

AUDITORS' REPORT
ON THE ACCOUNTS
OF
BANGLADESH BUILDING SYSTEMS PLC.
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 2024

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF BANGLADESH BUILDING SYSTEMS PLC**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Bangladesh Building Systems PLC which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 30th June, 2024, the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and notes to the Financial Statements including a Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and other explanatory information disclosed in notes 1 to 53 and Annexure A.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 30th June, 2024 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and other applicable laws and regulations.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International *Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code)* together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in jurisdiction and we have fulfilled our other 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 judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters and accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

Revenue Recognition and Trade & Other Receivables	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
<p>The company has reported a revenue of Tk. 828,828,755 for the year ended 30th June, 2024.</p> <p>Revenue Recognition is recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income of the company. Trade & Other Receivables recognized on the statements of financial position for the year is Tk. 795,360,403 and for the prior year is Tk. 805,808,066.</p>	<p>Our procedures included obtaining an understanding of management's revenue recognition process, we tested a sample of transactions to verify whether the revenue was accounted for in accordance with the revenue accounting policy as disclosed in note 3.05 and 6.03 of the financial statements. In addition, we assessed whether the disclosed revenue accounting policy was in accordance with relevant accounting standards.</p>

Revenue Recognition and Account Receivables	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
<p>Following the application of the revenue recognition standard (IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers), the Company adopted its accounting policies.</p> <p>Under IFRS 15 revenue is recognized when a performance obligation is satisfied by transferring control over a promised good or service to a customer.</p> <p>Goods are considered as transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of that goods. Revenue from sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of returns and allowances, trade discounts, rebates and Value Added Tax (VAT).</p> <p>The company generate revenue from the sale of goods to local customer and export.</p> <p>We identified revenue recognition as a key audit matter because revenue is one of the key performance indicators of the Company and therefore there is an inherent risk of manipulation of the timing of recognition of revenue by management to meet specific targets or expectations.</p> <p>We focused on the proper cut-off of sales to the Company's customers due to the fact that the documents of confirmation of dispatch of goods were provided. There is a risk of differences between the timing of invoicing of products and the dispatch of the products to the company's sales centres. Accordingly, there could be potential misstatements that these revenue transactions are not recognized in the proper reporting periods.</p> <p>See note no. 3.07 and 11.00 to the financial statements</p>	<p>For the revenue recognized throughout the year, we tested selected key controls, including results reviews by management, for their operating effectiveness and performed procedures to gain sufficient audit evidence on the accuracy of the accounting for customer contracts and related financial statement captions.</p> <p>With regard to the implementation of IFRS 15 we verified management's conclusion on assessing different types of contracts and the accuracy of the revised accounting policies in light of the industry specific circumstances and our understanding of the business. We tested the appropriateness of the accounting treatment on a sample basis. In addition, we verified the accuracy of IFRS 15 related disclosures.</p> <p>These procedures included reading significant new contracts to understand the terms and conditions and their impact on revenue recognition. We performed enquiries with management to understand their risk assessments and inspected meeting minutes to identify relevant changes in their assessments and estimates.</p> <p>Our audit approach was a combination of test of internal controls and substantive procedures which included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Evaluated the design of internal controls relating to recording of efforts incurred and estimation of efforts required to complete the performance obligations. * We conducted substantive testing of revenue recorded over the year using sampling techniques by examining the relevant supporting documents including sales invoices and sales centre wise sales bank reconciliation report, bank statement and also, we confirmed selected customers' receivable balances at the balance sheet date, selected on a sample basis by considering the amount outstanding with those customers. * We specifically put emphasis on those transactions occurring close before or after the balance sheet date to obtain sufficient evidence over the accuracy of cut-off. * We tested the completeness of journal entries compared to financial statements; as well as if there any exception existed that the debit accounts of sales recognition were not related to cash and bank, trade receivable or advances from customers. * Finally assessed the appropriateness and presentation of disclosures against relevant accounting standards.

Valuation of Inventory	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
<p>The Company had inventory of Tk. 496,371,300 at 30th June, 2024 held in Factory/godown.</p> <p>Inventories consisting of raw materials, working process, finished goods are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost of inventories include expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition.</p> <p>Cost of inventories is determined by using the weighted average cost formula. Where necessary, allowance is provided for damaged, obsolete and slow-moving items to adjust the carrying amount of inventories to the lower of cost and net realizable value.</p> <p>Net realizable value is based on estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.</p> <p>See note no. 3.08 and 6.01 to the financial statements.</p>	<p>We tested the appropriateness of management's assumptions applied in calculating the value of the inventory provisions by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ evaluating the design and implementation of key inventory controls operating across the company, including those at a sample of, factory production house, warehouse, and sales centres; ♦ evaluating internal controls to monitor or keep track of Inventory Movement; ♦ attending inventory count on 30th June, 2024 and reconciling the count results to the inventory listing to test the completeness of data; ♦ comparing the net realizable value, obtained through a detailed review of sales subsequent to the year-end, to the cost price of a sample of inventories; ♦ reviewing the historical accuracy of inventory provisioning, and the level of inventory write-offs during the year; ♦ evaluating the correctness of the batch wise costing of final products; ♦ evaluating the correctness of the valuation of raw materials and packing material as per weighted average method; ♦ reviewing the calculation of standard labour hours and their regular comparison with actual labour hours of production; and reviewing the process of valuing work-in-process;
Valuation of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
<p>The carrying value of the PPE is Tk. 882,880,073 as at June 30, 2024. The valuation of Freehold PPE was identified as a key audit matter due to the significance of this balance to the Financial Statements.</p> <p>The expenditures are classified as an asset, if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.</p>	<p>Our audit included the following procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ We assessed whether the accounting policies in relation to the capitalization of expenditures are in compliance with IFRS and found them to be consistent. ♦ We obtained a listing of capital expenditures incurred during the year and, on a sample basis, checked whether the items were procured during the year.

Valuation of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
<p>The useful lives of Freehold PPE items are based on management's estimates regarding the period over which an asset is expected to be available for use. The estimates of the useful life of the assets is a matter of judgments based on the experience of the entity with similar assets and also take into consideration the physical condition of the assets</p> <p>See note no. 3.01 and 5.01 to the financial statements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ We verified the invoices and L/C documentation sample basis to segregate the capital and operating expenditure and found that the transactions are appropriately classified. ◆ We evaluated whether the useful lives determined and applied by the management were in line with the nature of assets, the physical condition of the assets and its uses. ◆ We checked whether the depreciation of PPE items was commenced from the date of ready to use and found the depreciation had been started accordingly
Long Term Loan & Short-Term Loan	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
<p>As at June 30, 2024, the reported amount of total Long-Term Loan is Tk. 588,869,814 and Short-Term Loan is Tk. 287,422,086 respectively. The company borrowed fund from various Bank for the purpose of acquisition of non-current assets and working capital as well. The company may face difficulties due to unfavourable movement in interest rate & monetary policy that may result in short-term and cash flow crisis</p> <p>See note no. 9.01 and 10.02 to the financial statements.</p>	<p>We have tested the design and operating effectiveness of key controls focusing on following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Obtaining an understanding of and assessing the design and operating effectiveness of controls designed to ensure the proper use of loan. ◆ We verified sanction letter, loan schedule bank statements to confirm the loan outstanding and found that the balance had been reported in the Financial Statements accurately. ◆ We checked the financial expenses and classification of loan and repayment schedule on a test basis as well. ◆ We checked the recording date of transactions and found the recording date is in line with the loan disbursement date.
Recoverability Assessment of Debtors	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
<p>The total amount of debtors is Tk. 795,360,403 as at 30th June, 2024. There are significant large numbers of individual small customers. Customers in different business segments and jurisdictions are subject to their independent business risk.</p> <p>The increasing challenges over the economy and operating environment in the manufacturing industry during the year have increased and the risks of default on receivables from the customers. In particular, in the event of insolvency of customers, the company is exposed to potential risk of financial loss when the customers fail to meet their contractual obligations in accordance with the requirements of the agreements.</p> <p>See note no. 3.10(ii) and 6.03 to the financial statements.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures to assess the recoverability of trade receivables including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Tested the accuracy of aging of debtors at year end on a sample basis; ◆ Evaluating the Company's policy for making allowance for doubtful debts with reference to the requirements of the prevailing accounting standards; ◆ Assessing the classification of trade receivables in the debtors ageing report by comparison with sales invoice and other underlying documentation on a test basis; ◆ Assessed the recoverability of the debtors on a sample basis through our evaluation of management's assessment with reference to the credit profile of the customers, historical payment pattern of customers and ◆ Inspecting subsequent bank receipts from customers and other relevant underlying documentation relating to trade receivable balances at June 30, 2024.

The work-in-progress	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
<p>The work-in-progress as at June 30, 2024 was of Tk. 76,896,428 which we considered key audit matter to the financial statements due to its nature.</p> <p>Our audit procedures were designed to focus on the development stages of the PPE that involves significant judgment and estimates made by Management including, whether contracts contain multiple performance obligations and these are transferred to assets based on those obligations and contracts. It comprises the point in time when transfer of control due to its usable condition has occurred regarding the software and assessing the degree of completion of project and service contracts, which are accounted for over time.</p> <p>See note no. 3.02 and 5.04 to the Financial Statements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ We tested the design and operating effectiveness of the company's controls over the recognition of the work in progress to relevant category of assets that are critical to financial reporting. ◆ We assessed the processes and controls put in place by the company over the work in progress to be transferred as assets and whether economic benefits are to flow to the company at the time of its recognition. ◆ Overall, we consider the measurement inputs and assumptions used by management to be in line with our expectations and to lie also within a range that we consider reasonable. ◆ Finally assessed the appropriateness and presentation of disclosures against relevant accounting standards.
Current Tax Provisioning	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
<p>Current Tax provision amounting Tk. 18,853,759</p> <p>At the year end the company reported total income tax expense (Current Tax) of BDT 5,231,995 the calculation of the tax expense is a complex process that involves subjective judgments and uncertainties and require specific knowledge and competencies.</p> <p>We have determined this is to be a key audit matter, due to the complexity in income tax provisioning.</p> <p>See note no. 3.18(a) and 20.01 to the Financial Statements.</p>	<p>Our audit procedure in this area included, among others:</p> <p>Use of own tax specialist to assess the company's tax computation. Our tax specialists were also taking into account the company's tax position and our knowledge and experience of the application of relevant tax legislation.</p> <p>To analysis and challenge the assumption used to determine tax provision based on our knowledge and experience of the application of the local legislation.</p> <p>Evaluating the adequacy of the financial statement disclosure, including disclosure of key assumption judgments and sensitive related to tax.</p>
Measurement of Deferred Tax Liability	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
<p>The Company reported net deferred tax liability totalling Tk. 225,682,861 as at 30th June, 2024. Significant judgement is required in relation to deferred tax liability as their liability is dependent on forecasts of future profitability over a number of years.</p>	<p>We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operational effectiveness of the Company's key controls over the recognition and measurement of Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities and the assumptions used in estimating the future taxable expense of the company.</p> <p>We also assessed the completeness and accuracy of the data used for the estimations of future taxable expense/income.</p>

Measurement of Deferred Tax Liability	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
See note no. 18.1(b) and 9.02 to the financial statements.	<p>We evaluated the reasonableness of key assumptions, timing of reversal of temporary differences and expiration of tax loss carry forwards, recognition and measurement of Deferred Tax Liability.</p> <p>We assessed the adequacy of the company's disclosures setting out the basis of deferred tax liability balances and the level of estimation involved.</p> <p>We also assisted in evaluating the tax implications, the reasonableness of estimates and calculations determined by management.</p> <p>Finally assessed the appropriateness and presentation of disclosures against IAS 12 Income Tax.</p>

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all the information included in the Annual Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' 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 when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

After going through the Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and those charged with Governance for the Financial Statements and Internal Controls

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of Financial Statements in accordance with IFRS's, The Companies Act, 1994, The Securities and Exchange Rules, 2020 and applicable laws and regulations and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Companies Act, 1994 require the management to ensure effective internal audit, internal control and risk management functions of the Company.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations or has not realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' 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 International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- ✧ Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- ✧ Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- ✧ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- ✧ Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

If we conclude that a uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- ✧ Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance 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 those charged with governance 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 those charged with governance, 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 auditors' 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.

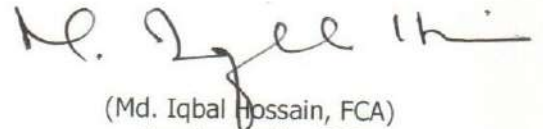
We have not come across any key audit issues for the year under audit and as such nothing is reportable.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements:

In accordance with the Companies Act, 1994, International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the Securities and Exchange Rules, 2020, we also report that:

- (a) we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit and made due verification thereof;
- (b) in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the company so far as it appeared from our examination of those books adequate for the purposes of our audit;
- (c) the company's Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of account.
- (d) the expenditure incurred for the purposes of the company's business.

Dated : 28.10.2024
Place : Dhaka, Bangladesh



(Md. Iqbal Hossain, FCA)
Enrolment No. 528
DVC-2410280528AS467664
A. Hoque & Co.
Chartered Accountants

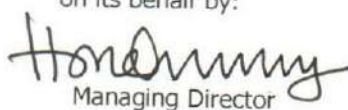
BANGLADESH BUILDING SYSTEMS PLC
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30TH JUNE, 2024

Particulars	Notes	Balance as on 30.06.2024	Balance as on 30.06.2023
Property and Assets			
Non-Current Assets:			
Property, Plant & Equipment	5.00	1,687,382,805	2,520,682,488
Intangible Assets	5.01	882,880,073	931,037,376
Financial Assets at Fair Value	5.02	1,054,923	1,167,355
Work-in-Progress for New Office Space	5.03	726,551,381	1,511,581,329
	5.04	76,896,428	76,896,428
Current Assets:			
Inventories	6.00	1,942,598,811	2,329,049,630
Advances, Deposits & Pre-Payments	6.01	496,371,300	615,624,033
Trade and Other Receivables	6.02	637,043,841	882,749,208
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6.03	795,360,403	805,808,066
	6.04	13,823,267	24,868,323
Total Property and Assets		3,629,981,616	4,849,732,118
Shareholders' Equity and Liabilities			
Authorized Share Capital			
500,000,000 Ordinary Shares of Tk. 10/- each.	7.00	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000
Shareholders' Equity:			
Share Capital	8.00	2,105,245,184	2,721,290,023
Fair Value Reserve	8.01	1,629,297,330	1,629,297,330
Retained Earnings	8.02	587,365,112	1,215,389,071
	8.03	(111,417,258)	(123,396,378)
Non-Current Liabilities:			
Long Term Loan	9.00	814,552,675	991,060,541
Deferred Tax Liability	9.01	588,869,814	606,128,519
	9.02	225,682,861	384,932,022
Current Liabilities & Provisions:			
Current Portion of Long Term Loan	10.00	710,183,758	1,137,381,553
Short Term Loan	10.01	280,279,860	296,768,820
Accounts and Other Payables	10.02	287,422,086	444,609,053
Accruals and Provision	10.03	31,437,792	28,240,023
Unclaimed Dividend Account	10.04	109,214,164	365,915,808
	10.05	1,829,856	1,847,850
Total Shareholders' Equity & Liabilities		3,629,981,616	4,849,732,118
Number of Share used to calculate NAV		162,929,733	162,929,733
Net Assets Value (NAV) per Share	22.00	12.92	16.70

The annexed notes from 1 to 53 and Annexure-A & B form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

This is the Statement of Financial Position referred to in our separate report of even date annexed.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on the 26th October, 2024 and were signed on its behalf by:



Managing Director


Director


Chief Financial Officer


Company Secretary

Dated: 28.10.2024
Place: Dhaka, Bangladesh


(Md. Iqbal Hossain, FCA)
Enrolment No. 528
DVC-2410280528AS467664
A. Hoque & Co.
Chartered Accountants

BANGLADESH BUILDING SYSTEMS PLC
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 2024

Particulars	Note	Balance as on 30.06.2024	Balance as on 30.06.2023
Revenue (Net)	11.00	828,828,755	937,756,035
Cost of Goods Sold	12.00	(681,074,539)	(899,356,317)
Gross Profit/(Loss)		147,754,216	38,399,718
Operating Expenses:			
Administrative Expenses	13.00	(67,169,034)	(73,490,852)
Selling & Distribution Expenses	14.00	(16,436,809)	(20,356,879)
Operating Profit/(Loss)		64,148,373	(55,448,013)
Other Income	15.00	43,170,339	22,991,943
Finance Cost	16.00	(136,568,423)	(117,415,612)
Non Operating Income		60,541,175	-
Non Operating Income		31,291,464	(149,871,682)
Profit/(Loss) before Contribution to WPPF		1,490,070	-
Less: Contribution to WPPF	17.00	29,801,394	(149,871,682)
Net Profit/(Loss) before Tax		17,822,275	15,289,541
Less: Income Tax Expenses:	19.00	18,853,759	5,764,488
Current Tax	19.01	(1,031,484)	9,525,053
Deferred Tax			
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year attributable to Equity holder		11,979,120	(165,161,223)
Add: Other Comprehensive Income:			
Fair Value Reserve on Financial Asset (Net of Tax)		(556,167,959)	384,769,033
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		(544,188,839)	219,607,810
Number of Share used to calculate EPS		162,929,733	162,929,733
Earnings per Share (EPS)	20.00	0.07	(1.01)

The annexed notes from 1 to 53 and Annexure-A & B form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

This is the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income referred to in our separate report of even date annexed.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on the 26th October, 2024 and were signed on its behalf by:



Managing Director


Director


Chief Financial Officer


Company Secretary

Dated: 28.10.2024
Place: Dhaka, Bangladesh


(Md. Iqbal Hossain, FCA)
Enrolment No. 528
DVC-2410280528AS467664
A. Hoque & Co.
Chartered Accountants

BANGLADESH BUILDING SYSTEMS PLC
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 2024

Particulars	Share Capital	Fair Value Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance at 1st July, 2023	1,629,297,330	1,215,389,071	(123,396,378)	2,721,290,023
Fair value reserve adjustment	-	(71,856,000)	-	(71,856,000)
Fair value reserve on Financial Asset (Net of Tax)	-	(556,167,959)	-	(556,167,959)
Cash Dividend Paid				
Profit made during the year	-		11,979,120	11,979,120
Balance at 30th June, 2024	1,629,297,330	587,365,112	(111,417,258)	2,105,245,184
Balance at 1st July, 2022	1,629,297,330		929,410,288	2,558,707,618
Fair value reserve on Financial asset	-	830,620,038	(830,620,038)	-
Fair value reserve on Financial Asset (Net of Tax)	-	384,769,033	-	384,769,033
Cash Dividend Paid			(57,025,406)	(57,025,406)
Profit made during the year	-		(165,161,223)	(165,161,223)
Balance at 30th June, 2023	1,629,297,330	1,215,389,071	(123,396,379)	2,721,290,022

The annexed notes from 1 to 53 and Annexure-A & B form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

This is the Statement of Changes in Equity referred to in our separate report of even date annexed.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on the 26th October, 2024 and were signed on its behalf by:



Managing Director


Director


Chief Financial Officer


Company Secretary

Dated: 28.10.2024
Place: Dhaka, Bangladesh


(Md. Iqbal Hossain, FCA)
Enrolment No. 528
DVC-2410280528AS467664
A. Hoque & Co.
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BANGLADESH BUILDING SYSTEMS PLC
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 2024

Particulars	Notes	Balance as on 30.06.2024	Balance as on 30.06.2023
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Cash Receipts from Customers & Others		839,276,418	942,187,493
Cash Paid to Suppliers, Employees & Others		(607,128,696)	(704,765,710)
Proceeds from Scrap sale		36,499,879	-
Cash Generated from Operations		268,647,601	237,421,783
Income Tax Paid		(18,943,244)	(83,732,429)
Net Cash Generated from Operating Activities	Annexure - B	249,704,357	153,689,354
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment		(440,000)	(2,825,900)
Share Sales		60,541,175	-
Sale of Asset		-	1,623,540
Dividend Income		6,058,442	23,079,780
Net Cash used in Investing Activities		66,159,617	21,877,420
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Finance Income		745,067	303,083
Gain or (Loss) from Foreign Currency Transaction		(133,049)	(390,921)
Long Term Loan/(Repayment Banks)/Financial Institutions		(33,747,664)	258,160,539
Borrowing/ Repayment of Short Term Loan		(157,186,967)	(313,494,513)
Payment of Cash Dividend		(17,993)	(56,540,376)
Finance Cost (Interest Paid during the year)		(136,568,423)	(117,415,612)
Net Cash Provided in Financing Activities		(326,909,029)	(229,377,800)
Net Changes in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(11,045,055)	(53,811,026)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year		24,868,322	78,679,348
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year		13,823,267	24,868,322
Number of Share used to calculate NOCFPS		162,929,733	162,929,733
Net Operating Cash Flows Per Share (NOCFPS)	21.00	1.53	0.94

The annexed notes from 1 to 53 and Annexure-A & B form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

This is the Statement of Cash Flows referred to in our separate report of even date annexed.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on the 26th October, 2024 and were signed on its behalf by:

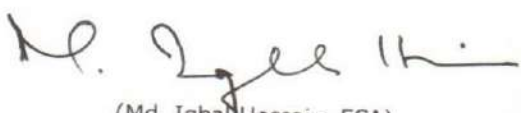

Managing Director


Director


Chief Financial Officer


Company Secretary

Dated: 28.10.2024
Place: Dhaka, Bangladesh


(Md. Iqbal Hossain, FCA)
Enrolment No. 528
DVC-2410280528AS467664
A. Hoque & Co.
Chartered Accountants

BANGLADESH BUILDING SYSTEMS PLC

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 2024
FORMING AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

1.00 Reporting Entity

1.01 Corporate Information—Domicile, Legal Form and Country of Incorporation

The Company was incorporated on dated July 19, 2003 vide registration no- C-49909 as a 'Private' Company limited by shares and registered with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies & Firms of Bangladesh under the Companies Act, 1994. It has started its commercial production in the year 2005. On October 30, 2010 the Company converted into public company and get registered with the register of joint stock Company under the Companies Act-1994.

The Company is listed with both Dhaka Stock Exchange PLC (DSE) and Chittagong Stock Exchange PLC (CSE) on October 03, 2013 and September 30, 2013 respectively and trading of the share of the Company has been started from October 08, 2013.

Registered and Corporate Office

The registered office of the Company is located at Factory Premises, Jaina Bazar, Telehate, Sreepur, Gazipur, Corporate Office: Advance Noorani Tower, (Level-08), 1, Mohakhali Commercial Area, Dhaka-1212.

1.02 Other Corporate Information

- (i) Trade License: TRAD/DNCC/026726/2022 date: 03/07/2024
- (ii) e-TIN No.: 732812709180, date March 30, 2014
- (iii) BIN No.: 000382087-0103, date: 01/07/2019

1.03 Nature of Business

The principal activities of the Company throughout the year continued to manufacturing and marketing of Pre-Engineered Steel Building (PEB) in Bangladesh to meet-up the growing demand especially in the industrial sector. Bangladesh Building Systems PLC (BBS PLC) always eager for managing and seeking expertise and obtaining state-of-art technology to provide engineering solutions with world class quality and best customer services. It holds world-class quality certification like "ISO 9001:2015", Environment Management Systems "ISO 14001:2015" and Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems "ISO 45001:2018" from international organizations. Usually, BBS PLC deals with pre-engineered steel buildings like Factories, Warehouses, Hall rooms, Workshops, Aircraft hangers, Office buildings, Commercial showrooms, Distribution centres, Supermarkets, Restaurants and Residential buildings as well.

1.04 Structure, Content and Presentation of Financial Statements

The presentation of these financial statements is in accordance with the guidelines provided by IAS 1: Presentation of financial statements. The financial statements comprise of:

- ☞ Statement of Financial Position as at 30th June, 2024;
- ☞ Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30th June, 2024;
- ☞ Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30th June, 2024;
- ☞ Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30th June, 2024;
- ☞ Notes comprising summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2.00 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

2.01 Statement of Compliance

The Financial Reporting Act, 2015 (FRA) was enacted in 2015. The Financial Reporting Council (FRC) under the FRA has been formed in 2017 but the Financial Reporting Standards (FRS) under this council are yet to be issued for public interest entities, such as listed entities.

As per provision of Section-69 of the Financial Reporting Act, 2015, the Financial Statements have not been prepared due to IFRSs are yet to be issued by FRC. The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), International Accounting Standards (IASs) adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB), the Companies Act, 1994, Securities and Exchange Rules, 2020 and other relevant laws as applicable. The title and format of these Financial Statements follow the requirements of IFRSs which are to some extent different from the requirements of Companies Act, 1994. However, such differences are not material and it is the view of the management that IFRS Format gives a better presentation to the shareholders.

Pursuant to recent amendment to the Companies Act, 1994 incorporating amendments, among others is to change of the word "Limited" by the word "PLC" in case of Public Limited Company including listed ones. Necessary formalities are in progress in implementing these changes.

2.02 Other Regulatory Compliances

The Company is also required to comply with the following major legal provisions in addition to Companies Act, 1994 and other applicable laws and regulations:

Income Tax Act, 2023
Income Tax Rules, 1984
The Value Added Tax and Supplementary Duty Act, 2012;
The Value Added Tax Rules, 2016;
The Stamp Act, 1899;
The Customs Act, 1969;
The Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission Act, 1993;
The Securities and Exchange Rules, 2020;
The Securities and Exchange Ordinance, 1969;
Bangladesh Labour Act, 2006 (as amended to 2018)
DSE/CSE Rules;
Listing Regulations, 2015;

2.03 Compliance with the Financial Reporting Standards as applicable in Bangladesh

As per para-14(2) of the Securities and Exchange Rule, 2020, the company has followed the International Accounting Standards (IAS's) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS's) as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB) in preparing the financial statements.

Sl. No.	IAS No.	IAS Title	Compliance Status
1	1	Presentation of Financial Statements	Complied
2	2	Inventories	Complied
3	7	Statement of Cash Flows	Complied
4	8	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	Complied
5	10	Events after the Reporting Period	Complied
6	11	Construction Contracts	N/A

Sl. No.	IAS No.	IAS Title	Compliance Status
7	12	Income Taxes	Complied
8	16	Property, Plant and Equipment	Complied
9	19	Employee Benefits	Complied
10	20	Accounting for Govt. Grants and Disclosure of Govt. Assistance	N/A
11	21	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	Complied
12	23	Borrowing Costs	Complied
13	24	Related Party Disclosures	Complied
14	26	Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plan	N/A
15	27	Separate Financial Statements	N/A
16	28	Investment in Associated and Joint Venture	Complied
17	29	Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economics	N/A
18	31	Interest in Joint Ventures	N/A
19	32	Financial Instruments: Presentation	Complied
20	33	Earnings per Share	Complied
21	34	Interim Financial Reporting	Complied
22	36	Impairment of Assets	Complied
23	37	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	Complied
24	38	Intangible Assets	Complied
25	40	Investment Property	N/A
26	41	Agriculture	N/A

Sl. No.	IFRS No.	IFRS Title	Compliance Status
1	1	First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards	Complied
2	2	Share based Payment	N/A
3	3	Business Combinations	N/A
4	4	Insurance Contracts	N/A
5	5	Non-current Assets held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	N/A
6	6	Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources	N/A
7	7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures	Complied
8	8	Operating Segments	Complied
9	9	Financial Instrument	Complied
10	10	Consolidated Financial Statements	N/A
11	11	Joint Arrangements	N/A
12	12	Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	N/A
13	13	Fair Value Measurement	Complied
14	14	Regulatory Deferral Accounts	N/A
15	15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers	Complied
16	16	Leases	N/A

2.04 Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared based on the accrual basis of accounting and prepare under the historical cost convention except for the revaluation of certain non-current assets which are stated either at revaluated amount or fair market value as explained in the accompanying notes.

2.05 Accrual Basis of Accounting

The Company prepares its financial statements, except for cash flow information, using the accrual basis of accounting. Since the accrual basis of accounting is used, the company recognizes items as assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses (the elements of financial statements) when they satisfy the definitions and recognition criteria for those elements in the IFRS conceptual Framework.



2.06 Functional and Presentation Currency

Functional and presentation currency items included in these financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ('the functional currency'). These financial statements are presented in Bangladesh Taka ("BDT") which is also the functional currency of the company. The amounts in these financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest BDT except otherwise indicated.

2.07 Key Accounting Estimates and Judgments in Applying Accounting Policies

Use of Judgment and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards including IAS's 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 and for contingent assets and liabilities that require disclosure during and at the date of the financial statements.

Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions of accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected as required by IAS 8: "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors".

In particular, significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements include depreciation, amortization, impairment, net realizable value of inventories, accruals, taxation and provision.

Assumption and Estimation Uncertainties

Information about assumption and accounting uncertainties at 30th June, 2024 that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial year is included in the following notes:

Note 5.01 Property, Plant and Equipment

Note 5.02 Intangible Assets

Note 6.01 Inventories

Note 9.02 Deferred Tax Liabilities

Note 19.00 Income Tax Expenses

2.08 Materiality, Aggregation and Off Setting

Each material item as considered by management significant has been displayed separately in the financial statements. No amount has been set off unless the Company has legal right to set off the amounts and intends to settle on net basis. Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by the relevant accounting standards. The values of assets or liabilities as shown in the statement of financial position are not off-set by way of deduction from another liability or asset unless there exist a legal right, therefore no such incident existed during the year.

2.09 Going Concern Assumption

The financial statements are prepared on the basis of going concern assumption. As per management assessment there is no material uncertainties related to events or conditions which may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

2.10 Offsetting

In compliance to IAS-1 and IAS-32, offsetting is done for a particular vendor or customer when the following conditions are met:

- Each of the two parties owes the other determinable amounts;
- The entity has the right to set off against the amount owed by other party;
- The entity intends to offset;
- The right of set off is legally enforceable.

2.11 Comparative Information and Re-classification

Comparative information has been disclosed in respect of 2022-2023 in accordance with IAS-1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" for all numeric information in the financial statements and also the narrative and descriptive information where it is relevant for understanding of the current periods of financial statements. Prior year figure has been re-arranged wherever considered necessary to ensure comparability with the current period.

2.12 Changes in Accounting Policies

There have been no changes in accounting policies. All policies were consistent with the practices of the previous years.

2.13 Responsibility for Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements as per requirements of Companies Act, 1994.

2.14 Reporting Period

The reporting period of the Company covers one year from 1st day of July, 2023 to 30th June, 2024.

2.15 Approval of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors on the 26th day of October, 2024.

3.00 Significant Accounting Principles and Policies selected and applied for significant transactions and events

For significant transactions and events that have material effect, the Company's Directors selected and applied significant accounting principles and policies within the framework of IAS1: Presentation of Financial Statements in preparation and presentation of financial statements that have been consistently applied throughout the year and were also consistent with those use in earlier years.

For proper understanding of the financial statements, accounting policies set out below in one place as prescribed by the IAS1: Presentation of Financial Statements:

Assets and Basis of their Valuation

3.01 Property, Plant and Equipment

3.01.1 Recognition and Measurements

These are capitalized at cost of acquisition and subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation in compliance with the benchmark treatment of IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment". The cost of acquisition of an asset comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use inclusive of inward freight, duties and non-refundable taxes.

In a situation where it can clearly be demonstrated that expenditure has resulted in an increase in future economic benefit expected to be obtained from the use of the fixed assets, the expenditure is capitalized as an additional cost of the assets.

Cost also includes initial estimate of the costs of dismantling, removing the item and restoring this site (generally called asset retirement obligation) are recognized and measured in accordance with IAS 37: Provision, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

On retirement or otherwise disposal of fixed assets, the cost and accumulated depreciation are eliminated and any gain or loss on such disposal is reflected in the statement of comprehensive income which is determined with reference to the net book value of assets and the net sales proceeds.

3.01.2 Maintenance Activities

Expenditure incurred after the assets have been put into operation, such as repairs & maintenance is normally charged off as revenue expenditure in the year in which it is incurred.

3.01.3 Subsequent Cost

The Cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant & equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is possible that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the company and its cost measured reliably. The cost of the day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income as repairs and maintenance where it is incurred.

3.01.4 Depreciation on Tangible Fixed Assets

As required in Paragraph 43 of IAS-16 Property and Equipment, depreciation in respect of all fixed assets is provided to depreciate the cost of the assets after commissioning, over their expected useful economic lives in accordance with the provision of IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment".

Depreciation on all other fixed assets except land and land development is computed using diminishing balance method in amount sufficient to write-off depreciable assets over their estimated useful life. Depreciation has been charged on additions and when it is used. Expenditure for maintenance and repairs are expenses; major replacements, renewals and betterment are capitalized.

The cost and accumulated depreciation of depreciable assets retired or otherwise disposed off are eliminated from the assets and accumulated depreciation and any gain or loss on such disposal is reflected in the Statement of Profit or Loss Account for the year ended. The annual depreciation rates applicable to the principal categories are:

<u>Category of Fixed Assets</u>	<u>Rate of Depreciation</u>
Land & Land Development	--
Factory Building & Other Construction	5%
Plant & Machinery	10%
Electrical Installation	15%
Furniture & Fixture	10%
Office Equipment & Computer	15%
Motor Vehicle	5%
Office Decoration	10%

3.01.5 Impairment

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment loss. If any such indication exists, recoverable amount is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any, impairment loss is recorded on judgmental basis, for which provision may differ in the future years based on the actual experience.

3.01.6 Retirements and Disposals of Property, Plant and Equipment

An asset is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use and subsequent disposal. Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized as gain and loss from disposal of asset under other income in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

3.02 Work-in-Progress for New Office Space

Work-in-progress is stated at cost. These expenditures will be capitalized and recognized as items of Property, Plant and Equipment when they are ready for intended use.

3.03 Intangible Assets

(i) Recognition and Measurement

Intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss if any. Intangible assets are recognized when all the conditions for recognition as per IAS 38: Intangible Assets are met. The cost of Intangible Assets comprises its purchase price, import duty and non-refundable taxes, and any directly attributable cost of preparing the assets for intended use.

(ii) Subsequent Expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it is probable that the future economic benefit embodied in the specific asset to which they relate. All other expenditures are recognized in the profit or loss when incurred.

(iii) Amortization

Amortization is recognized in profit or loss on diminishing balance method over the estimated useful lives of the intangible assets from the month they are available for use. Intangible Assets are amortized at the rate given below:

Category of Fixed Assets	Rate of Depreciation
Accounting Software	10%
Share Management Software	10%
Website Development	10%
Aveva Bocad Roof and Wall (software)	10%

(iv) Derecognition

An Intangible Asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of intangible assets, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets are recognized in profit or loss.

3.04 Investment in FDR

Investment in FDR is stated at its cost price. The statement of profit or loss reflects the income on account of interest on investment in FDR.

3.05 Sundry Debtors (Including Advance, Deposits and Pre-Payments)

These are carried at original invoice amounts, which represent net realizable value.

3.06 Other Current Assets

Other current assets have a value on realization in the ordinary course of the company's business which is at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the Statement of Financial Position.

3.07 Revenue Recognition

In compliance with the requirements of IFRS 15 "Revenue" is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the entity and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable. Revenue recognized when the policies are made.

The Company recognizes as revenue the amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for goods or services when (or as) it transfers control to the customer. To achieve that core principle, this standard establishes a five-step model as follows:

- Identify the contract with a customer;
- Identify the performance obligations in the contract;
- Determine the transaction price;
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and
- Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Considering the five steps model, the company recognizes revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring promised goods to a customer. Goods is considered as transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of that goods. Revenue from sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of returns and allowances, trade discounts, rebates and Value Added Tax (VAT).

(a) Steel Building

Revenue on sell of Steel Building and conductors is recognized when products are despatched to customer that is when the significant risk and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyers, recovery of consideration is probable, the associated cost and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably.

(b) Interest

Interest on FDR is recognized when interest is accrued.

(c) Foreign Exchange Gain

Foreign Exchange gain is recognized when gain is accrued and realized.

(d) Dividend

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

(e) Other Revenues

Other revenues are recognized when services are rendered and bank interests are earned.

(f) Proceeds from Sale of Scrape

Proceeds from sale of Scrape are recognised when the proceeds have been received.

3.08 Inventories

In compliance with the requirement of IAS 2 "Inventories", inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

Inventories consisting of raw materials, work in progress, finished goods are valued at a lower of cost and net realized value. Cost of inventories include expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. Cost of inventories is determined by using the following basis:

Raw Materials:

Purchase costs on a weighted average basis;

Finished goods and work-in-progress;

Costs of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity;

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Provision is made if necessary, for obsolete and slow-moving items.

3.09 Foreign Currency Transactions

Transaction in Foreign Currencies are measured in the functional currency of the company and are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency at the spot exchange rate ruling at the transaction date.

At the end of each reporting period in compliance with the provision of IAS 21: The Effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates-

- (a) Foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate;
- (b) Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical costs in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction;
- (c) Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency is translated using the exchange rate at the date when the fair value is determined.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rate different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements is recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

3.10 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

(a) Financial Assets

(i) Recognition and Initial Measurement

The company initially recognises receivables on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets are recognized initially on the date at which the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the transaction.

The company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights or probabilities of receiving the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred.

(ii) Classification and Subsequent Measurement

Financial Assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost, or FVTPL

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

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

- it is held within a business model whose objection is to hold assets 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.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cash as described above are measured at FVTPL. These includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirement to be measured at amortized cost or at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial Assets-business model assessment

The company 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 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 asset 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 portfolio is evaluated and reported to the company'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 i.e., 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 period, the reasons for such sales and exceptions about future sales activity.

Financial assets-subsequent measurement and gains and losses.

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

Financial assets include advance, deposits & prepayments, accounts receivable, investment, and cash and cash equivalents.

Other Comprehensive Income Option

If an equity investment is not held for trading, an entity can make an irrevocable election at initial recognition to measure it at FVTOCI with only dividend income recognized in profit or loss.

(i) Advance, Deposits & Prepayments

Advances are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, advances are carried at cost less deductions, adjustments or charges to other account heads. Deposits are measured at payment value. Prepayments are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, prepayments are carried at cost less charges to profit & loss account.

(ii) Trade and Other Receivables

Trade & other receivables represent the amounts due from customers for delivering goods or rendering services. Trade and other receivables are initially recognized at cost which is the fair value of the consideration given in return. After initial recognition these are carried at cost less impairment losses due to non-collectability of any amount so recognized.

(iii) **Investment**

Investment comprises of fixed deposit maturity of more than three months which are available for use by the company without any restriction. The company has positive intent and ability to hold investment in fixed deposit receipts-FDRs investment to maturity, and such financial assets are classified as held to maturity. These assets are initially recognized at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortized cost using effective interest method.

(v) **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, cash at bank and fixed deposits having maturity of less than three months which are available for use by the company without any restriction.

(b) **Financial Liabilities**

A financial liability is recognized when its contractual obligations arising from past events are certain and the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow from the company of resources embodying economic benefits. The company initially recognises financial liabilities on the transaction date at which the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the liability.

The company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired.

Financial liabilities include trade payable and liabilities for expenses, interest bearing borrowings and payable and accruals.

(i) **Trade payable and liabilities for expenses**

The company recognizes trade payable and liabilities for expenses when its contractual obligation arises from past events are certain the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow from the entity of resources embodying economic benefits.

(ii) **Interest bearing borrowings**

Principal amounts of the loans and borrowings are stated at their amortized amount. Borrowings repayable after twelve months from the date of statement of financial position are classified as non-current liabilities whereas the portion of borrowings repayable within twelve months from the date of statement of financial position, unpaid interest and other charges are classified as current liabilities.

(iii) **Payables and Accruals**

Payables and accruals are recognized at the amount payable for settlement in respect of goods and services received by the Company.

3.11 **Equity Instruments**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Investment costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognized as expenses. Paid up share capital represents total amount contributed by the shareholders and bonus shares issued by the Company.

3.12 **Impairment**

(i) **Non-derivative Financial Assets**

Financial assets not classified as at fair value through profit or loss, are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicate that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired includes:

- (a) default or delinquency by a debtor;
- (b) restructuring of an amount due to the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- (c) indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy;
- (d) adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers;
- (e) observable data indicating that there is measurable decrease in expected cash flows from a Company of financial assets.

(ii) **Financial Assets measured at amortized cost**

The Company considers evidence of impairment for these assets at both an individual asset and a collective level. All individually significant assets are individually assessed for impairment. Those found not to be impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet individually identified. Assets that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment. Collective assessment is carried out by grouping together assets with similar risk characteristics.

In assessing collective impairment, the Company uses historical information on the timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, and makes an adjustment if current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or lesser than suggested by historical trends.

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, then the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

(iii) **Non-Financial Assets**

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets (other than biological asset, investment property, inventories and deferred tax assets) are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated in order to determine the extent of impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to determine the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

3.13 **Derivatives**

The company is not a party to any derivative contract at the statement of financial position date, such as forward exchange contract, currency swap agreement or interest rate option contract to hedge currency exposure related to import of raw materials and others or principal and interest obligations of foreign currency loans.

3.14 Share Capital

Paid up capital represents total amount contributed by the shareholders and bonus shares, issued by the Company to the ordinary shareholders. Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to vote at shareholders' meetings. In the event of a winding up of the Company, ordinary shareholders rank after all other shareholders and creditors and are fully entitled to any residual proceeds of liquidation.

3.15 Dividend to the Equityholders

The Company recognizes a liability to make cash dividend when the distribution is authorized and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in Bangladesh, a distribution is authorized when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognized directly in equity.

3.16 Finance and Other Costs

Finance cost and other cost are recognized on accrual basis.

3.17 Impairment

Impairment of assets (IAS-36), at each balance sheet date, the company assess whether there is any indication that the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. An asset is carried at more than its recoverable amount if its carrying amount exceeds the amount to be recovered through use or sale of the asset. If this is the case, the asset is described as impaired and an impairment loss is recognized as an expense in the profit and loss statement unless the asset is carried at revalued amount in accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 16 - Property, Plant and Equipment, in which case any impairment loss of a revalued asset should be treated as a revaluation decrease under that Accounting Standard. No impairment loss was recognized for the year than ended 30 June 2023, as there were no such indication existed as on Balance Sheet date.

3.18 Taxation

Income Tax expense comprises current and deferred taxes. Income tax expense is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity in accordance with IAS 12: Income Tax.

(a) Current Tax:

Current Tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous periods. The tax rate used for the reporting period was 22.5% as a publicly traded company.

(b) Deferred Tax:

Deferred income tax is provided using the deferred method on temporary differences. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences, except:

Where the deferred tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;

In respect of temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled by the company and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and

In respect of deductible temporary differences and carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, if it is not probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

(c) **Value Added Tax:**

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of Value Added Tax except:

Where the value added tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the value added tax is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and

Receivable and payables that are stated with the amount of value added tax included.

The net amount of value added tax recoverable from, or payable to, taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

3.19 **Proposed Dividend**

The amount of proposed dividend has not been accounted for but disclosed in the notes to the accounts in accordance with the requirements of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 1: Presentation of Financial Statements. Also, the proposed dividend is not considered as liability in accordance with the requirement of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 10: Events after the Reporting Period, because no obligation exists at the time of approval of accounts and recommendation of dividend by the Board of Directors.

3.20 **Cost of Post-Employment Benefits**

The company maintains a defined contribution plan for its eligible permanent employees. The eligibility is determined according to the terms and conditions set forth in the respective deeds. The Company does not have any defined benefit plans and therefore does not record any provisions or expenses in this regard.

The company has accounted for and disclosed employee benefits in compliance with the provision of IAS 19: Employee Benefits. The cost of employee benefits is charged off as revenue expenditure in the period to which the contributions relate. The company's employee benefits include the following:

(a) **Short-Term Employee Benefits**

Short-term employee benefits include salaries, bonuses, overtime, holiday allowance, TA/DA, leave encashment, meals allowance, transaction, accommodation etc. obligation for such benefits are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expenses as the related service is provided.

(b) **Contribution to Workers' Profit Participation and Welfare Funds**

This represents 5% of net profit before tax contributed by the company as per provisions of the Bangladesh Labour (amendment) Act, 2018 and is payable to Workers as defined in the said law.

3.21 **Non-Current Assets Held for Sale**

Non-current assets, or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities, are classified as held for sale if it is highly probable that they will be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use. Such assets, or disposal groups, are generally measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Impairment losses on initial classification as held for sale or held for distribution and subsequent gains and losses on remeasurement are recognized in profit or loss. Once classified as held for sale, intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are no longer amortized or depreciated, and any equity-accounted investee is no longer equity accounted. During the period the company has not any assets held for sale.

3.22 Earnings Per Shares

The Company calculates Earnings per Share (EPS) in accordance with IAS-33 "Earning per Share", which has been shown on the face of Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income, and the computation of EPS is stated in the note no. 20.00.

Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average no of ordinary share outstanding for the effect of all diluted potential ordinary shares

Basic Earnings:

This represents earnings for the year attributable to the ordinary shareholders. As there was no preference dividend, minority interest or extra ordinary items, the net profit after tax for the year has been considered as fully attributable to ordinary shareholders.

Weighted Average Number of Ordinary Shares Outstanding during the year:

Computation of weighted average number of ordinary shares is not required during the current year, as number of shares outstanding has not been changed during the year under review.

Basic Earnings per Share:

This has been calculated by dividing the basic earnings by number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

3.23 Capitalization of Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds as per IAS 23: Borrowing Costs.

3.24 Accruals, Provisions and Contingencies

(a) Accruals

Accruals are liabilities to pay for goods or services that have been received or supplied but have not been paid, invoiced or formally agreed with the supplier, including amounts due to employees. Accruals are reported as part of trade and other payables.

(b) Provisions

A provision is recognised in the statement of financial position when the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provision is ordinarily measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. Where the company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

The expense relating to any provision is presented in the income statement net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost. During the reporting year the company has made sufficient provisions where applicable.

(c) **Contingencies**

Contingent Liability:

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company; or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the statement of financial position of the Company. Moreover, contingencies arising from claims, litigations, assessments, fines, penalties, etc. are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated.

Contingent Asset:

Contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. The Company does not recognize contingent asset and has a single business line of products i.e., manufacturing and selling of cables & wires.

3.25 **Operating Segments**

No geographical segment reporting is applicable for the company as required by IFRS 08: Operating Segments as the Company Operates in a single geographical area.

3.26 **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

For the purposes of the Statement of Financial Position and Cash Flows, cash in hand and bank balances represents cash and cash equivalents considering the IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" and IAS 7 "Cash Flow Statement" which provide, that cash and cash equivalents are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an in significant risks of changes in value and are not restricted as to use.

3.27 **Statement of Cash Flows**

The Statement of Cash Flow has been prepared in accordance with the requirements IAS 7: Statement of Cash Flows. The cash generated from operating activities has been reported using the Direct Method as prescribed by the Securities and Exchange Rules, 2020 and considering the provisions of Paragraph 19 of IAS 7 which provided that "Enterprises are Encouraged to Report Cash Flow from Operating Activities Using the Direct Method".

3.28 **Risk Exposure**

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that company faces due to unfavourable movements in the interest rates. Changes in the government's monetary policy, alongwith increased demand for loans/investments tend to increase the interest rates. Such rises in interest rates mostly affect companies having floating rate loans or companies investing in debt securities.

Management Perception

The management of the company prefers procuring the long-term fund with minimum fixed interest rate and the short-term fund with reasonable competitive rate. The company maintains low debt/equity ratio; and accordingly, adverse impact of interest rate fluctuation is insignificant.

Exchange Rate Risk

Exchange rate risk occurs due to changes in exchange rates. As the company imports materials and equipment from abroad and also earns revenue in foreign currency, unfavourable volatility or currency fluctuation may affect the profitability of the company. If exchange rate increases against local currency, opportunity arises for generating more profit.

Management Perception

The products of the company are sold mostly in local currency. Therefore, volatility of exchange rate will have no impact on profitability of the company.

Industry Risks

Industry risk refers to the risk of increased competition by entries of new competitors from foreign and domestic sources leading to lower prices, revenues, profit margin, and market share which could have an adverse impact on the business, financial condition and results of operation.

Management Perception

Management is optimistic about growth opportunity in manufacturing like Steel Building in Bangladesh.

Market Risk

Market risk refers to the risk of adverse market conditions affecting the sales and profitability of the company. Mostly, the risk arises from falling demand for the product or service which would harm the performance of the company. On the other hand, strong marketing and brand management would help the company increase their customer base.

Management Perception

Management is fully aware of the market risk, and act accordingly. Market for Steel Construction sector in Bangladesh is growing at an exponential rate. Moreover, the company has a strong marketing and brand management to increase the customer base and customer loyalty.

Operational Risks

Non-availabilities of materials/equipment/services may affect the smooth operational activities of the company. On the other hand, the equipment may face operational and mechanical failures due to natural disasters, terrorist attacks, unforeseen events, lack of supervision and negligence, leading to severe accidents and losses.

Management Perception

The company perceives that allocation of its resources properly can reduce this risk factor to great extent. The company hedges such risks in costs and prices and also takes preventive measures therefore.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price.

Management Perception

The company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the company's reputation. Typically, management ensures that it has sufficient cash and cash equivalent to meet expected operational expenses, including the servicing of financial obligation through preparation of the cash forecast, prepared based on time line of payment of the financial obligation and accordingly arrange for sufficient liquidity/fund to make the expected payment within due date.

Labour Unrest Risk

Smooth production is dependent on good relationship with factory workers and their ability to provide high quality services. In the event of disagreement with workers the company may face adverse impact.

Management Perception

The management personnel both in head office and production premises maintains a good atmosphere at the working place and provides with all necessary facilities to the workers like healthy remuneration, employee leave entitlement, termination benefits and workers profit participation fund for its employees which reduces the risk of labour unrest.

3.29 Events after the Reporting Period

Events after the reporting period that provide additional information about the Company's position at the date of statement of financial position or those that indicate the going concern assumption is not appropriate are reflected in the financial statements. Events after the reporting period that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes when material.

3.30 Related Party Disclosure

As per International Accounting Standard, IAS-24: 'Related Party Disclosures', parties are considered to be related if one of the parties has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. The Company carried out transactions in the ordinary course of business on an arm's length basis at commercial rates with its related parties. Related party disclosures have been given in **Note 31.00**

4.00 General

- (a) All shares have been fully called and paid up;
- (b) There are no preference shares issued by the company;
- (c) The company has not incurred any expenditure in foreign currency against royalties and technical fees;
- (d) Auditors are paid only the statutory audit fees;
- (e) No foreign currency was remitted to the shareholders during the year under audit;
- (f) No money was spent by the company for compensating any member of the board for rendering special services;
- (g) No brokerage was paid against sales during the year under audit.



	Balance as on 30.06.2024	Balance as on 30.06.2023
5.00 Non-Current Assets	1,687,382,805	2,520,682,488
This is made up as follows:		
5.01 Property, Plant & Equipment	882,880,073	931,037,376
5.02 Intangible Assets	1,054,923	1,167,355
5.03 Financial Assets at Fair Value	726,551,381	1,511,581,329
5.04 Work-in-Progress for New Office Space	76,896,428	76,896,428
	<u>1,687,382,805</u>	<u>2,520,682,488</u>
5.01 Property, Plant & Equipment	882,880,073	931,037,376
This is made up as follows:		
Opening Balance	1,705,974,402	1,728,739,407
Add: Addition during the year	440,000	2,825,900
Closing Balance	1,706,414,402	1,731,565,307
Less: Disposal during the year	-	25,590,905
Total Cost Balance	<u>1,706,414,402</u>	<u>1,705,974,402</u>
Depreciation		
Opening Balance	774,937,026	738,762,913
Add: Addition during the year	48,597,303	53,691,005
Closing Balance	823,534,329	792,453,918
Less: Adjustment during the year	-	17,516,892
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>823,534,329</u>	<u>774,937,026</u>
Written down value	882,880,073	931,037,376
The details of which have been shown in Annexure -A.		
5.02 Intangible Assets	1,054,923	1,167,355
This is made up as follows:		
Opening Balance (at cost)	2,029,555	2,029,555
Add: Addition during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	2,029,555	2,029,555
Less: Disposal during the year	-	-
Total Cost Balance	<u>2,029,555</u>	<u>2,029,555</u>
Amortization		
Opening Balance (at cost)	862,200	737,786
Add: Amortization during the year	112,432	124,414
Closing Balance	974,632	862,200
Less: Adjustment during the year	-	-
Total: Amortization	<u>974,632</u>	<u>862,200</u>
Written Down Value	1,054,923	1,167,355
The details of which have been shown in Annexure -A.		
5.03 Financial Assets at Fair Value	726,551,381	1,511,581,329
This is made up as follows:		
Investment in BBS Cables PLC	726,551,381	1,511,581,329
	<u>726,551,381</u>	<u>1,511,581,329</u>

Bangladesh Building Systems PLC had acquired 20,000,000 Ordinary Shares of Tk. 10/- each of BBS Cables PLC i.e. 20% in 2016. The Company's interest in BBSL is accounted for using the equity method in the financial statements. Now the holdings stand at 13.46% represents 28,492,211 nos. of Shares. Therefore, the company's interest accounted for at FVTOCI as per IFRS-9. The market price of BBS Cables Shares as on 30th June, 2024 was Tk. 25.50 per share and accordingly market value of BBS Cables 28,492,211 Shares to Tk. 726,551,381.

		Balance as on 30.06.2024	Balance as on 30.06.2023
5.04	Work-in-Progress for New Office Space	76,896,428	76,896,428
	Work-in-Progress for New Office Space comprises interior decoration of the Corporate Office premises of the Company.		
6.00	Current Assets	1,942,598,811	2,329,049,630
	This is made up as follows:		
	6.01 Inventories	496,371,300	615,624,033
	6.02 Advances, Deposits & Pre-payments	637,043,841	882,749,208
	6.03 Trade and Other Receivables	795,360,403	805,808,066
	6.04 Cash and Cash Equivalents	13,823,267	24,868,323
		<u>1,942,598,811</u>	<u>2,329,049,630</u>
6.01	Inventories	496,371,300	615,624,033
	This is made up as follows:		
	6.01.1 Raw Material	285,690,061	354,043,986
	6.01.2 Work in Process	88,789,723	102,991,862
	6.01.3 Finished Goods	121,891,516	158,588,185
		<u>496,371,300</u>	<u>615,624,033</u>
6.01.1	Raw Material	285,690,061	354,043,986

Particulars	Balance as on 30.06.2024		Balance as on 30.06.2023	
	(MT/KG/PCS)	Amount in Taka	(MT/KG/SQM/PCS)	Amount in Taka
Aluminum Foil	58.00	95,700	91.00	150,150
LDP	63.00	220,500	75.00	262,500
Galvalume Steel Coils	152.63	21,368,900	182.94	24,148,080
Decking	14.93	2,016,225	72.59	11,178,860
Hot Roll Steel Sheet/Plate	2,138.48	230,956,056	2,167.67	244,946,371
Poly Bag	2,040.00	44,880	0.00	
Zink Aluminum Alloy Coated Steel Coils (Pre-Painted)	151.16	30,987,800	376.20	73,358,025
Total		285,690,061		354,043,986

6.01.2	Work in Process	88,789,723	102,991,862
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Particulars	Balance as on 30.06.2024		Balance as on 30.06.2023	
	(MT/KG/PCS)	Amount in Taka	(MT/KG/SQM/PCS)	Amount in Taka
Purlin	6.62	947,375	3.11	429,405
Decking Sheet	0.63	86,940	4.54	725,600
Pre-fabricated I-Section	687.49	79,061,408	824.33	97,270,647
Roof Sheet	41.40	8,694,000	22.61	4,566,210
Total		88,789,723		102,991,862

6.01.3	Finished Goods	121,891,516	158,588,185
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Particulars	Balance as on 30.06.2024		Balance as on 30.06.2023	
	(MT/KG/PCS)	Amount in Taka	(MT/KG/SQM/PCS)	Amount in Taka
Accessories	-	3,245,623	0.00	1,557,050
Decking Sheet	11.39	1,571,820	17.48	2,796,800
Election Materials	-	55,309,763	0.00	80,068,513
Purlin	43.57	6,230,510	13.15	1,841,000
Pre-fabricated I-Section	389.06	44,741,900	547.12	65,654,122
Roof Sheet	51.39	10,791,900	32.54	6,670,700
Total		121,891,516		158,588,185

		Balance as on 30.06.2024	Balance as on 30.06.2023
6.02	Advances, Deposits & Pre-payments	637,043,841	882,749,208
	This is made up as follows:		
	Advance to Employees & Others	1,567,533	1,249,530
	Advance to Parties	8,638,929	5,981,104
	Advance Income Tax	394,345,175	641,799,487
	Advance to Office space purchase	183,167,010	183,167,010
	Fire Policy Advance	3,213,054	2,058,495
	Security Deposit	2,549,851	2,549,851
	VAT Current	9,757,381	17,275,122
	L/C Margin	25,032,325	13,899,184
	Bank Guarantee	8,772,583	14,769,425
		<u>637,043,841</u>	<u>882,749,208</u>

6.02.1	Advance to Employees & Others	1,567,533	1,249,530
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This is made up as follows:

Mr. Anwar Hossain	5,000	5,000
Mr. Bijoy	-	26,305
Mr. Anamul -Driver	5,000	-
Mr. Jamal Uddin-Driver	5,000	5,000
Mr. Khondokar Golagar Rahaman	116,911	122,491
Mr. Milon	5,000	5,000
Mr. Mominul Islam(Electian Fac.)	-	6,166
Mr. Mosarrof Hossain (Impl)	138,961	161,778
Mr. Maynul Islam	-	10,000
Mr. Nayan Kumar Biswas	17,739	8,370
Mr. Nurul Alom	5,000	3,500
Mr. Rasel Hossain	5,000	5,000
Mr. Rashedur Rahman (Impl ID-1070104)	-	6,278
Mr. Ripon	47,813	58,093
Mr. Saifullah Mojumder	-	48,625
Mr. Salim Rana	2,549	2,549
Mr. Saydul Islam	1,157,409	747,524
Mr. Tanmoy Biswas	6,500	-
Mrs. Aysha Akter Eity	25,655	13,915
Mr. Shahjalal Khandker	23,996	13,936
	<u>1,567,533</u>	<u>1,249,530</u>

6.02.2	Advance to Parties	8,638,929	5,981,104
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This is made up as follows:

Azam Enterprise	16,160	54,160
A One Iron Store	-	1,000,000
Refined Computer	73,300	-
BSD Engineering	-	1,200,000
Bhai Bhai Traders	-	42,120
Sonargoan Steel	1,457,100	-
Grambanga Tubes	-	1,271,400
Global Iron Store	2,000,000	-
KYCR Coil Industries Ltd.	54,661	-
Octagon Fiber & Chemical Ltd	-	413,424



	Balance as on 30.06.2024	Balance as on 30.06.2023
Lira Industrial Enterprise	78,945	-
United Iron Store	1,225,432	2,000,000
MS MJS steel	3,500,000	-
MS Majeda steel	218,880	-
New smart General Service	14,451	-
	<u>8,638,929</u>	<u>5,981,104</u>
6.03 Trade and Other Receivables	795,360,403	805,808,066

This is made up as follows:

ABR Spining	3,298,992	3,752,000
Abound Steel Ind. Ltd	3,096,960	4,298,992
Abul Khair Steel Ltd	7,159,788	10,145,737
ACCL Club	4,000,000	4,000,000
Advance Attire Ltd	10,696,748	1,353,773
AKH ECO Apparels Ltd	8,487,058	9,207,058
AKH Group.	15,564,356	515,285
Akond Super	966,007	994,315
Al-Amren Food Products Ltd.	1,336,400	3,938,200
Ayesha Clothing Company Ltd	14,151,961	14,551,961
Aziz Trade Engineering Ltd.	11,146,915	13,635,915
Badhon Knit Fashion Ltd.	2,529,987	2,852,000
Baly Yarn Dyeing Ltd.	-	83,834
Bangladesh Auto Industries Ltd	2,611,796	30,104,323
Barnali Collecton	13,387,968	-
Bashundhara Group Trading	19,837,230	2,652,730
Baylink Containers Ltd.	20,993,323	-
BD Food Trading	533,027	594,779
Bengal Feed & Fisheries Ltd.	715,930	1,215,930
Bengal Group	10,615,172	4,640,172
Bengal Group Mold Shed	1,646,850	2,864,000
Bengal NFK Textiles Mills Ltd.	320,014	820,014
Berger Paint BD Ltd	7,402,885	20,393,082
Bhairob Power Ltd.	515,955	750,955
BM Engineering Ltd	-	120,754
Chaity Composite Ltd.	2,584,881	3,787,321
Chadpur Power Generation Ltd	11,771,034	12,378,800
Chittagong Feed Ltd	5,047,781	5,397,781
Civil Engineers LTd.	3,588,512	6,788,512
Color & Stitches	1,730,517	1,880,517
Denimach Washing Ltd. Trading	2,591,760	-
Divine Intimates Ltd.	791,296	899,157
East west human resource Ltd	17,374,274	1,147,024
Eco Courture Trading	-	1,261,527
Edison Footwear Ltd.	14,248	114,248
Elit Iron & Steel Industries Ltd	1,673,037	15,718,049
Envoy Textile Ltd	2,385,307	3,698,020
EON Group of Industries	1,747,573	4,528,710
Executive Attire Ltd.	9,476,760	6,776,760
Executive Greentex Ltd.	4,598,244	6,264,813
Fahim Washing Plant	2,408,985	2,196,535
Faisal Spining Mills Ltd.	441,172	2,322,947
Fakruddin Textile Mills Ltd.	2,091,548	1,906,228
Fakir Fashion Ltd.	458,752	2,277,172
Fardin Auto Gas & Filling Station	5,980,000	6,400,000
Fareast International University	15,267,450	16,408,501

	Balance as on 30.06.2024	Balance as on 30.06.2023
FB Fashion Ltd.	1,280,100	1,193,500
Four H Group	18,641,204	267,887
Galaxy Logistics Ltd.	-	598,698
Far Group	14,785,512	-
Gazi Auto Tyres	-	613,149
Gazipur & Mirzapur Tea Estate Ltd.	1,356,351	1,536,351
Gazi Tyers Ltd.	4,699,545	4,573,195
Global Appliances Ltd	890,353	3,305,995
Green Smart Shirts Ltd.	7,311,352	6,955,164
Greentex Composite Mills	2,221,700	8,054,484
Ha-Meem Denim Ltd	87,152	1,085,326
Hashem Rice Mills Ltd.	3,273,623	3,777,837
Impress New Tex AOP Shed	2,762,236	8,762,236
Impress New Tex Composit Ltd.	4,630,608	4,630,608
Incepta Pharmaceuticals	2,285,881	1,997,471
Infinia Group	4,894,632	8,989,592
Inherent Trading and Impex Ltd.	11,248,552	30,884,548
Islam Pack & Association Ltd	439,880	-
Ispahani Tea Ltd.	949,167	7,949,167
Kanchan Purbachal Power	2,417,943	3,417,943
Karooni Knit Composite Ltd.	726,138	651,553
Kazi Farms Group Trading	756,392	756,392
Kazi Grand parents Ltd.	567,912	1,427,912
Kazi Firms wire house	219,500	219,500
KM Bohumukhi Ltd.	3,791,446	3,529,121
KSRM Steel Plant Ltd.	3,070,463	3,302,113
KYCR Coil Industries Ltd.	3,239,221	3,897,949
LEO Metal Industries	20,722,593	27,564,792
Lira Group	-	13,659,013
Logistic services	3,075,593	-
Lotus Kamal Group	192,502	384,934
Madina Polymer Industries Ltd.	2,200,000	3,700,000
Magnum Steel Industries Ltd.	865,455	728,035
Majidsons Construction Ltd.	2,581,791	7,237,221
Marico Bangladesh Ltd.	821,135	10,127,547
Masafi Bread & Biscuit Industries Ltd.	1,353,312	1,198,327
MAX Industries Ltd.	13,899,566	33,150,959
Mech Tech Corporation Ltd	4,029,132	3,890,572
Meghna Group	24,016,423	27,642,446
Misami Garments Ltd.	8,456,380	-
Metal Building System Ltd	-	375,000
MN Convention Hall	7,283,779	3,919,650
Modern Syntex Ltd	11,077,446	23,376,448
Monalisa Ceramics Ltd	3,509,530	393,870
Mondol Group	1,913,932	1,471,022
Mongla Port Authority	31,449,928	29,959,115
Montex Fabrics Ltd	4,973,769	7,473,769
MS Rana Enterprise	895,284	-
MNU Cycle	1,524,162	-
MS Globe Enterprise	-	1,012,380
Naasa Real State Ltd.	2,050,000	5,850,000
New Hope Animal Nutrition Company	19,533,763	11,930,139
Nextspaces Ltd.	4,569,379	4,312,489
Nortex Spinning Mills Ltd	1,915,014	3,166,014
Pacific Knitex Ltd	-	230,103
Paragon Group	2,138,177	7,138,177
Paramount BTRAC Energy Ltd.	1,574,331	1,824,331

	Balance as on 30.06.2024	Balance as on 30.06.2023
Police Trust Construction Ltd	1,627,644	1,807,644
Popular Pharmaceuticals Ltd	7,146,720	603,270
Quasem Industries Ltd	12,495,261	17,471,699
Rahman & Nesa Hospital	330,000	500,000
Rajon Industries Ltd.	1,403,249	1,633,249
Rancon Auto Industries Ltd.	4,442,887	5,942,887
Rancon Electronics Ltd.	1,023,050	1,023,050
Rangpur Poltry Ltd (Milk Process)	3,959,437	4,892,528
R.A Spinning Mills Ltd.	1,360,934	1,600,934
Reflex Packaging Ltd	-	14,516
Sagorika Feeds Ltd.	1,637,304	1,822,304
Sakib Poly Ind. Ltd.	1,536,525	3,655,212
S Alom Group	61,483,189	64,781,299
Sarah Resort Ltd.	1,322,312	1,472,312
Shetu Pesticids Ltd.	24,990,592	13,380,369
Shaw Wallace Bangladesh Ltd.	3,529,216	4,204,331
Shiplu Textile & Spinning Mills Ltd	7,478,542	1,148,542
Shirin Spinning Mills Ltd.	1,149,200	1,299,200
Spectra Engineers Ltd.	27,858	-
SIA Textile Ltd	-	283,680
Squire Food & Beverage Ltd.	16,251,889	736,538
SSP PVT Limited.	5,418,195	6,046,666
Talisman Sartorial Ltd	369,318	494,362
Tarasima Apparels Ltd	7,665,982	892,199
Tharmex Group	30,981,938	9,899,115
The Civil Engineers Ltd.	2,570,279	2,935,279
Tongwea Feed Mills Ltd	13,006,962	757,884
Transcom Bevarage Ltd.	9,375,000	11,188,174
Turi Enterprise	3,078,499	-
Uniglory Paper & Packaging Ltd.	2,650,000	3,300,000
Unitex Composite Mills Ltd.	4,741,991	5,971,991
Viyellatex Group	12,404,612	18,310,373
X Ceramics Ltd.	17,101,034	29,174,397
Yester Jeans Ltd.	5,743,092	5,763,091
Zaee Trems	850,000	3,068,496
	<u>795,360,403</u>	<u>805,808,066</u>

The ageing of Trade Receivable at the reporting date is as follows:

0 to 1 Month	-	-
More than 1 Months to 3 Months	243,062,139	246,254,945
More than 3 Months to 6 Months	305,657,003	309,672,040
More than 6 Months and above	246,641,261	249,881,081
	<u>795,360,403</u>	<u>805,808,066</u>

6.04 Cash and Cash Equivalents

This is made up as follows:

Cash in Hand	796,824	450,965
Cash at Bank	13,026,443	24,417,358
	<u>13,823,267</u>	<u>24,868,323</u>

6.04.1 Cash at Bank

This is made up as follows:

6.04.1.1 Term Deposits (FDR)	7,275,000	12,069,813
6.04.1.2 Short Term Deposits Accounts (STD)	5,283,233	11,951,399
6.04.1.3 Current and Collection Accounts	468,210	396,146
	<u>13,026,443</u>	<u>24,417,358</u>

	Balance as on 30.06.2024	Balance as on 30.06.2023
6.04.1.1 Term Deposits (FDR)	7,275,000	12,069,813
This is made up as follows:		
FDR A/c. # 0781455000000036	4,200,000	4,030,000
FDR A/c. # 0781454000000027	3,075,000	4,030,000
FDR A/c. # 0781402000001195	-	4,030,000
FDR A/c. # 0781430000000052	-	6,039,813
FDR A/c. # 0781454000000016	-	2,000,000
	<u>7,275,000</u>	<u>12,069,813</u>
6.04.1.2 Short Term Deposits Accounts (STD)	5,283,233	11,951,399
This is made up as follows:		
Eastern Bank Ltd.	78	78
Dutch-Bangla Bank Ltd., A/c. # SND- 1031200001023	4,084,018	5,623,224
United Commercial Bank Ltd. A/c. # SND- 0781301000000234	4,330	16,349
United Commercial Bank Ltd., A/c # SND- 0781301000000223	17,709	5,047,284
City Bank A/c. # 3103429272001	112,798	200,371
Bengal Bank, A/c. # 1001301000483	956,383	952,247
NRBC, A/c. # 0102360000000069	107,917	111,846
	<u>5,283,233</u>	<u>11,951,399</u>
6.04.1.3 Current and Collection Accounts	468,210	396,146
This is made up as follows:		
Modhumoti Bank Ltd., A/c. # 00352	7,444	8,499
NRBC, A/c. # 0102333000000556	43,655	1,218
United Commercial Bank Ltd., A/c. # SND- 0781301000000245	7,496	11,527
United Commercial Bank Ltd., A/c. # USD- 0781180000000038	409,615	374,902
	<u>468,210</u>	<u>396,146</u>
7.00 Authorized Share Capital	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000
500,000,000 ordinary Shares of Tk. 10/- each.		
8.00 Shareholders' Equity	2,105,245,184	2,721,290,023
This is made up as follows:		
8.01 Share Capital	1,629,297,330	1,629,297,330
8.02 Fair Value Reserve	587,365,112	1,215,389,071
8.03 Retained Earnings	(111,417,258)	(123,396,378)
	<u>2,105,245,184</u>	<u>2,721,290,023</u>
8.01 Share Capital	1,629,297,330	1,629,297,330

162,929,732 ordinary Shares of Tk. 10/- each. This is made up as follows:

Name of Sponsor Directors	% of Shares		Amount (Tk.)	
	30.06.2024	30.06.2023	30.06.2024	30.06.2023
Eng. Md. Abu Noman Howlader	10.79	10.79	17,571,361	17,571,361
Engr. Hasan Morshed Chowdhury	5.28	5.28	8,607,207	8,607,207
Engr. Mohammad Ruhul Majid	4.99	4.99	8,126,004	8,126,004
Engr. Mohammad Badrul Hassan	8.95	8.95	14,588,932	14,588,932
Total	30.01	30.01	48,893,504	48,893,504
Others				
Foreign investors	0.14	0.14	226,528	226,528
Institutions	21.25	21.25	34,621,546	34,621,546
General shareholders	48.60	48.60	79,188,154	79,188,154
Total	69.99	69.99	114,036,228	114,036,228
	100	100	162,929,733	162,929,733

Balance as on
30.06.2024

Balance as on
30.06.2023

Range with Shareholding Position:

Range of Holdings In Number of Shares	No. of Shareholder		% of shareholders		Number of Shares	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
1 to 500	4,332	6,074	0.60	0.90	981,464	1,469,962
501 to 5,000	7,556	8,393	9.17	9.81	14,941,461	15,996,317
5,001 to 10,000	1,468	1,464	6.85	6.84	11,152,882	11,148,869
10,001 to 20,000	915	858	8.13	7.76	13,245,428	12,636,012
20,001 to 30,000	276	280	4.25	4.33	6,918,479	7,070,205
30,001 to 40,000	162	140	3.53	3.06	5,749,457	4,991,952
40,001 to 50,000	93	77	2.64	2.19	4,299,751	3,565,224
50,001 to 100,000	146	143	6.29	6.43	10,242,264	10,484,353
100,001 to 1,000,000	87	85	12.32	11.68	20,067,927	19,028,008
Over 1,000,000	18	19	46.24	46.98	75,330,619	76,538,830
Total	15,053	17,533	100	100	162,929,733	162,929,733

8.02 **Fair Value Reserve** **587,365,112** **1,215,389,071**

This is made up as follows:

Opening Balance	1,215,389,071	-
Fair Value Reserve on Financial Asset	-	830,620,038
Fair Value Reserve on Financial Asset (Net of Tax)	(556,167,959)	384,769,033
Fair Value Resrve Adjustment	(71,856,000)	-
	587,365,112	1,215,389,071

8.03 **Retained Earnings** **(111,417,258)** **(123,396,378)**

This is made up as follows:

Opening Balance	(123,396,378)	929,410,289
Fair Value Reserve on Financial Asset	-	(830,620,038)
Less: Payment of Cash Dividend	-	(57,025,406)
Net Profit during the year	11,979,120	(165,161,223)
	(111,417,258)	(123,396,378)

9.00 **Non-Current Liabilities** **814,552,675** **991,060,541**

This is made up as follows:

9.01 Long Term Loan	588,869,814	606,128,519
9.02 Deferred Tax Liability	225,682,861	384,932,022
	814,552,675	991,060,541

9.01 **Long Term Loan** **588,869,814** **606,128,519**

This is made up as follows:

Long term loan-Lanka Bangla Finance	120,876,100	120,778,173
Term Loan-UCBL	509,549,549	511,730,262
Term Loan-NRBC	238,724,025	270,388,904
	869,149,674	902,897,339
Less: Current Maturity of Long Term Loan	(280,279,860)	(296,768,820)
	588,869,814	606,128,519

The details of the loan is as under:

Name of the Financial Institute: NRBC Bank Ltd.

Nature: Term loan

Sanction Limit: Tk. 354,036,000

Expiry Date: 25.12.2028

Interest Rate: 14.00%

Security: Land and Building & Machineries Guarantee.

Balance as on
30.06.2024

Balance as on
30.06.2023

Name of the Financial Institute: United Commercial Bank PLC

Nature: Term loan
Sanction Limit: Tk. 664,900,000
Expiry Date: 05-07-2027
Interest Rate: 14%
Security: Land and Building & Machineries Guarantee.

Name of the Financial Institute: Lankabangla Finance Ltd.

Nature: Term loan
Sanction Limit: Tk. 115,905,144
Expiry Date: 15-06-2033
Interest Rate: 14%
Security: Land and Building & Machineries Guarantee.

9.02 **Deferred Tax Liability** **225,682,861** **384,932,022**

This is made up as follows:

Opening Balance	384,932,022	283,830,667
Adjustment/(Reduction) during the year on fixed assets at cost	(1,031,484)	9,525,053
Deferred Tax on (fair value reserve @ 22.5%)	(157,005,989)	96,192,258
Less: Adjustment of AIT of Dividend Income	(1,211,688)	(4,615,956)
	225,682,861	384,932,022

9.03 **Temporary Turning Difference** **1,031,483** **(9,525,053)**

This is made up as follows:

As at June 30, 2024	Accounting Base Carrying Amount	Tax Base	Temporary Difference
Property, Plant and equipment	882,880,073	453,990,517	(428,889,556)
Intangible Assets	1,054,923	301,379	(753,544)
Net Taxable temporary difference	883,934,996	454,291,896	(429,643,100)
Applicable rate	-	-	22.50%
Deffered Tax liability-30 June 2024	-	-	(96,669,698)
Deffered Tax liability-30 June 2023	-	-	(97,701,181)
Deffered Tax expenses/(income) for the period	-	-	1,031,483

As at 30th June, 2023	Accounting Base Carrying Amount	Tax Base	Temporary Difference
Property, Plant and equipment	931,037,376	497,551,967	(433,485,409)
Intangible Assets	1,167,355	425,294	(742,061)
Net Taxable temporary difference	932,204,731	497,977,261	(434,227,470)
Applicable rate	-	-	22.50%
Deffered Tax liability-30 June 2023	-	-	(97,701,181)
Deffered Tax liability-30 June 2022	-	-	(88,176,128)
Deffered Tax expenses/(income) for the period	-	-	(9,525,053)

10.00 **Current Liabilities & Provisions** **710,183,758** **1,137,381,554**

This is made up as follows:

10.01 Current Portion of Long Term Loan	280,279,860	296,768,820
10.02 Short Term Loan	287,422,086	444,609,053
10.03 Accounts & other payables	31,437,792	28,240,023
10.04 Accruals and Provision	109,214,164	365,915,808
10.05 Unclaimed Dividend Account	1,829,856	1,847,850
	710,183,758	1,137,381,554

10.01 **Current Portion of Long Term Loan** **280,279,860** **296,768,820**

This represents the amount that will be settled within twelve months of the balance sheet date was made in accordance with Para 60(b) of IAS-1: "Presentation of Financial Statements".

	Balance as on 30.06.2024	Balance as on 30.06.2023
10.02 Short Term Loan	287,422,086	444,609,053
This is made up as follows:		
Import Loan-UCBL	-	94,603,788
Time Loan-UCBL (General)	-	83,272,381
CC Hypo-UCBL	183,923,460	164,137,895
Over Draft (OD)-NRBC	103,498,626	102,594,989
	<u>287,422,086</u>	<u>444,609,053</u>

The details of the loan is as under:

Name of the Bank: United Commercial Bank Ltd.

Nature: LTR (Working Capital)

Sanction Limit: Tk. 250,000,000

Expiry Date: 30-06-24

Interest Rate: 9%

Security: Stock raw materials ,work in procecs and finished goods Guarantee.

Name of the Bank: United Commercial Bank Ltd.

Nature: CC Hypo (Working Capital)

Sanction Limit: Tk. 150,000,000

Expiry Date: 30-06-24

Interest Rate: 9%

Security: Stock raw materials ,work in procecs and finished goods Guarantee

Name of the Bank: NRBC Bank Ltd.

Nature: Time Loan

Sanction Limit: Tk. 100,000,000

Expiry Date: 25-07-24

Interest Rate: 9%

Security: Stock raw materials ,work in procecs and finished goods Guarantee.

Name of the Bank: NRBC Bank Limited

Nature: OD (Working Capital)

Sanction Limit: Tk. 100,000,000

Expiry Date: 25-07-24

Interest Rate: 9%

Security: Stock raw materials ,work in procecs and finished goods Guarantee

Name of the Bank: NRBC Bank Limited

Nature: LTR (Working Capital)

Sanction Limit: Tk. 200,000,000

Expiry Date: 25-07-24

Interest Rate: 9%

Security: Stock raw materials ,work in procecs and finished goods Guarantee

Name of the Bank: NRBC Bank Limited

Nature: Time Loan

Sanction Limit: Tk. 75,000,000

Expiry Date: 25-07-24

Interest Rate: 9%

Security: Stock raw materials ,work in procecs and finished goods Guarantee

10.03 Accounts & other payables	31,437,792	28,240,023
This is made up as follows:		
10.03.1 Sundry Creditors for Goods and Service	16,416,406	18,070,849
10.03.2 Sundry Creditors Others	10,535,302	6,333,542
10.03.3 Advance against Project	3,940,587	3,290,135
Undistributed refund warrant	545,497	545,497
	<u>31,437,792</u>	<u>28,240,023</u>



10.03.1 **Sundry Creditors for Goods and Service**

This is made up as follows:

	Balance as on 30.06.2024	Balance as on 30.06.2023
	16,416,406	18,070,849
Asian Paint	454,324	123,006
Berger Paint BD Ltd	1,260,771	3,359,328
Chistia Hardware Store	-	4,384
Desk Touch International	54,997	60,000
Grambanga Tubes Ltd.	3,382,571	-
Harpo Resources Ltd.	-	-
Khaja Engineering Works	998,511	599,261
KSRM Steel Plant Ltd.	-	-
Linde Bangladesh Ltd	1,481,523	1,298,536
MS United Iron Store	1,141,085	-
Mindhill Corporation	379,030	731,710
MS A One Iron Store	1,097,659	-
MS Shyampur Iron Store	1,202,990	4,345,719
M. T Steel Corporation	2,285,685	3,764,085
New Osmani Mill Store	37,100	-
Orbit Polymar Industries Ltd.	33,897	-
Parvez Enterprise	358,195	1,336,065
RAK Paints	-	7,462
Rana Enterprise	-	23,770
Sharif Corporation	-	5,634
Sharly Engineering works	1,343,065	910,472
Shawon Enterprise	-	38,238
Steel Mark pipes Ltd.	25,333	32,695
Sunwise Engineering pvt. Ltd	-	-
UD Trading Company Limited	879,670	1,029,670
Inuque Iron Traders	-	400,814
	16,416,406	18,070,849

10.03.2 **Sundry Creditors Others**

This is made up as follows:

	10,535,302	6,333,542
Anower & Iqbal Electrical Engineering	-	2,000
Anisa Enterprise	461,748	-
Atlantic Traders	405,189	-
Bangladesh Transport Agency	-	259,510
Bangladesh Association of Public Listed Co.	50,000	-
Bhondhu Enterprise	68,050	-
Bismillah Automobiles	65,900	69,100
Bismillah Transport Agency	-	201,872
Biswas Enterprise C & F	79,371	60,706
Biswas Transport Agency	250,103	500,123
BM Engineering	80,754	120,754
Britto Communication & logistics Service	-	5,766
BSRM Wires Ltd.	536,442	-
Business Eye Bangladesh	-	4,800
Chowdhury & Brothers	82,828	-
Chittagong Stock Exchange PLC	-	540,000
City Paper & Stationary	188,479	106,806
Color Book	-	29,971
Customized Fabrication Engineering	30,000	202,720
Discovery Electric	73,323	-



	Balance as on 30.06.2024	Balance as on 30.06.2023
Dhaka Advertising Agency	-	8,640
Elit Paint & Chemical Industries	50,650	-
Equipment & Technologies BD	97,229	-
Essence Industrial gases Ltd.	64,160	-
Ezzi Power Tools	-	5,380
FM Engineering	-	26,280
Fair Technology	75,215	-
Galxy Enterprise	107,400	-
GrameenphoneLtd.	65,657	-
HNS Engineering & Services	40,690	-
Hub of Safty & Engineering Solutions	73,209	-
Janata Hardware Store	52,380	-
Kamal Motors	79,000	-
Kansai Nerolac Paints	1,044,896	-
Kajol Automobiles workshop	-	50,000
K L Smart	75,475	129,292
Ma Steel Structure(Erection)	85,640	-
MH Machinery BD	210,000	-
MS Abdur Rouf Iron Store	194,920	-
MS Anjuman Enterprise	21,125	-
MS A T Timber Traders	65,653	-
MS Galxy Enterprise	207,152	-
MS Majumder Enterprise	65,150	-
MS MT T Steel	217,075	-
MS New Fashion	77,075	-
M/S. Sadi Enterprise	432,300	-
S/S Shaber Enterprise	15,750	-
Multiple Trading	227,160	-
Metalied	-	286,205
MM Engineering Works	-	113,260
Modern Structural Steel Ltd	-	47,310
MS Ali Shah enterprise	-	95,953
MS Arafat Steel Strucrure	-	42,030
MS Supa Enterprise	-	43,893
MS New Fashion	-	123,000
MS Shah Ali Engineering Works	-	29,575
Nahar Enterprise	217,987	267,987
N.F. Enterprise	88,195	-
N. Islam Transport Agency	621,893	1,737,918
Nitol Motors Ltd.	85,501	-
NIST Service (Pvt) Ltd.	-	7,500
Nur Fiber Glass & Engineering	456,500	-
Octagon Fiber & Chemicals Ltd.	1,062,647	413,424
Proton Power Tech	-	110,000
Rashid Steel Corporation	154,423	184,423
Shahid Trading Corporation	133,800	183,800
Sandwish Panel Technology	62,635	-
Sayem Steel Builders	37,400	-
Structure Engineering Ltd.	873,255	-
Tax Deducted From Remuneration	504,000	84,000
Tax Deducted From Salary	29,642	61,049
Tax Deducted From Salary Factory	6,200	-
Tahir Enterprise Ltd	-	72,220
TR Traders	113,800	-
Trust Industrial Solution BD	70,275	106,275
	<u>10,535,302</u>	<u>6,333,542</u>



		Balance as on 30.06.2024	Balance as on 30.06.2023
10.03.3	Advance against Project	3,940,587	3,290,135
	This is made up as follows:		
	Blay Plastic	646,254	500,000
	Executive Greentex Ltd	-	-
	Oriental Eco Woods Ltd	-	1,500,000
	Pakiza Dyeing & Printing Building	-	-
	MS Globe Enterprise	1,786,060	-
	Naafco Group	1,113,105	-
	Rangpur Poltry Ltd.	347,228	-
	Shaiham Denim	-	1,290,135
	Structrual Building Systems Ltd.	47,940	-
		<u>3,940,587</u>	<u>3,290,135</u>
10.04	Accruals and Provision	109,214,164	365,915,808
	This is made up as follows:		
	Salary & Allowances	7,024,683	4,556,263
	Wages	5,745,217	6,993,369
	Electricity Bill	189,785	261,664
	Provident Fund	13,256,350	22,869,079
	Interest Payable	-	1,324,785
	Provision for income tax 10.04.1	78,585,387	327,571,848
	Provision for Bed Debts	2,426,239	1,645,350
	Provision for VDS	36,433	233,450
	Provision for WPPF 10.04.2	1,490,070	-
	Corporate Gov. Certificate Fee	57,500	57,500
	Audit Fees	402,500	402,500
		<u>109,214,164</u>	<u>365,915,808</u>
10.04.1	Provision for Tax	78,585,387	327,571,848
	This is made up as follows:		
	Opening Balance	327,571,848	321,807,360
	Provision for the year	18,853,759	5,764,488
	Adjustment during the year	(267,840,220)	-
		<u>78,585,387</u>	<u>327,571,848</u>
	Under tax provision in respect of previous year comprises		
	Opening Balance	232,375,839	232,375,839
	Income Year 2018-2019	30,209,121	30,209,121
	Income Year 2019-2020	5,255,260	5,255,260
	Income Year 2020-2021	5,634,254	5,634,254
	Income Year 2021-2022	48,332,886	48,332,886
	Income Year 2022-2023	5,764,488	5,764,488
	Income Year 2023-2024	18,853,759	-
		<u>346,425,607</u>	<u>327,571,848</u>
10.04.2	Workers Profit Participation Fund and Welfare	1,490,070	-
	This is made up as follows:		
	Opening Balance	-	2,023,020
	Add: Addition during the year	1,490,070	-
	Less: Paid during the period	-	(2,023,020)
		<u>1,490,070</u>	<u>-</u>



		Balance as on 30.06.2024	Balance as on 30.06.2023
10.05	Unclaimed Dividend Account	1,829,856	1,847,850
	This is made up as follows:		
	Unclaimed Dividend balance 2021-2022	500,313	512,452
	Unclaimed Dividend balance 2020-2021	401,202	402,164
	Unclaimed Dividend balance 2019-2020	928,341	933,234
		<u>1,829,856</u>	<u>1,847,850</u>
11.00	Revenue (Net)	828,828,755	937,756,035
	This is made up as follows:		
	Sales Revenue-Local	938,165,684	1,063,083,762
	Deemed Export	-	9,821,866
		<u>938,165,684</u>	<u>1,072,905,628</u>
	Less: VAT	(109,336,929)	(135,149,593)
	Net Sales	<u>828,828,755</u>	<u>937,756,035</u>
12.00	Cost of Goods	681,074,539	899,356,317
	This is made up as follows:		
	Opening Stock	354,043,986	539,466,822
	Raw materials (Foreign & Local) Purchase	408,076,003	453,033,128
		<u>762,119,989</u>	<u>992,499,950</u>
	Closing Stock	(285,690,061)	(354,043,986)
		<u>476,429,928</u>	<u>638,455,964</u>
	Manufacturing Expenses 12.01	153,745,803	194,341,606
	Cost of goods manufactured	<u>630,175,731</u>	<u>832,797,570</u>
	Add: Opening Work in Process	102,991,862	93,255,165
		<u>733,167,593</u>	<u>926,052,735</u>
	Less: Closing Work-in-Process	(88,789,723)	(102,991,862)
		<u>644,377,870</u>	<u>823,060,873</u>
	Opening stock of finished goods	158,588,185	234,883,629
		<u>802,966,055</u>	<u>1,057,944,502</u>
	Closing stock of finished goods	(121,891,516)	(158,588,185)
		<u>681,074,539</u>	<u>899,356,317</u>
12.01	Manufacturing Expenses	153,745,803	194,341,606
	This is made up as follows:		
	Computer Accessories Factory	147,861	108,208
	Conveyance	1,349,948	1,296,072
	Crane Maintenances	327,465	394,953
	Crane Rent Expenses	115,750	135,450
	Depreciation on fixed Assets	45,575,784	50,391,639
	Electrical Goods	323,184	392,249
	Electricity Bill	2,413,668	4,879,337
	Entertainment	446,531	496,670
	Fabrication & Consumable Materials	3,190,558	3,694,245
	Factory Insurance	1,038,254	1,085,848
	Festival Bonus	7,406,370	22,041,560
	Fire Fighting Refilling	17,645	15,200
	Fuel for Generator & Vehicles	601,497	720,429
	Implementation Expenses	3,993,853	4,373,815
	Loss on disposal	-	6,450,473
	Labor Charges	145,750	124,630
	Loading & Unloading	218,450	232,470
	Medical Expenses	111,824	446,491
	Mobile Bill Factory	250,165	246,899
	Other Factory Overhead	1,282,067	905,703



	Balance as on 30.06.2024	Balance as on 30.06.2023
Out of Station allowance	1,563,550	177,800
Painting Expenses	3,035,587	2,202,122
Repair & Maintenances	565,593	790,698
Research & Development	48,350	63,255
Safety Goods Factory	62,750	48,305
Salary & Wages	78,357,769	91,730,716
Testing Charge	94,772	127,904
Vehicles Maintenances Factory	700,808	168,465
VIE Container Rent	360,000	600,000
	<u>153,745,803</u>	<u>194,341,606</u>
13.00 Administrative Expenses	<u>67,169,034</u>	<u>73,490,852</u>
This is made up as follows:		
AGM expenses	286,103	245,810
Amortization on Intangible Assets	112,432	124,414
Annual Fee	156,000	156,000
Audit Fees	402,500	402,500
Board Meeting Expenses	380,000	380,000
Computer Accessories	363,982	375,130
Conveyance	1,274,924	1,300,274
Corporate Governance Certificate Fees	57,500	57,500
Corporate Social Responsibility	147,350	156,220
Credit Rating fee	60,247	182,124
Depreciation on fixed assets	1,120,693	1,251,513
Directors Bonus	-	704,000
Directors Remuneration	8,448,000	8,448,000
Donation, Subscription and Gift	192,000	139,000
Electricity Bill	-	36,420
Entertainment	228,972	238,785
Festival Bonus	3,721,680	9,850,900
Fuel & Lubricant	1,854,617	1,807,473
Listing fee with Stock Exchanges	1,200,000	1,200,000
Legal Expenses	2,030	23,750
Medical FastAid	425,340	478,450
Meeting Expenses	43,645	29,878
Miscellaneous Expenses	1,858,074	1,290,500
Mobile Bill	1,287,902	1,409,520
Office Expenses-Chittagong	172,631	160,206
Office Maintenances	99,786	88,602
Office Rent	-	276,000
Papers & Periodicals	8,970	7,340
Postage & Stamp	17,919	20,066
Registration & Renewal	837,084	179,581
Salary & Allowances	40,234,613	40,720,937
Safety Goods	265,785	287,470
Stationery & Photocopy	482,196	569,754
Training & Development	389,276	25,000
Telephone, Internet & Utility Bill	242,500	203,400
Tree Plantation	265,875	248,795
Vehicle Maintenance	528,408	415,540
	<u>67,169,034</u>	<u>73,490,852</u>



	Balance as on 30.06.2024	Balance as on 30.06.2023
14.00 Selling & Distribution Expenses	16,436,809.00	20,356,879
This is made up as follows:		
Advertisement	479,825	816,563
Business Promotion	700,000	2,545,000
Bad Debts Expenses	1,992,736	1,327,465
Conveyance & Outstation Allowances	431,975	560,628
Depreciation on fixed assets	1,900,826	2,047,853
Entertainment	67,655	83,520
Festival Bonus	575,400	1,821,000
Fuel and Lubricants	947,003	1,188,504
Marketing Promotional Expenses	1,563,548	1,525,500
Mobile Bill	297,621	458,582
Research and Development	42,350	67,540
Medical and Safety Equipment	475,375	396,780
Salary and Allowances	6,183,250	7,334,674
Vehicle Maintenance	779,245	183,270
	<u>16,436,809</u>	<u>20,356,879</u>
15.00 Other Income	43,170,339	22,991,943
This is made up as follows:		
Interest Income- FDR	745,067	303,083
Dividend Income	6,058,442	23,079,780
Proceeds from Scrap Sale	36,499,879	-
Gain or (Loss) from foreign currency transaction	(133,049)	(390,921)
	<u>43,170,339</u>	<u>22,991,943</u>
Other income includes bank interest on FDR Accounts and Tk. 42,425,272 Included as Dividend Income from BBS Cables PLC. and scrap sale as per decision of the Board.		
16.00 Finance Cost	136,568,423	117,415,612
This is made up as follows:		
Hypo Loan Interest	20,061,007	14,535,158
Import Loan Interest	9,374,026	4,704,081
Term Loan Interest	49,541,405	51,465,296
Interest on Time Loan UCBL	1,347,356	5,221,647
Interest on Import loan NRBC	-	3,147,650
Interest on Overdraft NRBC	12,112,860	10,607,900
Interest on Time loan NRBC	-	2,258,905
Interest on LBFL	14,987,677	13,719,548
Term Loan Interest NRBC	26,754,714	9,424,857
Bank Commission, Lease Interest & Charges	2,389,378	2,330,570
	<u>136,568,423</u>	<u>117,415,612</u>
17.00 Workers Profit Participation Fund and Welfare Fund	1,490,070	-
Profit Before Tax and WPPF	31,292,787	-
Dividend received from investment in Associate	-	-
Profit applicable for WPPF	-	-
Contribution to WPPF at 5%	<u>1,490,070</u>	<u>-</u>



		Balance as on 30.06.2024	Balance as on 30.06.2023
18.00	Non Operating Income	60,541,175	-
	Sale of Shares of BBS Cables PLC	60,541,175	-
		60,541,175	-
19.00	Income Tax Expenses	17,822,275	15,289,541
	This is made up as follows:		
	Current tax Expenses 19.01	5,231,995	5,764,488
	Tax on Capital gain of Share Sale	13,621,764	-
	Deferred tax (Assets)/liability	(1,031,484)	9,525,053
		17,822,275	15,289,541
19.01	Reconciliation of Effective Tax Rate	5,231,995	5,764,488
	This is made up as follows:		
	Gross Receipts	871,999,094	960,747,978
	Effective tax rate	0.6%	0.6%
	Income Tax charge for the year	5,231,995	5,764,488

Tax @ 0.6% on gross receipt or 22.50% on Net Profit before tax which ever is higher.

20.00 Earning Per Shares

This is made up as follows:

Basic EPS

Net Profit attributable to the Ordinary Shareholders	11,979,120	(165,161,223)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year	162,929,733	162,929,733
	0.07	(1.01)

Restated Earnings per Share

Net Profit attributable to the Ordinary Shareholders (Taka)	11,979,120	(165,161,223)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year	162,929,733	162,929,733
	0.07	(1.01)

As per BSEC Notification (No: BSEC/CMRRCD/2009-193/188/Admin/69-dated: 07 September 2016), Earning Per Share(EPS) has stood Tk. 0.07 for the year ended on June 30, 2024 as against Tk. (1.01) for the year ended on June 30, 2023 due to increasing the other income and Non-operating income of the Company. To calculate weighted average number of Shares, total number of share rounded off to nearest integer.

Earning Per Share (EPS) has been computed by dividing the basis earning by weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding at the end of the year as per IAS 33: Earnings Per Share.

Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year

This represents the number of ordinary shares outstanding at the beginning of the year plus the number of ordinary shares issued during the year multiplied by the wighted factor. For a bonus share issue weighted average number of shares is to assume that the shares have always been in issue.

Diluted Earning Per Share

The objective of diluted earnings per Share is consistent with that of basic earnings per share; that is to provide a measure of the interest of each ordinary shares in performance of an entity taking into account dilutive potential ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share and basic earning per share is same for the entity.

	Balance as on 30.06.2024	Balance as on 30.06.2023
	0.07	(1.01)
Net Profit after Tax	11,979,120	(165,161,223)
Weighted Average Number of Ordinary Shares	162,929,733	162,929,733
Earning Per Share	<u>0.07</u>	<u>(1.01)</u>

Earnings Per Share (EPS) have been calculated in accordance with IAS-33: Earnings Per Share (EPS) Previous year's.

21.00	Net Operating Cash Flows Per Share (NOCFPS)	1.53	0.94
	Net Operating Cash Flows	249,704,357	153,689,354
	Weighted Average Number of Ordinary Shares	162,929,733	162,929,733
	Net Operating Cash Flows Per Share	<u>1.53</u>	<u>0.94</u>

As per BSEC Notification (No: BSEC/CMRRCD/2009-193/188/Admin/69-dated: 07 September 2016), Operating Cash Flow (NOCFPS) has stood Tk. 1.53 for the year ended on June 30, 2024 as against Tk. 0.94 for the year ended on 30th June, 2023 due to the decreasing the creditors payment.

22.00	Net Assets Value (NAV) Per Share	12.92	16.70
	Total Assets	3,629,981,616	4,849,732,117
	Total Liabilities	1,524,736,495	2,128,442,094
		2,105,245,121	2,721,290,023
	Weighted Average Number of Ordinary Shares	162,929,733	162,929,733
	Net Assets Value (NAV) Per Share	<u>12.92</u>	<u>16.70</u>

As per BSEC Notification (No: BSEC/CMRRCD/2009-193/188/Admin/69-dated: 07 September 2016), Net Asset Value Per Share (NAV) has stood Tk. 12.92 as at 30th June 30, 2024 as against Tk. 16.70 as at 30th June, 2023 due to the decreasing the fair value reserve on financial assets of the company.

23.00	Reconciliation of Net Profit with Cash Flows from Operating Activities	249,704,357	153,689,355
	Net Profit/(Loss) after Tax	11,979,120	(165,161,223)
	(As per Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income)		
	Add/(Less) Adjustments:		
	Depreciation	48,709,735	53,815,419
	Change In Inventories	119,252,734	251,981,583
	Change in Advances, Deposits & Pre-payments	245,705,367	(81,324,232)
	Change in Accounts Receivable	10,447,663	4,431,458
	Change in Deferred Tax Liabilities	(2,243,172)	4,909,097
	Change in Accounts and other payables	3,197,767	(469,691)
	Change in Accruals and Provisions	(256,701,644)	(15,367,199)
	Finance Income	(745,067)	(303,083)
	Dividend income From Associate	(6,058,442)	(23,079,780)
	Loss on Disposal Assets	-	6,450,473
	Gain or (Loss) from foreign currency transaction	133,049	390,921
	Share Sale of Associate	(60,541,175)	-
	Share of Profit from Associate	-	-
	Financial Expenses	136,568,423	117,415,612
	Cash Flows from Operating Activities	237,725,238	318,850,578
	(As per Statement of Cash Flows)	<u>249,704,357</u>	<u>153,689,355</u>



		Balance as on 30.06.2024	Balance as on 30.06.2023
24.00	Other Information		
24.01	Transaction in foreign currency Bangladesh Building Systems Limited	156,692,578	453,033,128
	This is made up as follows:		
	CIF value of import:		
	Raw Materials	156,692,578	453,033,128
	Capital Machinery/Spare Parts	-	-
		<u>156,692,578</u>	<u>453,033,128</u>
24.02	Contingent Liabilities and Commitments		
	Contingent Liabilities		
	There are no claims against the company acknowledged as debts excepting claims, if any. An amount of Taka 2,241,595 claimed by Customs Authority on differential amount of sales against Import Duty Aluminum Foil with Bubble during the year 2007. The Company has made deposition several times to concern Customs Authority with proper grounds protesting the claim. As such the Company has filed petition to the High Court which is under subjudice matter.		
	Term Loan Commitment		
	At 30 June 2024 the company had annual commitment under Term Loan as set out below:		
	Term loan principal due within 1 year		280,279,860
	Term loan principal due within 2 to 5 years		588,869,814
	Term loan principal due above 5 years		-
25.00	Commission, Brokerage or Discount		
	No brokerage and discount against sales paid during the year.		
26.00	Payment made in Foreign Currency		
	No expenses including royalty, technical expert & professional advisory fees interest etc. were incurred or paid in foreign currency during the year.		
27.00	Revenue from Contracts with Customers		
	The company has recognized the following amount in the statement of profit and loss:		
	Revenue from Contract with Customers (Note No- 11.00)	828,828,755	937,756,035
	Segregation of Revenue from Contractors with Customers		
	Revenue from External Customer	828,828,755	937,756,035
	Timing of Revenue Recognition at point in time	828,828,755	937,756,035
	Contract Assets and Liabilities		
	The company has recognized no contract as assets and liabilities.		
	Accounting Policy		
	The Company sells Pre-engineered steel building (PEB) sells are recognized when products are dispatched to customers that is when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated cost and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably.		
28.00	Claim not acknowledged as debt		
	There was no claim against the company acknowledge as debt.		
29.00	Internal Control		
	The following steps have been taken for implementation of an effective internal control procedure of the company:		
	(a) A strong internal control and compliance division has been formed with a view to establish a well designated system of internal control;		

- (b) Regular review of internal audit reports with a view to implement the suggestion of internal auditors in respect of internal control technique;
- (c) To establish an effective management system that includes planning, organizing and supervising culture in the factory as well as at head office.

30.00 Segment Reporting

The Company essentially provides similar products to customers across the country. Business activities in which it engages and the economic environments in which it operates are of similar nature. Its business is not segmented by products or geographical areas and its operating result is viewed as a whole by its management. Hence, segment information is not relevant for the Company.

31.00 Related Party Transactions

In accordance with paragraph 19 of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures, the following matters has been disclosed in the following sequential order:

- (i) **Parent and Ultimate Controlling Party**
There is no such parent company as well as ultimate holding company/controlling party of the company.
- (ii) **Entities with joint control of, or significant influence over**
There is no joint control of, or significant influence over the Company.
- (iii) **Subsidiaries**
There are no subsidiaries of the company.
- (iv) **Associates**
There is no Associate Company of the entity (company).
- (v) **Joint Venture in which the Entity is a Joint Venturer**
The Company has not entered into Joint Venture Agreement in which the company is a Joint Venturer.
- (vi) **Transactions with key management personnel and their compensation**

(a) Loans to Director

During the year, no loan was given to the directors of Company

(b) Key Management Personnel and their Compensation

There is no compensation paid to the chairman and directors. Managing Director, Managers and above designated personnel of the company are considered as key management personnel and compensation of that personnel is disclosed below as required by paragraph 17 of IAS 24: Related Party Disclosures:

Particulars	Balance as on 30.06.2024	Balance as on 30.06.2023
Salary & Allowances	8,448,000	8,448,000
Festival Bonus	-	704,000
Meeting Attendance Fee	380,000	380,000
Provision for Post Employment Benefits (PF & WPPF)	-	-
	<u>8,828,000</u>	<u>9,532,000</u>

(vii) Disclosure related to related party transactions

The party is related to the company if the party cast a significant influence over the subject matters and also holding the controlling power of the management affairs of the Company and any transaction made during the year with party related transaction as per IAS-24 "Related Party Disclosure". The Company engaged in a number of related party transactions on an arm's length basis. All the transactions with related parties was made through local currency at market prices. During the period under audit, there are following related party transactions were made:

Name of the entity	Relationship	Nature of Transaction	Transaction during the year		Closing Balance
			Addition	Adjustment	
BBS Cables PLC	Sister Concern	Cash Dividend	6,058,442	-	-
		-	6,058,442	-	-

Provision for Doubtful Debts= **2,426,239**

Expenses Recognized during the period in respect of bad on doubtful debt= **1,992,736**

(viii) **Disclosure of Key Management Personnel Benefits in total and for each of the following categories**

The Compensation of Key Management personnel of BBS Ltd. were as follows:

Particulars	Balance as on 30.06.2024	Balance as on 30.06.2023
(a) Management remuneration paid or payable during the year to the directors, including managing directors.	8,828,000	8,672,000
(b) Any other perquisite or benefit in cash or kind stating, approximate money value where applicable.	-	1,024,000
(c) Other allowances and commission including guarantee commission.	-	-
(d) Pension etc. (i) Pensions (ii) Gratuities (iii) Payments from a provident funds, in excess of own subscription and interest thereon	-	-
(e) Share Based payments	-	-

32.00 **Amount due by Directors**

There is no advance in the name of the directors or associates undertaking of the company.

33.00 **Number of Employees**

During the year total number of employees/workers for the company was 432 who drawing above Tk. 8,000 or more per month.

34.00 **Significant Disclosure**

Sales amount has been decreased but gross profit (GP) ratio increased due to inventories damage loss changed in cost of goods sold.

35.00 **Capital Expenditure Commitment**

There was no commitment for capital expenditure and also not incurred or provided for the year ended 30th June, 2024.

36.00 **Contingent Assets**

There was no contingent assets as on 30th June, 2024.

37.00 **Foreign Earnings/Loss or Gain**

During the year the company incurred a foreign exchange loss of Tk. 133,049 the break up of the above is as follows:

L/C Number		USD Rate	USD Value	L/C Margin
313824010014	Costing Rate	110.00	1,397,532.24	1,524,414
	Final Payment	120.00		
		-10.00	1,397,532	1,524,414
313824010014	Costing Rate	110.00	227,065	233,232
	Final Payment	113.00		
		-3.000	227,065	233,232

Rest Margin	At the time value of Costing	At the time value of deferred L/C Final Payment	Foreign Exchange Gain/(Loss)
313824010014	1,397,532	1,524,414	(126,882)
	227,065	233,232	(6,167)
		Foreign Exchange Gain /(Loss)	(133,049)

38.00 **Remittance of Dividend**

As there were no non-resident shareholders, no dividend was remitted to or received from abroad.

39.00 **Credit Facility not Availed**

There was no credit facility available to the Company under any contract and also not availed as on 30th June, 2024 other than trade credit available in the ordinary course of business.

40.00 **Attendance Status of Board Meeting of Directors**

During the year 4 Board Meetings were held. The attendance status of all the meetings is as follows:

Name of the Directors	Position	Meeting Held	Meeting Held	Attended
Engr. Md. Abu Noman Howlader	Chairman	July, 2023 to June, 2024	4	4
Engr. Mohammad Badrul Hassan	Managing Director		4	4
Engr. Mohammad Ruhul Majid	Director		4	4
Engr. Hasan Morshed Chowdhury	Director		4	4
Major. Md. Sabir Ahmed (Retd.) PSC	Nominee Director		4	4

41.00 **Auditors fees for service rendered**

As per schedule XI, part II, para 6 of Companies Act, 1994, auditors are only paid audit fees (including VAT) of Tk. 402,500 No other service has been taken from auditor hence other than this no other fees given to auditor.

42.00 **Disclosures as per Requirement of Schedule XI, Part II of the Companies Act, (Employee Position as on 30th June, 2024)**

(A) Disclosure as per requirement of Schedule XI, Part II, Notes 5 of Para 3

Monthly Salary Range	Factory	Head Office	Factory	No. of Employee
Below	-	-	-	-
8000	-	-	-	432

(B) Disclosure as per requirement of Schedule XI, Part II, Para 4 Payment/Perquisites to Directors and Officers

Name of the Director	Position	Remuneration	Festival Bonus	AIT Deduction	Net Amount
Eng.Md.Abu Noman Howlader	Chairman	80,000	-	8,000	72,000
Engr.Hasan Morshad Chowdhury	Managing Director	8,508,000	-	1,014,000	7,494,000
Engr. Mohammad Badrul Hasan	Director	80,000	-	8,000	72,000
Engr.Mohammad Ruhul Majid	Director	80,000	-	8,000	72,000
Major Md. Sabir Ahmed (Retd)	Independent Director	80,000	-	6,000	74,000
Total		8,828,000	-	1,044,000	7,784,000

The above Directors of the Company did not take any benefit from the Company other than the remuneration and festival bonus.

43.00 Disclosure as per requirement of Schedule XI, Part II, Para 3

Requirements under Condition No.	Compliance status of Disclosure of Schedule XI, Part II, Para 3
3(i)(a) The Turnover	Complied
3(i)(b) Commission Paid to Selling Agents (Incentive)	Not Applicable
3(i)(c) Brokerage and discount of Sales, Other than the usual trade discount	Not Applicable
3(i)(d)(i) The value of the raw materials consumed, giving item-wise as possible	Complied
3(i)(d)(ii) The opening and closing stocks of goods produced	Complied
3(i) (e) In the case of companies, the purchase made and the opening and closing stocks	Complied
3(i)(f) In the case of companies rendering or supplying services, the gross income derived from services rendered or supplied	Not Applicable
3(i)(g) Opening and closing stocks, purchases, sales and consumption of raw materials with value and quantity break up for the Company, which falls under one or more categories i.e. manufacturing and/or trading	Complied
3(i)(h) In the case of other companies, the gross income derived under different heads	Not Applicable
3(i)(i) Work-in-progress, which have been completed at the commencement and at the end of the accounting period	Complied
3(i)(i) Provision for depreciation, renewals or diminution in value of fixed assets	Complied
3(i)(k) Interest on the debenture paid or payable to the Managing Director, Managing Agent and the Manager	Not Applicable
3(i)(I) Charge for income tax and other taxation on profits	Complied
3(i)(m) Reserved for repayment of share capital and repayment of loans	Complied
3(i)(n)(i) Amount set aside or proposed to be set aside, to reserves, but not including provisions made to meet any specific liability, contingency or commitment, known to exist at the date as at which the balance sheet is made up	Not Applicable
3(i)(n)(ii) Amount withdrawn from above mentioned reserve	Not Applicable
3(i)(o)(i) Amount set aside to provisions made for meeting specific liabilities, contingencies of commitments.	Not Applicable
3(i)(o)(ii) Amount withdrawn from above mentioned provisions, as no longer required.	Not Applicable
3(i)(p) Expenditure incurred on each of the following items, seperately for each item:	Complied
3(i)(p)(i) Consumption of stores and spare parts	Complied
3(i)(p)(ii) Power and Fuel	Complied
3(i)(p)(iii) Rent	Complied
3(i)(p)(iv) Repairs of Buildings	Complied
3(i)(p)(v) Repairs of Machinery	Complied
3(i)(p)(vi) Other include:	Complied
3(i)(p)(vi)(1) Salaries, wages and bonus	Complied
3(i)(p)(vi)(2) Contribution to provident and other funds	Complied
3(i)(p)(vi)(3) Workmen and staff welfare expenses to the extent not adjusted from any	Complied
3(i)(p)(vi)(4) Any previous provision or reserve.	Complied



44.00 Disclosure of Advances, Deposits and Pre-payments of Schedule XI of the Companies Act, 1994:

The details break-up of Advances, Deposits and Pre-payments as per requirement of Schedule XI of the Companies Act, 1994 as stated below:

Particulars	Amount in Taka	
	30.06.2024	30.06.2023
Advances, Deposits and Pre-payments exceeding 6 months	580,062,036	827,516,348
Advances, Deposits and Pre-payments not exceeding 6 months	56,981,805	55,232,860
Other Advances, Deposits & Pre-payments less provision	-	-
Advances, Deposits and Pre-payments considered good and secured	637,043,841	882,749,208
Advances, Deposits and Pre-payments considered goods without	11,188,780	7,230,634
Advances, Deposits and Pre-payments considered doubtful or bad	-	-
Advances, Deposits and Pre-payments due by Directors	-	-
Advances, Deposits and Pre-payments due by Employees and others	1,567,533	1,249,530
Advances, Deposits and Pre-payments due from companies under same	-	-
Maximum Advances, Deposits & Pre-payments due by Directors	-	-
Maximum Advances, Deposits & Pre-payments due by Officers at any	-	-
Total	1,286,843,995	1,773,978,580

45.00 Information regarding Accounts Receivables, Advance in line with Schedule XI**i. Disclosure in line with 4(a) of Part I of Schedule XI**

The details of trade receivable are given below:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Balance as on 30.06.2024	Balance as on 30.06.2023
1	Within 3 Months	243,062,139	246,254,945
2	Within 6 Months	305,657,003	309,672,040
3	Within 12 Months	246,641,261	249,881,081

ii. Disclosure in line with 4(b) of Part I of Schedule XI

There are no debts outstanding in this respect.

46.00 Disclosure in line with Instruction of Part I of Schedule XI

In regard to sundry debtors the following particulars shall be given separately:

(I) Debt considered good in respect of which the company is fully secured

Within six months trade debtors occurred in the ordinary course of business are considered good but no security given by the debtors.

(II) Debt considered good for which the company holds no security other than the debtors' personal

Within six months trade debtors have arisen in the ordinary course of business in good faith as well as market reputation of the company for the above mentioned reasons no personal security taken from debtors.

(III) Debt considered doubtful or bad

The company considered more than one year good and no provision has been made during the year under audit.

(IV) Debt due by directors or other officers of the Company

There is no debt due by directors or other officers of the company.

(V) Debt due by common management

There is no debt under common management.

(VI) The maximum amount due by directors or other officers of the Company

There is no such debt in this respect.

47.00 **Disclosure as per requirement of Schedule XI, Part II, Para 7**

Details of Production Capacity Utilization:

Particulars	License Capacity (in MT)	Installed Capacity (in MT)	Actual Production (in MT)	Capacity Utilization
Annual Production capacity of cables in MT	Not mentioned in license	29,375	6,230	21.21%

48.00 **Disclosure as per requirement of Schedule XI, Part II, Para 8**

Value of import of Raw Materials under CIF basis as per requirement of Schedule XI, Part II, Para 8 (GA)

Particulars	Opening Balance	Local Purchase (Tk.)	Import (Tk.)	Total Raw Materials (Tk.)	Consumption (Tk.) on Raw Materials	% of Consumption on Purchase
Raw materials	615624033.00	251,383,425	156,692,578	1,023,700,036	527,328,737	52%
Spare parts						
Packing materials						
Total		251,383,425	156,692,578	1,023,700,036	527,328,737	

49.00 **Schedule XI, Part II, Para 8(b) & Para 8(d) Foreign Currencies remitted during the year**

During the year under review the company did not remit any amount as dividend, technical know-how, royalty, professional consultation fees, interest and other matters either its shareholder or others.



50.00 Financial Instrument-Fair Values and Risk Management

50.01 Accounting Classifications and Fair Values

The following table shows the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value as the carrying amount is a reasonable approximate of fair value.

Reconciliation of Carrying Amount	Carrying Amount Tk. '000							
	Note	Fair Value Hedging Instruments	Mandatory FVTPL- Others	FVOCI-debt instrument	FVOCI- equity instrument	Financial assets at amortized cost	Other Financial Liabilities	Total Amount
30.06.2024		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets measured at Fair Value	5.03	-	-	-	-	726,551,381	-	726,551,381
Equity Securities								
Financial Assets not measured at Fair Value								
Trade and Other Receivables	6.03	-	-	-	-	795,360,403	-	795,360,403
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6.04	-	-	-	-	13,823,267	-	13,823,267
Total		-	-	-	-	1,535,735,051		1,535,735,051
Financial Liabilities measured at fair value:								
Financial Liabilities not measured at fair value:								
Long Term Loan	9.01					-	588,869,814	588,869,814
Deferred Tax Liability	9.02					-	225,682,861	225,682,861
Current Portion of Long Term Loan	10.01					-	280,279,860	280,279,860
Short Term Loan	10.02					-	287,422,086	287,422,086
Accounts and Other Payables	10.03					-	31,437,792	31,437,792
Accruals and Provision	10.04					-	109,214,164	109,214,164
Unclaimed Dividend Account	10.05					-	109,214,164	109,214,164
Total		-	-	-	-	-	1,522,906,577	1,522,906,577
30.06.2023								
Financial Assets measured at Fair Value:	5.03	-	-	-	-	1,511,581,329		1,511,581,329
Equity Securities								
Financial Assets not measured at Fair Value:								
Trade and Other Receivables	6.03	-	-	-	-	805,808,066	-	805,808,066
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6.04	-	-	-	-	24,868,323	-	24,868,323
Total		-	-	-	-	2,342,257,718		2,342,257,718
Financial Liabilities measured at fair value:								
Financial Liabilities not measured at fair value:								
Long Term Loan	9.01	-	-	-	-	606,128,519	-	606,128,519
Deferred Tax Liability	9.02					384,932,022	-	384,932,022
Current Portion of Long Term Loan	10.01					296,768,820	-	296,768,820
Short Term Loan	10.02					444,609,053	-	444,609,053
Accounts and Other Payables	10.03					28,240,023	-	28,240,023
Accruals and Provision	10.04	-	-	-	-	365,915,808	-	365,915,808
Unclaimed Dividend Account	10.05	-	-	-	-	1,847,850	-	1,847,850
Total		-	-	-	-	2,128,442,095	-	2,128,442,095

The company has disclosed the fair values for financial instruments such as Trade and Other Receivables, cash and cash equivalents, long and short term loans, Trade Payable, Lease Liabilities and other non current liabilities because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.



50.02 Financial Risk Management Framework

The Company's management has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the company's risk management framework. The Company's Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations. The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

50.02.1 Credit Risk, 50.02.2 Liquidity Risk 50.02.3 Market Risk.

This notes presents information about the company's exposure to each of the above risks, the company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring risk and the company's management of capital.

50.02.1 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of a financial loss to the company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the company's receivable from customer.

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of customer, including the default risk of the industry and financial strength of the customer, as these factors may have an influence on credit risk. Geographically there is no concentration of credit risk.

The debtors management review committee has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before the company's payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Credit limits are established for each customer, which represents the maximum outstanding amount of credit sale without requiring approval from the committee; these limits are reviewed as per guideline of Bangladesh Building Systems Ltd. in each quarter. Customers that fail to meet the company's benchmark creditworthiness may transact with the company only on a cash / deposit scheme basis.

The Management of Bangladesh Building Systems Ltd. has a credit policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitoring on an ongoing basis. As at 30th June, 2024, substantial part of the receivables are as follows and subject to insignificant credit risk. Risk exposure from other financial assets, i.e. Cash at bank and other external receivables are also nominal.

(i) Exposure to Credit Risk

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

Non-Derivative Financial Assets:

Trade and Other Receivables
FDR
Cash at bank
Cash in Hand

Balance as on 30.06.2024	Balance as on 30.06.2023
795,360,403	805,808,066
7,275,000	12,069,813
5,751,443	12,347,545
796,824	450,965
809,183,670	830,676,389

At 30th June, 2024 the maximum exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables by geographic regions was as follows:

Domestic (Trade Receivable)
Foreign Receivable

Balance as on 30.06.2024	Balance as on 30.06.2023
795,360,403	805,808,066
-	-
795,360,403	805,808,066



The ageing of Trade Receivable at the reporting date is as follows:

0 to 1 Month	-	-
More than 1 Months to 3 Months	243,062,139	246,254,945
More than 3 Months to 6 Months	305,657,003	309,672,040
More than 6 Months and above	246,641,261	249,881,081
	795,360,403	805,808,066

To mitigate the credit risk against accounts receivables, the company has a system of specific credit line period to the customers. This outstanding period and amount are regularly monitored. The company endeavors to cover the credit risks on all other receivables, where possible, by restricting credit facility and stringent monitoring.

50.02.2 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The company's approach to managing liquidity (cash and cash equivalents) is to ensure, as far possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the company's reputation. Typically, the company ensures that it has sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet expected operational expenses, including financial obligations through preparation of the cash flow forecast, prepaid based on time line of payment of the financial obligation and accordingly arrange for sufficient liquidity / fund to make the expected payment within due date.



Exposure to Liquidity Risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements. The carrying amount of financial liabilities represent the maximum exposure to liquidity risk. The maximum exposure to liquidity risk as at 30th June, 2024.

30th June, 2024

In Taka	Note	Carrying Amount	Total	Contractual Cash Flows			
				2 months or less	2-12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-Derivative Financial Liabilities:							
Current Portion of Long Term Loan	10.01	280,279,860	280,279,860	75,675,562	204,604,298	-	-
Short Term Loan	10.02	287,422,086	287,422,086	-	-	227,063,448	60,358,638
Accounts and Other Payables	10.03	31,437,792	31,437,792	-	-	31,437,792	-
Accruals and Provision	10.04	109,214,164	109,214,164	25,119,258	56,791,365	20,750,691	6,552,850
Unclaimed Dividend Account	10.05	1,829,856	1,829,856	-	-	1,829,856	-
		710,183,758	710,183,758	100,794,820	261,395,663	281,081,787	66,911,488
Derivative Financial Liabilities							
		710,183,758	710,183,758	100,794,820	261,395,663	281,081,787	66,911,488

30th June, 2023

In Taka	Note	Carrying Amount	Total	Contractual Cash Flows			
				2 months or less	2-12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-Derivative Financial Liabilities:							
Current Portion of Long Term Loan	10.01	296,768,820	296,768,820	-	-	-	-
Short Term Loan	10.02	444,609,053	444,609,053	-	-	-	-
Accounts and Other Payables	10.03	365,915,808	365,915,808	-	-	-	-
Accruals and Provision	10.04	1,847,850	1,847,850	-	-	-	-
Unclaimed Dividend Account	10.05	1,847,850	1,847,850	-	-	-	-
		1,109,141,531	1,109,141,531				
Derivative Financial Liabilities							
		1,109,141,531	1,109,141,531				

50.02.3 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that any change in market price, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters.

(i) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rate. Exposure to fair value movement relates to fixed rate instrument subject to fair value accounting and exposure to cash flow fluctuation relates to variable rate instruments. The company is primarily exposed to cash flow fluctuation arising from variable rate borrowings. The objective of interest rate management for the BBS Cables Ltd. is to reduce financial cost and ensure predictability.

(ii) Currency Risk

The company is exposed to currency risk on certain revenues and purchases such as revenue from foreign customers and import of raw material, machineries and equipment. Majority of the company's foreign currency transactions are denominated in USD and relate to procurement of raw materials, machineries and equipment from abroad.

51.00 Capital Management

Capital management refers to implementing policies and measures to maintain sufficient capital, assessing company's internal capital adequacy to ensure company's operation as a going concern. Capital consists of share capital, general reserve and revaluation reserve. All major investment and operational decisions with exposure to certain amount are evaluated and approved by the board. The board of directors monitors the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

52.00 Employee details:

- i) During the year, there were 432 employees employed for the full year minimum at a Salary of BDT 8,000 per month.
- ii) At the end of the year, there were 381 employees in the Company.

53.00 Events after Reporting Period

As per IAS-10 "Events after the reporting period" events after the reporting periods are those events, favorable and unfavorable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when financial statements are authorized for issue. Two types event can be identified:

- (a) Adjusting events after the reporting period which provide evidence of conditions which existed at the end of the reporting period.
- (b) Non adjusting events after the reporting period, are those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting periods.

The details about the events after the reporting periods are as follows:

The Board of Directors in its board meeting held on 26th October, 2024 has proposed 0.5% cash dividend subject to the approval of the shareholders at the next Annual General Meeting.



BANGLADESH BUILDING SYSTEMS PLC
SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AS ON 30TH JUNE, 2024

Particulars	Cost			Rate of Dep.	Depreciation				Written Down Value as on 30.06.2024
	Opening Balance 01.07.2023	Addition during the year	Transfer/ Disposal during the year		Balance as on 30.06.2024	Charged during the year	Transfer/ Disposal during the year	Balance as on 30.06.2024	
Land and Land Development	250,425,996	-	-	-	250,425,996	-	-	-	250,425,996
Factory Building & Other Construction	551,499,218	-	-	5%	551,499,218	16,905,459	-	223,889,500	327,609,718
Plant & Machinery	790,275,779	440,000	-	10%	790,715,779	27,929,256	-	528,256,142	262,459,637
Electrical Installation	31,532,342	-	-	15%	31,532,342	997,012	-	25,496,828	6,035,514
Furniture & Fixtures	20,303,315	-	-	10%	20,303,315	479,432	-	15,804,846	4,498,469
Office Equipment & Computer	16,930,597	-	-	15%	16,930,597	747,622	-	12,404,792	4,525,805
Motor Vehicles	37,065,937	-	-	5%	37,065,937	1,289,425	-	12,078,263	24,987,674
Office Decoration	7,941,218	-	-	10%	7,941,218	249,097	-	5,603,958	2,337,260
Total	1,705,974,402	440,000	-		1,706,414,402	48,597,303	-	823,534,329	882,880,073

Depreciation has been charged on different cost centers as under
At Historical Cost

Particulars	Manufacturing Expenses	Rate of Dep. (%)	Administrative Expenses	Rate of Dep. (%)	Selling & Distribution Expenses	Rate of Dep. (%)	Total	
Factory and office building	16,905,459	100%	-	-	-	-	16,905,459	-
Plant and machinery	27,929,256	100%	-	-	-	-	27,929,256	-
Electrical Installation	498,506	50%	398,805	40%	99,701	10%	997,012	-
Furniture and Fixture	167,801	35%	239,716	50%	71,915	15%	479,432	-
Office Equipments	74,762	10%	224,287	30%	448,573	60%	747,622	-
Vehicle	-	-	257,885	20%	1,031,540	80%	1,289,425	-
Office Decoration	-	-	-	-	249,097	100%	249,097	-
Sub total	45,575,784	-	1,120,693	-	1,900,826	-	48,597,303	-
At revaluation								
Buildings and other constructions	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plant and machinery	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand total	45,575,784	-	1,120,693	-	1,900,826	-	48,597,303	-



BANGLADESH BUILDING SYSTEMS LTD.
SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AS ON 30TH JUNE, 2024

Particulars	Cost				Rate of Dep.	Depreciation				Written Down Value as on 30.06.2024
	Opening Balance 01.07.2023	Addition during the year	Transfer/ Disposal during the year	Balance as on 30.06.2024		Opening Balance 01.07.2023	Charged during the year	Transfer/ Disposal during the year	Balance as on 30.06.2024	
Accounting Software	380,000	-	-	380,000	10%	11,626	-	270,926	109,074	
Share Management Software	250,000	-	-	250,000	10%	7,839	-	176,444	73,556	
Website Development	140,620	-	-	140,620	10%	4,592	-	97,542	43,078	
Aveva Bocad Roof and Wall (software)	1,258,935	-	-	1,258,935	10%	88,375	-	429,720	829,215	
Total	2,029,555	-	-	2,029,555		112,432	-	974,632	1,054,923	

Amortization has been charged on cost centers as follows:

Particulars	30.06.2024
Administrative Overhead	112,432
Selling & Distribution Expenses	-
Total	112,432

The cost incurred for the purpose of Intangible assets includes IT software which is used to maintain Company's accounts. It also includes Share Management Software and Website



BANGLADESH BUILDING SYSTEMS PLC

Reconciliation of Net Profit with Cash Flow from Operating Activities

Annexure - B

Particulars	Balance as on 30.06.2024	Balance as on 30.06.2023
Net Profit After Tax	11,979,056	(165,161,223)
Financial Expense	136,568,423	117,715,612
Depreciation	48,709,735	53,815,419
(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories	119,252,734	251,981,583
(Increase) / Decrease in Trade and Other Receivable	10,447,663	4,431,458
(Increase) / Decrease in Advances, Deposits and Prepayments excluding AIT	245,705,367	(81,324,232)
Increase/ (Decrease) in Trade payables	3,197,767	(469,691)
Increase /(Decerease) in Accruals and Provisions	(256,701,581)	(15,367,199)
Increase /(Decerease) in Deffered Tax Liabilities	(2,243,172)	4,909,097
Finance Income	(745,067)	(303,083)
Dividend income from Associate	(6,058,442)	(23,079,780)
Loss on Disposal Assests	-	6,450,473
Gain or (Loss) from foreign currency transaction	133,049	390,921
Share Sale of from Associate	(60,541,175)	-
Income Tax adjustment/(paid)	-	-
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	249,704,357	153,989,355

