Cont'd)

i) As a lessee (Cont'd)

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

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments.

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

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

The Company and the Group presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'property, plant and equipment' and lease liabilities in 'lease liabilities' in the statement of financial position.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company and the Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company and the Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

ii) As a lessor

When the Company and the Group acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Company and the Group makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Company and the Group considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

The Company and the Group recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of 'other income'.

(r) Dividends

Dividends declared by the directors on or before the end of the financial year are recorded as a provision in the Company and Group's financial statements. Dividends paid by the holding company are subject to the provisions of the Fiji Income Tax Act 2015.

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(s) Earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share is determined by dividing the profit after tax attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company and the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year.

(t) Finance income and finance costs

Finance income comprises interest in funds invested. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in profit and loss, using the effective interest method.

Finance costs comprise of:

- interest expense on borrowings,
- fair value losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss,
- impairment losses recognised on financial assets (other than trade receivables)
- interest expense on lease liabilities.

Interest expense is recognised using the effective interest method. The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the amortised cost of the financial liability.

In calculating interest expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the amortised cost of the liability.

Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis as depending on whether foreign currency movements are in a net gain or net loss position. Both finance income and foreign currency gains are classified as part of other income.

(u) Impairment of assets

Financial instruments

The Company and the Group recognises loss allowances for ECLs on:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost; and,
- debt investments measured at FVOCI.

The Company and the Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following, which are measured as 12 month ECL:

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

Loss allowances for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(u) Impairment of assets (Cont'd)

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

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Company and the Group considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company and the Group in full, without recourse by the Company and the Group to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or

- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

The Company considers a debt security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'. The Company considers this to be Baa3 or higher per rating agency Moody's or BBB- or higher per rating agency Standards & Poor's.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months). The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company and the Group expects to receive).

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company and the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(u) Impairment of assets (Cont'd)

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

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

For debt securities at FVOCI, the loss allowance is charged to profit or loss and is recognised in OCI.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company and the Group determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company and the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

(v) Accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the 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 recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements including the following notes:

- Note 1 (u) and Note 10 – Provision for impairment of trade receivables.
- Note 1 (q) and Note 14 – Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease.
- Note 1 (w) and Note 15 – Contract costs relate to subscriber equipment that is rented to subscribers under a subscription agreement. These costs are amortised over the estimated customer life. This is currently estimated to be three years, however this estimate will be reassessed at each reporting date based on actual disconnection trends.
- Note 1 (n) - Deferred Tax Assets.
- Note 1 (f) - Fair Value assessment of Investment Properties.
- Note 1 (e) - Assessment Useful life of PPE.

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(w) Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities represents the amounts that the Group and the Company have received in advance from customers for which the associated goods or services have not been provided to the customer as at year end. The goods and services to be supplied together with the quantity, prices and payment terms are governed by a contract and are not subject to change during the duration of the contract.

(x) Comparative figures

Re-issued Financial Statements and trading results for the year ended 30 June 2020

Subsequent to the issue of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2020, on 28 August 2020, the Board undertook certain additional investigations into the financial statements. The investigations identified some major accounting adjustments which relate to the year ended 30 June 2020 and prior years. In light of these adjustments, the predecessor external auditors had requested that in line with International Auditing Standard (ISA) 560 on Subsequent Events, these financial statements be recalled and amended Financial Statements be issued. The financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2020 were subsequently re-issued on 15 March 2021.

The comparative numbers presented in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021 represents financial statements that had been re-issued for the year ended 30 June 2020, particularly in respect to the following:

a) Increase in provision for doubtful debts of $2,350,998 to provide for the potential non-collectible and overstated revenue invoices on trade debtors ledger;

b) Trade and other receivables was decreased by $790,240 to write off refundable deposits which have been settled and expensed in previous years and Prepayments was decreased by $780,725 to expense in the correct year in which the related revenue was recorded; and

c) Trade and other payables has been increased by $1,851,199 to take into account unrecorded liabilities relating to prior years.

These adjustments made to the financial statements for the financial year ended 30 June 2020 impacted on results that were originally reported for financial years 30 June 2020, whilst for adjustments prior to this period had been adjusted to the Retained Earnings balance brought forward as at 1 July 2019.

The comparative figures for the year ended 30 June 2020 have been adjusted as required to conform with changes in presentation in the current year ended 30 June 2021.

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

(a) Financial risk factors

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

Risk management is carried out by finance executives and management of controlled entities of the Company and the Group. Management and finance executives identify and evaluate financial risks in close co-operation with the Group's operating units. The Board provides direction for overall risk management covering specific areas, such as mitigating foreign exchange, interest rate, and liquidity risk.

i) Market risk

➢ *Foreign exchange risk*

Foreign exchange risk arises from recognised assets and liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency. The Group operates in Fiji (Fiji dollar) and Papua New Guinea (PGK) and is exposed to foreign exchange risk on sales and purchases that are denominated in a foreign currency, primarily purchases from principal suppliers based predominantly in the United States of America (US dollar), Australia (Australian dollar) and New Zealand (New Zealand dollar). As a measure, prompt settlement of liabilities is exercised by management to minimise the exposure to foreign exchange fluctuations.

As an additional measure, the Group negotiates competitive rates with its bankers to minimise losses and maximise gains when foreign currency receipts and payments become due.

US dollar exposure is mitigated as sales to Pacific Islands countries are also denominated in US dollars.

➢ *Sensitivity analysis*

A strengthening (weakening) of the Fiji dollar at 30 June, as indicated below, against the foreign currencies, would have increased/(decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2021.

	Strengthening Profit or loss	**Weakening Profit or loss**
Effect in FJD		
30 June 2021 - 10 percent movement		
USD	112,854	(137,933)
AUD	47,162	(57,642)

➢ *Interest rate risk*

The Company and the Group has interest bearing liability facilities which consists of bank overdraft. The bank overdraft facility attracts a variable interest rate of 4.65% (2020: 4.65%) and has an overdraft limit of $500,000. The Company and Group have exposure to interest rate risk on cash deposits, however, this is not considered to be material to the Company and the Group.

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company and the Group if a customer or a counter party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from receivables from customers, cash and call deposits.

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

	Consolidated		Company	
	2021	Re-Issued 2020	2021	Re-Issued 2020
	$	$	$	$
Cash and cash equivalents	918,357	829,803	918,357	829,803
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments)	473,146	798,848	473,146	784,403
	1,391,503	1,628,651	1,391,503	1,614,206

The Company and the Group has no significant concentrations of credit risk. The Company and the Group has policies in place to ensure that sales of products and services are made to customers with an appropriate credit history. The Company and the Group has policies that limit the amount of credit exposure to any one customer or Group of customers.

Expected credit loss assessment for trade and other receivables as at 30 June 2021

The Company and the Group have considered the impact of COVID-19 and its exposure to credit risk. Management has individually assessed the provision for impairment on trade and other receivables taking into consideration the ability of customers to pay and its recoverability and the increase in uncertainty in relation to current economic conditions. As of 30 June 2021, trade receivables of $4,264,047 (2020: $4,471,573) were impaired by $3,879,291 (2020: $3,954,668).

	Consolidated		Company	
	2021	Re-Issued 2020	2021	Re-Issued 2020
	$	$	$	$
Trade receivables	4,264,047	4,471,573	4,264,047	4,471,573
Provision for impairment	(3,879,291)	(3,954,668)	(3,879,291)	(3,954,668)
Trade receivables – net	384,756	516,905	384,756	516,905

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company and the Group held cash of $918,357 at 30 June 2021 (2020: $829,803). Cash is held with banks, which are rated B to AA, based on S&P ratings.

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

The Company and the Group uses a similar approach for assessment of ECLs for cash to those used for debt securities.

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

Debt investment securities

The Company and the Group held debt investment securities of $5,850,000 at 30 June 2021 (2020: $5,850,000). Debt investment securities are held with banks and credit institutions. Debt investment securities are held with banks which is rated AA-, based on S&P ratings. In relation to debt investment securities held with credit institutions, the Company and the Group monitors changes in credit risk by reviewing available press and regulatory information.

Impairment on debt investment securities held with banks and credit institutions has been measured on the 12 month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The Company and the Group considers that its debt investment securities held with banks and credit institutions have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties (in relation to banks) and available press and regulatory information (in relation to credit institutions).

iii) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient bank balances to fund its operations and the availability of funding through committed credit facilities.

The Company also maintains a bank overdraft facility of $500,000 (2020: $1m) with ANZ Banking Group at a rate of 4.65% (2020: 4.65%) to meet its liquidity needs in the short term.

			Contractual undiscounted cash flows		
Consolidated	**Carrying amount**	**Contractual Amount**	**6 months or less**	**6 - 12 months**	**More than 1 year**
	$	$	$	$	$
30 June 2021					
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	4,159,440	4,159,440	4,159,440	-	-
Lease liabilities	1,092,406	1,349,630	147,600	120,000	1,082,030
Provisions	282,799	282,799	282,799	-	-
	5,534,645	5,791,869	4,589,839	120,000	1,082,030

Consolidated	**Carrying amount**	**Contractual amount**	**6 months or less**	**6 - 12 months**	**More than 1 year**
	$	$	$	$	$
30 June 2020 – (Re-Issued)					
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	2,788,413	2,788,413	2,788,413	-	-
Lease liabilities	1,339,595	1,902,843	157,191	147,600	1,598,052
Provisions	89,541	89,541	89,541	-	-
	4,217,549	4,780,797	3,035,145	147,600	1,598,052

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

iii) Liquidity risk (Cont'd)

Company	**Carrying amount**	**Contractual amount**	**6 months or less**	**6 - 12 months**	**More than 1 year**
	$	$	$	$	$
30 June 2021					
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	4,159,194	4,159,194	4,159,194	-	-
Lease liabilities	1,092,406	1,349,630	147,600	120,000	1,082,030
Provisions	282,799	282,799	282,799	-	-
	5,534,399	5,791,623	4,589,593	120,000	1,082,030

Company	**Carrying amount**	**Contractual amount**	**6 months or less**	**6 - 12 months**	**More than 1 year**
	$	$	$	$	$
30 June 2020 – (Re-Issued)					
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	2,782,070	2,782,070	2,782,070	-	-
Lease liabilities	1,339,595	1,902,843	157,191	147,600	1,598,052
Provisions	89,541	89,541	89,541	-	-
	4,211,206	4,774,454	3,028,802	147,600	1,598,052

(b) Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when obtaining and managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and provide shareholders with a consistent level of returns.

The Group does not have any significant borrowings and as such is not exposed to any material capital risk. As a matter of practice, borrowing facilities available to the Group will be utilised only as a last resort.

3. OPERATING SEGMENTS

The Group has a single operating segment which is free to air commercial television broadcasting services in Fiji. The Group also sells program rights to other pacific countries. The subsidiary Fiji TV (PNG) Ltd did not engage in any commercial operations during the financial year.

External revenue by geographical location of customers	**Group**	
		Re-Issued
	2021	**2020**
	$	$
Fiji	3,807,942	5,866,931
Other Pacific countries	78,667	2,176,292
	3,886,609	8,043,223

4. REVENUE

	Consolidated 2021	Consolidated Re-Issued 2020	Company 2021	Company Re-Issued 2020
	$	$	$	$
Revenue				
Revenue from services rendered	3,886,609	8,042,544	3,886,609	8,042,544
Revenue from contracts	-	679	-	679
	3,886,609	8,043,223	3,886,609	8,043,223

5(a) OTHER INCOME

Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	52,495	3,761	52,495	3,761
Dividend income - Communications Fiji Ltd	40	40	40	40
Unrealised exchange gain	27,683	-	27,683	-
Realised exchange gain	10,351	-	10,351	-
Miscellaneous Income	2,253	-	2,253	-
Rental income	528,192	610,845	528,192	610,845
Doubtful debts recovered	-	2,052	-	2,052
	621,014	616,698	621,014	616,698

5(b) FINANCIAL INCOME

Financial income				
Interest income	222,308	246,285	222,308	246,285

6. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

Staff	1,248,988	1,236,446	1,248,988	1,236,446
Key management personnel	227,711	308,854	227,711	308,854
	1,476,699	1,545,300	1,476,699	1,545,300

7. PROFIT BEFORE TAX

Profit before tax has been determined after charging:				
Auditor's remuneration	22,500	25,000	22,500	25,000
Directors' fees	39,583	50,000	39,583	50,000

8. INCOME TAX

	Consolidated		Company	
	2021	Re-Issued 2020	2021	Re-Issued 2020
	$	$	$	$
(a) Income tax expense/(benefit)				
Current tax expense / (benefit)	-	62,131	-	62,131
Over provision of current tax in prior year	(263,723)	-	(162,879)	-
Deferred tax assets	194,772	(26,897)	194,772	(26,987)
Deferred tax liabilities	(32,387)	-	(31,543)	-
	(101,338)	35,234	350	35,234
Reconciliation of income tax expense/(benefit)				
Loss before tax	(2,448,899)	(2,698,882)	(2,440,442)	(2,698,859)
Tax using the Company's prima facie tax rate 10%	(244,890)	(269,888)	(244,044)	(269,885)
Unrecognised deferred tax assets from tax losses and temporary difference	409,058	299,665	409,058	299,665
Permanent differences	(1,783)	5,457	(1,785)	5,454
Over provision of income tax in prior years	(263,723)	-	(162,879)	-
	(101,338)	35,234	350	35,234
(b) Deferred tax assets				
Trade and other receivables	-	160,367	-	160,367
Employee benefits	-	8,954	-	8,954
Investment	-	7,666	-	7,666
Inventories	-	1,368	-	1,368
Investment property	-	3,500	-	3,500
Lease liability	-	133,960	-	133,960
Right of use asset	-	(119,033)	-	(119,033)
Other items	-	(2,010)	-	(2,010)
	-	194,772	-	194,772
Deferred tax liabilities				
Property, plant and equipment	(121,596)	(153,139)	(121,596)	(153,139)
Net deferred tax asset/(liability)	(121,596)	41,633	(121,596)	41,633

In accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, effective from January 2019, tax losses are allowed to be carried forward for 8 years.

8. INCOME TAX (CONT'D)

(b) Deferred tax assets (Cont'd)

Deferred tax assets amounting to around $675,000 (2020: $265,946) on carried forward tax losses and temporary difference amounting to around $6,750,000 (2020: $2,659,459) have not been brought to account as its realisation is not considered to be probable. The deferred tax assets will only be realised if:

(i) the company derives future assessable income of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefits from the deductions for the losses to be realised;

(ii) the company continues to comply with the conditions for deductibility imposed by the law; and

(iii) no changes in tax legislation adversely affect the company in realising the benefit from the deductions for the losses.

	Consolidated		Company	
	2021	Re-Issued 2020	2021	Re-Issued 2020
	$	$	$	$
Current tax liability/(asset)				
Balance at 1 July	170,613	113,805	71,468	16,812
Current tax expense	-	62,580	-	62,580
Over provision of current tax in prior year	(263,723)	-	(162,879)	
Net transfers from VAT and Penalties	(94,040)	(7,924)	(94,040)	(7,924)
Paid during the year	(3,201)		(3,201)	
Effect of change in exchange rate	1,699	2,152	-	-
Balance at 30 June	(188,652)	170,613	(188,652)	71,468

9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents for cash flow purpose is represented by:				
Cash at bank	918,357	829,803	918,357	829,803

10. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Consolidated		Company	
	2021	Re-Issued 2020	2021	Re-Issued 2020
	$	$	$	$
Trade receivables	4,264,047	4,471,573	4,264,047	4,471,573
Provision for impairment	(3,879,291)	(3,954,668)	(3,879,291)	(3,954,668)
Trade receivables – net	384,756	516,905	384,756	516,905
Receivable from related parties	3,493	79,373	3,493	79,373
Prepayments	265,934	367,690	265,934	367,690
Other receivables	84,897	202,570	84,897	188,125
	739,080	1,166,538	739,080	1,152,093
Provision for impairment				
Balance as at 1 July	3,954,668	2,933,587	3,954,668	2,933,587
Re-measurement of loss allowance as per IFRS 9	(75,377)	1,021,081	(75,377)	1,021,081
Balance at the end of the year	3,879,291	3,954,668	3,879,291	3,954,668

11. INVENTORIES

Merchandise	194,965	35,372	194,965	35,372
Provision for obsolescence	(12,992)	(13,677)	(12,992)	(13,677)
	181,973	21,695	181,973	21,695
Provision for obsolescence				
Balance at the beginning of the year	13,677	61,068	13,677	61,068
Decrease in provision	(685)	(47,391)	(685)	(47,391)
Balance at the end of the year	12,992	13,677	12,992	13,677

12. DEBT SECURITIES

	Consolidated and Company	
	2021	Re-Issued 2020
	$	$
Term deposits – related party	4,100,000	4,100,000
Advance to related party	1,750,000	1,750,000
	5,850,000	5,850,000

The term deposits have terms of 12 months or less and earn interest at 3.15% to 3.80% per annum.

The advances to related party represents on-call facility and earn interest at 2% to 3% per annum.

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Group	Buildings	Site Develop -ment	Transmission Equipment	TV Equipment	Plant & Machinery	Office Equipment	Computer Equipment	Vehicles	Furniture & Fittings	Leasehold Improve-ments	Work -in-progress	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Year ended 30 June 2021												
Opening net book amount	52,504	-	2,018,756	52,579	-	228,397	387,774	217,800	51,505	1,098,039	-	4,107,354
Additions	-	-	3,716	-	-	4,417	28,665	-	1,063	-	-	37,861
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(1,231)	-	(2,145)	-	-	-	(3,376)
Depreciation charge	(1,585)	-	(506,148)	(30,898)	-	(94,062)	(188,016)	(39,271)	(24,425)	(29,594)	-	(913,999)
Closing net book Amount	50,919	-	1,516,324	21,681	-	137,521	228,423	176,384	28,143	1,068,445	-	3,227,840
At 30 June 2021												
Cost	63,386	1,330,622	15,290,541	7,713,559	320,996	2,327,394	3,910,125	465,222	555,222	1,183,763	-	33,160,391
Accumulated impairment	-	-	(946,994)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(946,994)
Accumulated depreciation	(12,467)	(1,330,622)	(12,827,223)	(7,691,878)	(320,996)	(2,189,873)	(3,681,702)	(288,838)	(527,079)	(115,318)	-	(28,985,557)
Net book amount	50,919	-	1,516,324	21,681	-	137,521	228,423	176,384	28,143	1,068,445	-	3,227,840

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONT'D)

Group	Buildings	Site Develop -ment	Transmission Equipment	TV Equipment	Plant & Machinery	Office Equipment	Computer Equipment	Vehicles	Furniture & Fittings	Leasehold Improve-ments	Work -in-progress	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Year ended 30 June 2020 - (Re-Issued)												
Opening net book amount	54,089	167	2,520,371	91,433	-	380,300	585,552	303,416	65,856	1,127,633	27,122	5,155,939
Additions	-	-	1,638	-	-	-	31,732	-	8,565	-	-	41,935
Transfer to / (from) WIP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(27,122)	(27,122)
Depreciation charge	(1,585)	(167)	(503,253)	(38,854)	-	(151,903)	(229,510)	(85,616)	(22,916)	(29,594)	-	(1,063,398)
Closing net book amount	52,504	-	2,018,756	52,579	-	228,397	387,774	217,800	51,505	1,098,039	-	4,107,354
At 30 June 2020												
Cost	63,386	1,330,622	15,286,825	7,713,559	320,996	2,324,208	3,881,460	696,748	554,159	1,183,763	-	33,355,726
Accumulated impairment	-	-	(946,994)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(946,994)
Accumulated depreciation	(10,882)	(1,330,622)	(12,321,075)	(7,660,980)	(320,996)	(2,095,811)	(3,493,686)	(478,948)	(502,654)	(85,724)	-	(28,301,378)
Net book amount	52,504	-	2,018,756	52,579	-	228,397	387,774	217,800	51,505	1,098,039	-	4,107,354

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONT'D)

Company	Buildings	Site Develop -ment	Transmission Equipment	TV Equipment	Plant & Machinery	Office Equipment	Computer Equipment	Vehicles	Furniture & Fittings	Leasehold Improve-ments	Work -in-progress	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Year ended 30 June 2021												
Opening net book amount	52,504	-	2,018,756	52,579	-	228,397	387,774	217,800	51,505	1,098,039	-	4,107,354
Additions	-	-	3,716	-	-	4,417	28,665	-	1,063	-	-	37,861
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(1,231)	-	(2,145)	-	-	-	(3,376)
Depreciation charge	(1,585)	-	(506,148)	(30,898)	-	(94,062)	(188,016)	(39,271)	(24,425)	(29,594)	-	(913,999)
Closing net book Amount	50,919	-	1,516,324	21,681	-	137,521	228,423	176,384	28,143	1,068,445	-	3,227,840
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Accumulated impairment	-	-	(946,994)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(946,994)
Accumulated depreciation	(12,467)	(1,330,622)	(12,827,223)	(7,691,878)	(320,996)	(2,189,873)	(3,681,702)	(288,838)	(527,079)	(115,318)	-	(28,985,557)
Net book amount	50,919	-	1,516,324	21,681	-	137,521	228,423	176,384	28,143	1,068,445	-	3,227,840

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONT'D)

Company	Buildings	Site Development	Transmission Equipment	TV Equipment	Plant & Machinery	Office Equipment	Computer Equipment	Vehicles	Furniture and Fittings	Leasehold Improve-ments	Work-in-progress	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Year ended 30 June 2020 - (Re-Issued)												
Opening net book amount	54,089	167	2,520,371	91,433	-	380,300	585,552	303,416	65,856	1,127,633	27,122	5,155,939
Additions	-	-	1,638	-	-	-	31,732	-	8,565	-	-	41,935
Transfer to / (from) WIP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(27,122)	(27,122)
Depreciation charge	(1,585)	(167)	(503,253)	(38,854)	-	(151,903)	(229,510)	(85,616)	(22,916)	(29,594)	-	(1,063,398)
Closing net book amount	52,504	-	2,018,756	52,579	-	228,397	387,774	217,800	51,505	1,098,039	-	4,107,354
At 30 June 2020												
Cost	63,386	1,330,622	15,286,825	7,713,559	320,996	2,324,208	3,881,460	696,748	554,159	1,183,763	-	33,355,726
Accumulated impairment	-	-	(946,994)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(946,994)
Accumulated depreciation	(10,882)	(1,330,622)	(12,321,075)	(7,660,980)	(320,996)	(2,095,811)	(3,493,686)	(478,948)	(502,654)	(85,724)	-	(28,301,378)
Net book amount	52,504	-	2,018,756	52,579	-	228,397	387,774	217,800	51,505	1,098,039	-	4,107,354

14. LEASES

Property, plant and equipment' comprise owned and leased assets that do not meet the definition of investment property.

	Consolidated and Company 2021	Re-Issued 2020
	$	$
Property, plant and equipment owned	3,227,840	4,107,354
Right-of-use assets, except for investment property	963,326	1,190,328
	4,191,166	5,297,682

The Group leases assets including buildings and transmitter sites. Information about leases for which the Group is a lessee is presented below:

Right-of-use-assets

	Right to use of asset - Property / Building	Right to use of asset -Transmitter equipment	Total
	$	$	$
Balance as at 1 July 2020	1,181,479	8,849	1,190,328
Depreciation charge for the year	(218,153)	(8,849)	(227,002)
Balance as at 30 June 2021	963,326	-	963,326

Lease liabilities

Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flows		
Less than one year	267,600	304,791
One to five years	960,000	994,416
More than five years	122,030	603,636
Total undiscounted lease liabilities at 30 June	1,349,630	1,902,843
Lease liabilities included in the statement of financial position at 30 June:		
Current	192,470	183,514
Non-current	899,936	1,156,081
	1,092,406	1,339,595
Amounts recognised in profit or loss		
Interest on lease liabilities	64,518	125,048
Rental concession received	14,270	-
Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flows		
Total cash outflow for leases	224,893	229,308

15. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Consolidated and Company	
	2021	Re-Issued 2020
Software	$	$
Cost		
Balance at 1 July	64,800	64,800
Balance at 30 June	64,800	64,800
Accumulated amortisation		
Balance at 1 July	46,452	39,112
Amortisation charge for the year	7,343	7,340
Balance at 30 June	53,795	46,452
Carrying amount		
At 1 July	18,348	25,688
At 30 June	11,005	18,348

16. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

Reconciliation of the carrying value of the investment property:

Balance	423,907	280,000
Additions during the year	-	143,907
Provision for impairment	(35,000)	(35,000)
Closing balance	388,907	388,907

During the year, the company obtained valuation from the Registered Valuer, Rolle Associates which used the valuation methodology of income approach. Based on the independent valuation and the assessment by the directors, the change in fair value is not considered significant and the investment property value of $388,907 reflects the reasonable and fair value of the investment property as at 30 June 2021.

17. EQUITY SECURITIES

	Consolidated		Company	
	2021	Re-Issued 2020	2021	Re-Issued 2020
	$	$	$	$
Listed securities				
Reconciliation of listed securities				
Investment at fair value - 1 July	3,110	2,900	3,110	2,900
Movement in fair value recorded in other comprehensive income	40	210	40	210
Investment at fair value - 30 June	3,150	3,110	3,150	3,110

18. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade and other payables	2,884,836	2,389,481	2,884,836	2,389,481
Income received in advance	439,973	71,821	439,973	71,821
Other creditors and accruals	834,631	327,111	834,385	320,768
	4,159,440	2,788,413	4,159,194	2,782,070

19. CONTRACT LIABILITIES

	Consolidated and Company 2021	Re-Issued 2020
	$	$
Contract liabilities with the Fiji Police Force	-	63,550
Revenue recognized that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period	-	-
Increases due to cash received excluding amounts recognized as revenue during the period	-	679

20. PROVISIONS

	Consolidated 2021	Consolidated Re-Issued 2020	Company 2021	Company Re-Issued 2020
	$	$	$	$
Current				
Provision for employee entitlements	110,878	89,541	110,878	89,541
Provision for disputed claim	171,921	-	171,921	-
	282,799	89,541	282,799	89,541

21. SHARE CAPITAL

	Consolidated 2021	Consolidated Re-Issued 2020	Company 2021	Company Re-Issued 2020
Issued and paid up capital				
10,300,000 ordinary shares	10,300,000	10,300,000	10,300,000	10,300,000

22. RESERVES

Foreign currency translation reserve

This comprises all foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations.

Fair value reserve

This comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of financial assets until the investments are derecognised or impaired.

Revaluation reserve

The revaluation reserve represents the difference between the fair value of investment property at the time of its reclassification from property, plant and equipment with its initial cost at recognition.

23. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	Consolidated 2021	Re-Issued 2020
	$	$
Loss for the year	(2,347,561)	(2,734,116)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares on issue	10,300,000	10,300,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share	$(0.23)	$(0.27)

24. DIVIDENDS

During the financial year, the Company and the Group paid dividend of $Nil (2020: $515,000).

25. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Commitments

(a) Capital expenditure commitments as at 30 June 2021 amounted to $Nil. (2020: $Nil).

(b) Lease expense commitments relates to rental paid on transmitter rental sites and dedicated internet services:

	Consolidated 2021	Consolidated Re-Issued 2020
	$	$
Not later than one year	95,640	-
Total lease expense commitments	95,640	-

(c) Lease income commitments relates to rental income from building space rented out:

	Consolidated 2021	Consolidated Re-Issued 2020
Not later than one year	30,000	-
Later than one year but not later than five years	154,000	-
Later than five years	7,000	-
Total lease income commitments	191,000	-

Contingent liabilities

Company and subsidiary

As at balance date, the directors are not aware of any pending or threatened legal actions made against the subsidiary.

The directors are not aware of any further exposures to the Company or Group which have not been provided for in these financial statements.

26. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARY

	Company 2021	Company Re-Issued 2020
	$	$
Fiji TV (PNG) Limited – at cost	76,657	76,657
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(76,657)	(76,657)
Total investment in subsidiary, net.	-	-

Fiji TV (PNG) Limited is wholly owned subsidiary of Fiji Television Limited and is incorporated in Papua New Guinea. Subsidiary Company did not operate during the year and is in the process of being wound up.

27. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

(a) The ultimate controlling party of the Group is Fijian Holdings Limited, incorporated in Fiji.

(b) Directors

The following were directors of the holding company at any time during the year.

Deepak Rathod	(Acting Chairman)
Ajai Punja	
Abilash Ram	
Gurmindar Singh	

(c) Key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity.

During the year the following persons were the executives identified as key management personnel, with the greatest authority and responsibility for the planning, directing and controlling the activities of the holding company.

Name	Title	
Karen Lobendahn	Chief Executive Officer	(resigned 11 September 2020)
Upendra Gounder	Manager Finance & Administration	(resigned 11 September 2020)
Rakesh Chand	Manager Content	(resigned 12 February 2021)
Lisa Lave	Manager Sales, Inhouse Production Online & Live Stream	(resigned 18 March 2021)
Sitiveni Halofaki	General Manager	(appointed 17 November 2020)
Poonam Nandani	Manager Finance & Administration & Company Secretary	(appointed 1 December 2020) (appointed 18 February 2021)
Micheal Taylor	Manager Content	(appointed 16 February 2021)
Ashnil Chand	Manager Sales, Inhouse Production Online & Live Stream	(appointed 27 May 2021)
Takena Alexander	Manager Human Resources & Local Production	
Robert Van Santen	Manager Engineer, IT and Pactok	

The aggregate compensation of key management personnel is disclosed in Note 6.

(d) Directors' fees and emoluments

Amounts paid to directors during the year are disclosed in Note 7. No other emoluments were paid or are due to the directors at year end.

27. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONT'D)

(e) Related party transactions

The company during the year had the following transactions with related parties *(transactions above $5,000)*:

	2021	Re-Issued 2020
	$	$
i) Sale of goods and provision of services		
Pernix (Fiji) Pte Limited	-	5,158
New World Pte Limited	-	10,500
Fijian Holdings Unit Trust	5,500	58,388
RB Patel Group Limited	125,038	136,072
Merchant Finance Pte Limited	153,592	25,000
	284,130	235,118
ii) Transactions other than sale of goods and provision of services:		
Fijian Holdings Limited	42,347	5,635
Serendib Investment Pte Limited	12,831	-
FHL Media Pte Limited	-	318,529
	55,178	324,164

Transactions with FHL Media Pte Limited represents the dividend declared during prior year.

	2021	Re-Issued 2020
iii) Receivable from related parties		
RB Patel Group Limited	3,493	59,775
Merchant Finance Pte Limited	-	450
Fijian Holdings Unit Trust	-	19,148
	3,493	79,373
iv) Payable to related parties		
Serendib Investment Pte Limited	6,501	-
FHL Media Pte Limited	-	2,969
Fijian Holdings Limited	897	-
	7,398	2,969
v) Term Deposits with related parties		
Merchant Finance Pte Limited	4,100,000	4,100,000
vi) Advances to related parties		
RB Patel Group Limited	1,750,000	1,750,000

28. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE DATE

Apart from the continuing impact of COVID -19 into 2021/2022 financial year, there has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the directors of the Group, to affect significantly the operations of the Company and the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company and the Group, in subsequent financial years.