

**THE PENINSULA CHITTAGONG LIMITED
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
to the Shareholders of
THE PENINSULA CHITTAGONG LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of THE PENINSULA CHITTAGONG LIMITED (the Company), which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2023, the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to explanations given to us, the accompanying financial statements, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 30 June 2023 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 and comply with the Companies Act, 1994, the Securities and Exchange Rules, 2020 and other applicable laws and regulations.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standard on Auditing (ISAs) as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in "Auditors 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) that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Bangladesh 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 are sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in the auditors' professional judgment, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023. These matters, and any comments we make on the results of our procedures thereon, were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

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 matter. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matter below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.



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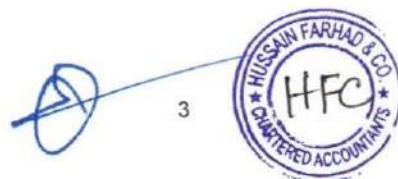
1 IFRS-15 Revenue	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Appropriateness of revenue recognition and disclosures on the impact of the initial application of IFRS 15.</p> <p>As described in the accounting policy note 3.13 to the financial statements, the company recognises revenue upon rendering services as per IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The company has reported total revenue of BDT 379.04 million. Refer to note 24 to the financial statements.</p> <p>There is an inherent risk around the appropriateness of revenue recognition due to complexity in accounting standards and involves number of key judgements and estimates.</p> <p>Given the significance and complexities involved in the accounting of revenue, appropriate recognition of revenue has been considered as a key audit matter.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertaken audit procedures over the accuracy of recording of revenue including procedures related to the changes in revenue recognition resulting from the adoption of IFRS 15. • Assessed the environment of the measurement as well as other relevant systems supporting the accounting of revenue. • Assessed manual as well as application controls supporting revenue recognition. • Assessed the invoicing and measurement systems up to entries in the general ledger. • Examined customer invoices and receipts of payment on a test basis. • Tested the revenue charging model against the regulatory guidelines, contractual provisions and accounting standards, on a sample basis. • Assessed the design of the processes set up to account for the transactions in accordance with the new standard. • Assessed whether the sufficiency of disclosures as required by the standard have been met.
2 IAS-2 Inventories	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Inventories represent about 9.78% of the total revenue of the company, Inventories are thus a material item to the financial statements. Please refer to note 09 to the financial statements.</p> <p>As described in the accounting policy note 3.07 to the financial statements, Inventories are Valued at the lower of the cost or net realizable values. As such, Management is required to make Judgements in determining whether inventories are being appropriately valued, and also need to make provision for aged inventories, If required.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tested the operating effectiveness of key controls over inventories, including observing the process of management's year-end inventory count. • Verified a sample of inventory items to ensure that costs have been appropriately recorded. • Tested on a sample basis the net realizable value by comparing costs to recent selling prices and assessing the reasonableness of any resulting write down of inventory items. • Assessed whether appropriate provision have been recognized for aged, damaged, slow moving or obsolete inventories by reviewing the age of inventories at the time of stock counting.

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	Due to Value and Volume of Inventories being held by the company at the reporting date and complexities involved in the accounting and presentation thereof, Inventories has been considered as a Key Audit Matter.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performed cut-off tests to determine that the Purchase & sales of inventories have been recorded in correct accounting Period.
3	IAS-16 Property, Plant & Equipment	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
	The company has Large Number of Property, Plant & Equipment items. Company has reported total addition during the year BDT 106.63 million. So Property, Plant & Equipment is considered as Key Audit Matters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessing the consistency of methodologies use for depreciation of asset & we also re-calculate the depreciation by using applicable rate which is used by company & also see appropriate disclosure have been given for PPE as per IAS-16. Checking on a sample basis, the accuracy and relevance of the accounting of Property, Plant & Equipments by Management. Perform Physical inspection of Property, Plant & Equipment for ensuring existence.
4	IFRS-9 Short-Term Investments	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
	<p>Short-Term Investments includes Investment in FDR & Investment in tradable securities. Investment in tradable securities amounting to BDT 102.32 million. Please refer to note 13.02 to the financial statements.</p> <p>As described in the accounting policy note 3.08 to the financial statements, financial asset is recognized at fair value through Profit & loss</p> <p>Due to the value and volume of short-term investment in tradeable securities being held by the company at the reporting date and complexities involved in the accounting and presentation thereof, short-term investments have been considered as Key Audit Matters.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessing that company has the ownership of existing securities & also performing the test of details to ensure cost/valuation of traded securities from Portfolio. Performing test of details to ensure the disposal of traded securities by seeing the sales proceeds has been correctly accounted for. And also re-calculate the Profit/(Loss) on disposal of securities. Assessing the appropriate disclosure have been given to the notes as per IFRS-7.
5	IFRS-16 Lease	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
	The Company has reported right-of-use assets (ROU) of BDT 93.60 million and lease liabilities BDT 112.55 million, arising from the lease rental agreements for its land spaces. For calculation of the lease liability, the management applies Its judgement in determination of lease term where certainty of exercising the option to extend or the option not to terminate the lease is considered.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtaining an understanding of the managements approach for implementing IFRS 16 and its impact on the financial statements & also Obtaining, reading and evaluating the contracts for lease arrangements, especially the terms and conditions related to payments, lease incentives, any indirect costs, dismantling and restoration, option to extend the lease or not to terminate the lease.

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<p>The incremental borrowing rate is used as discounting rate in calculation of lease liability.</p> <p>We considered the implementation of IFRS 16 Leases as a key audit matter, since the balances recorded are material. Management had to apply several judgments and estimates such as lease term, discount rates, measurement basis among others and undertake a significant data extraction exercise to summarize the lease data for input into their lease calculation model.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Testing the lease amortization schedule and depreciation schedule for each of the leases & adjustment is given if any difference is found. • Assessing whether the disclosures within the financial statements are as prescribed by the relevant IFRS Standards. Testing management assumptions in determining the certainty of exercising option to extend or terminate lease and the discounting rate applied to calculate lease liability.
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Reporting on other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements of the Company does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express any form of assurance thereon.

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements of the Company in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), the Companies Act, 1994, the Securities and Exchange Rules, 2020 and other 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.


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

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 auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs 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.

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Corporate Office:

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✉ : hfc@hfc-bd.com 🌐 : www.hfc-bd-com

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

- (a) 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.
- (b) 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.
- (c) evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- (d) conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our 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.
- (e) 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.
- (f) obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Company audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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 communicate with 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.

We determine those matters, from the matters communicated with those charged with governance, 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.



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Other matter

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2022 were audited by Hoda Vasi Chowdhury & Co Chartered Accountants and issued unqualified opinion on 18 October 2022.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In accordance with the Companies Act 1994 and the Securities and Exchange Rules, 2020, we also report the following:

- i) 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;
- ii) 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 these books and;
- iii) the 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 and returns.
- iv) the expenditure incurred was for the purposes of the Company's business.

Firm Name : Hussain Farhad & Co., Chartered Accountants
Registration No. : 4/452/ICAB-84

Signature of the auditor



Name of the auditor : AKM Fazlul Haque FCA, Partner/ICAB Enrollment No: 1090
FRC Enrollment No: CA-001-111

DVC No. : **2310121090AS197959**

Place : Chattogram

Date : **17 OCT 2023**



THE PENINSULA CHITTAGONG LIMITED
Statement of Financial Position
As at 30 June 2023

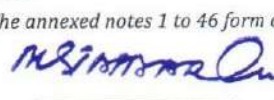
	Note(s)	30 June 2023	30 June 2022
		Taka	Restated* Taka
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	2,567,787,102	2,495,604,750
Right of Use Assets	5	93,602,063	98,326,893
Capital work in progress	6	977,533,881	742,274,168
Intangible assets	7	-	322,499
Investments	8	2,375,000	6,125,000
Total non-current assets		3,641,298,046	3,342,653,310
Current assets			
Inventories	9	37,087,056	34,988,229
Accounts receivable	10	29,927,176	42,893,752
Interest receivable	11	1,397,297	4,797,241
Advances, deposits and prepayments	12	118,201,985	218,399,928
Short term investments	13	104,384,835	148,019,458
Cash and cash equivalents	14	274,432,243	492,897,919
Total current assets		565,430,592	941,996,527
Total assets		4,206,728,638	4,284,649,838
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	15	1,186,668,000	1,186,668,000
Retained earnings	16	(39,132,357)	30,585,185
Share premium		1,050,958,284	1,050,958,284
Revaluation surplus	17	1,228,413,842	1,228,413,842
Total equity		3,426,907,769	3,496,625,311
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	18	55,502,744	66,528,496
Lease Liabilities-Non-Current Portion	5.01.03	103,181,108	102,730,390
Total non-current liabilities		158,683,852	169,258,886
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable	19	7,562,401	48,953,938
Short term borrowings	20	597,762,912	552,044,620
Provision for income tax	21	4,760,714	4,833,105
Unclaimed dividend	22	1,677,340	2,251,000
Provision for WPPF and Welfare Fund	23	-	2,161,478
Lease Liabilities-Current Portion	5.01.03	9,373,650	8,521,500
Total current liabilities		621,137,017	618,765,641
Total liabilities		779,820,869	788,024,527
Total equity and liabilities		4,206,728,638	4,284,649,838
Net Asset Value Per Share	33	28.88	29.47

*Please refer to note 5 & 2.13

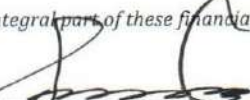
The annexed notes 1 to 46 form an integral part of these financial statements.



 Company Secretary



 Managing Director



 Director



 Chairman

As per our annexed report of same date.

Place : Chattogram

Dated : 2 OCT 2023

DVC : 2310121090AS197959




 Hussain Farhad & Co.
 Chartered Accountants

THE PENINSULA CHITTAGONG LIMITED
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 30 June 2023


	Note(s)	01 July 2022 to 30 June 2023	01 July 2021 to 30 June 2022
		Taka	Restated* Taka
Revenue	24	379,044,408	311,780,065
Cost of sales	25	(266,583,697)	(223,770,973)
Gross profit		112,460,711	88,009,092
Administrative expenses	26	(65,683,182)	(53,678,625)
Selling and distribution expense	27	(1,318,774)	(1,247,854)
Operating Profit		45,458,755	33,082,613
Finance costs	28	(67,713,111)	(49,555,873)
Finance income	29	23,314,238	30,060,447
Non-operating income/(loss)	30	(44,708,070)	28,998,040
Profit/(Loss) before tax and WPPF and Welfare Fund		(43,648,188)	42,585,227
Contribution to WPPF and Welfare Fund	23	-	(2,161,478)
Profit/(Loss) before tax		(43,648,188)	40,423,749
Income tax expenses:			
Current tax			
Current year	21	(7,428,406)	(7,500,797)
Tax Refund	12.01.01	-	8,507,188
Deferred tax	18	11,025,752	(18,944,181)
		3,597,346	(17,937,790)
Net profit/(Loss) after tax for the year		(40,050,842)	22,485,959
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income		(40,050,842)	22,485,959
Earnings Per Share (Basic)	32	(0.34)	0.19

*Please refer to note 5 & 2.13

The annexed notes 1 to 46 form an integral part of these financial statements.



 Company Secretary



 Managing Director



 Director



 Chairman

As per our annexed report of same date.

Place : Chattogram

Dated :

DVC :

2310121090AS 197 958





 Hussain Farhad & Co.
 Chartered Accountants

THE PENINSULA CHITTAGONG LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 30 June 2023

Amount in Taka

	Share Capital	Share Premium	Revaluation Surplus	Retained Earnings*	Total
Balance as on 01 July 2021	1,186,668,000	1,050,958,284	1,228,413,842	126,766,026	3,592,806,152
Cash dividend for the year ended 30 June 2021	-	-	-	(118,666,800)	(118,666,800)
Net Profit for the year ended 30 June 2022	-	-	-	22,485,959	22,485,959
Balance as at 30 June 2022	1,186,668,000	1,050,958,284	1,228,413,842	30,585,185	3,496,625,311
Balance as on 01 July 2022	1,186,668,000	1,050,958,284	1,228,413,842	30,585,185	3,496,625,311
Cash dividend for the year ended 30 June 2022	-	-	-	(29,666,700)	(29,666,700)
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year ended 30 June 2023	-	-	-	(40,050,842)	(40,050,842)
Balance as at 30 June 2023	1,186,668,000	1,050,958,284	1,228,413,842	(39,132,357)	3,426,907,769

*Please refer to note 5 & 2.13



 Company Secretary



 Managing Director



 Director



 Chairman



THE PENINSULA CHITTAGONG LIMITED

**Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 30 June 2023**

	Note(s)	01 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 Taka	01 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 Taka
a. Operating activities			
Receipts from customers against revenue	44.01	392,010,984	304,221,493
Receipts from other sources	44.02	1,729,439	7,484,811
Cash paid to suppliers	44.03	(282,157,655)	(203,217,925)
Cash paid for administrative, selling & distribution expenses	44.04	43,379,349	(52,046,778)
Cash generated by operations	31.00	154,962,117	56,441,601
Receipts/(payments) from interest-Net	44.05	(31,001,806)	(8,874,929)
Income Tax paid	44.06	(8,517,075)	(9,500,797)
Net cash inflow/(Outflow) generated by operating activities*		115,443,236	38,065,875
b. Investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	45.01	(341,892,147)	(84,087,532)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	45.02	60,000	470,000
(Increase)/decrease in investments	45.03	919,845	(70,933,990)
Dividend received (net of tax)	45.04	46,958	255,130
Net cash inflow/(Outflow) used in investing activities		(340,865,344)	(154,296,392)
c. Financing activities			
Receipts /(repayments) of short term borrowings	46.01	45,718,292	193,404,022
Right of Use Assets (Lease Payment)	46.02	(8,521,500)	(12,912,595)
Dividend paid	46.03	(30,240,360)	(124,640,489)
Net cash inflow/(Outflow) in financing activities*		6,956,432	55,850,938
d. Net Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (a+b+c)		(218,465,676)	(60,379,579)
e. Opening cash and cash equivalents		492,897,919	553,276,470
f. Effect of foreign exchange rate changes		-	1,029
g. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (d+e+f)	14.00	274,432,243	492,897,919
Net operating cash flows per share*	34.00	0.97	0.32

*Please refer to note 5 & 2.13



Company Secretary



Managing Director



Director



Chairman



THE PENINSULA CHITTAGONG LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements
As at and for the year ended 30 June 2023

1.00 REPORTING ENTITY

1.01 Legal form of the entity

The company was formed on 25 July 2002 under The Companies Act 1994 vide registration no. C-46488 in the name of Voyager Bangladesh Limited. Later, it was renamed as The Peninsula Chittagong Limited on 7 June 2010 vide special resolution of the shareholders in the Extra Ordinary General Meeting (EGM). The company converted from Private Limited Company to Public Limited Company on 30 November 2010 vide special resolution of the shareholders in the Extra Ordinary General Meeting (EGM) and obtained approval of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies & Firms accordingly. The company offloaded 55,000,000 shares after getting approval from Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) on 19 February 2014 through initial public offering. The company's shares were enlisted in both Dhaka and Chittagong Stock Exchanges on 04 June 2014 & 22 May 2014 respectively in accordance with letter ref. DSE/Listing/ULC/2014/5035 & CSE/Listing/TPCL-2014.

1.02 Registered Office of the Company

The registered office of the company is located at Bulbul Center, 486/B, O.R. Nizam Road, CDA Avenue, Chattogram 4100, Bangladesh.

1.03 Nature of the business

The principal activities of the company includes carrying of business of modern hotel, restaurants, etc. In this context the company has established a hotel named "The Peninsula Chittagong Limited" which offers a range of hotel facilities including fitness centre, a luxurious oasis within the hotel with gymnasium, swimming pool, sauna, steam bath and massage treatments etc. The company started commercial operation on 17 February 2006.

2.00 BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.01 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Accounting Standards (IASs), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the Companies Act 1994, the Securities and Exchange Rules 2020 and other applicable laws and regulations in Bangladesh as per requirements under the Financial Reporting Act 2015. Cash flows from operating activities are prepared under direct method as prescribed by the Securities and Exchange Rules 2020.

2.02 Basis of Reporting

The financial statements are prepared and presented for external users by the company in accordance with identified financial reporting framework. Presentation has been made in compliance with the requirements of IAS 1 - "Presentation of Financial Statements". The financial statements comprise of:

- a) A statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023
- b) A statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2023
- c) A statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2023
- d) A statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2023
- e) Notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and explanatory information.

2.03 Other Regulatory Compliances

The company is also required to comply with the following major laws and regulations along with the Companies Act 1994:

- A. The Income Tax Ordinance, 1984
- B. The Income Tax Rules, 1984
- C. The Value Added Tax and Supplementary Duty Act, 2012
- D. The Value Added Tax and Supplementary Duty Rule, 2016
- E. The Securities and Exchange Ordinance, 1969
- F. The Securities and Exchange Rules, 2020
- G. Securities and Exchange Commission Act, 1993
- H. The Customs Act, 1969
- I. Bangladesh Labour Law, 2006



2.04 Basis of Measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis under the historical cost convention except for Land & Land Development of Property, Plant & Equipment and Investment in quoted shares which are measured at fair value.

2.05 Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on past experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the result of which form the basis of making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

In the process of applying entities accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Property, plant and equipment	Note: 4
Right of Use Assets	Note: 5
Intangible assets	Note: 7
Inventories	Note: 9
Accounts receivable	Note: 10
Deferred tax liabilities	Note: 18
Accounts payable	Note: 19
Provision for income tax	Note: 21
Contingent liabilities and Commitments	Note: 40

2.06 Going Concern

The Company has adequate resources to continue its operation for foreseeable future and hence, the financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis. As per management's assessment there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions which may cast significant doubt upon the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

2.07 Reporting Period

The financial statements of the Company cover the year from 01 July to 30 June and followed consistently.

2.08 Authorization for Issue

These financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023 have been authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 12 October 2023.

2.09 Functional and Presentation Currency

These financial statements are presented in Bangladesh Taka (BDT/Tk) which is the company's functional currency. All financial information presented in BD Taka has been rounded off to the nearest Taka except when otherwise indicated.

2.10 Comparative Information

The financial statements provides Comparative information in respects of the previous period for all amount reported in the current period's financial statements. Comparative figures have been rearranged wherever considered necessary to ensure better comparability with the current period without causing any impact on the profit and value of assets and liabilities as reported in the financial statement.

2.11 Consistency of presentation

Unless otherwise stated, the accounting policies and methods of computation used in preparation of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 30 June 2023 are consistent with those policies and methods applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022.



2.12 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

- a) expected to be realised or intended to sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- b) held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- c) expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- d) cash and cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other assets as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- a) it is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- b) it is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- c) it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- d) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities respectively.

2.13 Restatement of Comparative figures:

Comperative figures of these financial statements have been restated to give the effect of recognition/presentation of right of use assets instead of prepayments to comply IFRS-16.

3.00 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The specific accounting policies selected and applied by the company's directors for significant transactions and events that have material effect within the framework of IAS-1 "Presentation of Financial Statements", in preparation and presentation of financial statements have been consistently applied throughout the period and were also consistent with those used in earlier periods.

For a proper understanding of the financial statements, these accounting policies are set out below in one place as prescribed by the IAS-1 "Presentation of Financial Statements". The recommendations of IAS-1 relating to the format of financial statements were also taken into full consideration for fair presentation.

Set out below is an index of the significant accounting policies, the details of which are available on the following:

- 3.01 Property, Plant and Equipment
- 3.02 Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment
- 3.03 Capital Work-In-Progress
- 3.04 Right of Use Assets
- 3.05 Intangible Asset
- 3.06 Borrowing Costs
- 3.07 Inventories
- 3.08 Financial Instruments
- 3.09 Share Capital
- 3.10 Transactions with Related Parties
- 3.11 Provisions, Contingent liability and Contingent assets
- 3.12 Employee Benefits
- 3.13 Revenue
- 3.14 Income Tax Expenses
- 3.15 Foreign currency
- 3.16 Earnings Per Share
- 3.17 Event after the reporting period
- 3.18 Fair Value Measurement



3.01 Property, Plant and Equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises:

Its purchase price, import duty and non-refundable taxes (after deducting trade discount and rebates).

Any cost directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets.

The cost of self-constructed/installed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labour and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the intended manner and the cost of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located.

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

The cost of replacing or upgrading part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the company and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss.

Land is held on a freehold basis and is not depreciated considering the unlimited life. In respect of all other property, plant and equipment, depreciation is recognized in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on diminishing balance method over the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment. Significant parts of individual assets are assessed and if a component has a useful life that is different from the remainder of that asset, that component is depreciated separately.

Asset Category	Rate of Depreciation (%)
Hotel Building	2%
Plant and Machineries	5%
Equipment and Appliance	5% - 10%
• Office Equipment	10%
• Electrical Equipment	10%
• Air Conditioner	5%
• Kitchen Equipment	5%
• House Keeping Equipment	10%
• Bar Equipment	10%
• Security Equipment	10%
• Linen	10%
• SPA	5%
• Wooden Floor	5%
• Tumbler Drier	5%
Motor Vehicles	10%
Furniture & Fixtures	5%
Office Decoration	5%

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

3.02 Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment

Since inception, the company revalued its non-current assets for the 1st time in the year 2010-2011 by Syful Shamsul Alam & Co, Chartered Accountants. Reserve was created by the sum of revaluation surplus as per the provision of IAS-16.

The board of directors agreed to discard the revaluation surplus of all assets except Land & Land Development in a board meeting held on 05 August 2012 and instructed the management to consider the proper accounting policies for it.



The frequency of revaluations depends upon the changes in fair values of the items of property, plant & equipment being revalued. When the fair value of a revalued asset differs materially from its carrying amount, a further revaluation is required. During the year the management of the company did not notice any significant changes in the fair value of the revalued land.

3.03 Capital Work-In-Progress

Property, Plant and Equipment under construction/acquisition is accounted for as capital work-in-progress until construction/acquisition is completed and measured at cost.

3.04 Right of Use Assets

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the Company incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under IAS 37. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position.

The Company applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the 'Property, Plant and Equipment' policy.

At the derecognition of a lease, the right-of-use asset and associated lease liability are removed from the books of the lessee. The difference between the two amounts is accounted for as a profit or loss at that time.

3.05 Intangible Asset

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit or loss in the expense category that is consistent with the function of the intangible assets.



Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss.

A summary of the intangible assets is as follows:

	ERP (Tally)	Hotel Management Software
Useful lives	Finite (10 years)	Finite (10 years)
Amortisation method used	Amortised on a straight line basis	Amortised on a straight line basis
Internally generated or acquired	Acquired	Acquired

3.06 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 capitalised 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.

3.07 Inventories

Nature of Inventories

Inventories comprise of food & beverage, house keeping materials, printing & stationary, hard drinks, stores & spares etc.

Valuation of the inventories

Inventories are measured at lower of cost and net realizable value (NRV). The cost of inventories include expenditure incurred in acquiring these inventories, and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition in accordance with IAS 2 "Inventories".

Category	Cost	Valuation
Food	Weighted Average Cost	Lower of Cost & NRV (Net Realizable Value)
Beverage	Weighted Average Cost	Lower of Cost & NRV (Net Realizable Value)
House Keeping Materials	Weighted Average Cost	Lower of Cost & NRV (Net Realizable Value)
Store & Spares	Weighted Average Cost	Lower of Cost & NRV (Net Realizable Value)
Printing & Stationary	Weighted Average Cost	Lower of Cost & NRV (Net Realizable Value)

3.08 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Accounting policies relating to different type of financial instruments are described below:

i) Recognition and measurement

Accounts receivables are initially recognised when they are originated All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Company Comprises Accounts Receivables, Interest Receivable, Advance & Deposit, Investment, Cash & Cash Equivalents as financial Asset & Accounts payable, short term borrowing, Provision for income tax, & provision for WPPF & Lease Liabilities as financial liabilities.

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



ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; FVOCI and FVTPL.

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

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

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

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

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

Financial assets-Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

Financial liabilities- Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

iii) Derecognition

Financial assets

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

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

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expired. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.



On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

iv) Offsetting a financial asset and a financial liability

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

v) Impairment

Financial assets

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

Non-financial assets

The carrying value of the non-financial assets, other than inventories, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of the asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses, if any, are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

3.09 Share Capital

Paid-up-capital represents total amount contributed by the shareholders and bonus shares issued by the company to the ordinary shareholders. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as expenses as and when incurred. 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. Creditors are fully entitled to any proceeds of liquidation before all shareholders.

3.10 Transactions with Related Parties

The objective of IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosure" is to ensure that an entity's financial statements contain the disclosures necessary to draw attention to the possibility that its financial position and profit or loss may have been affected by the existence of related parties and by transactions and outstanding balances with such parties.

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or to exercise significant influence or joint control over the other party in making financial and operating decisions.

A party is related to an entity if: [IAS 24.9] directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, the entity has an interest in the entity that gives it significant influence over the entity, has joint control over the entity, the party is a member of the key management personnel of the entity or its parent, the party is a close member of the family of any individual, the party is an entity that is controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by or for which significant voting power in such entity resides with, directly or indirectly, any individual and the party is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of the entity.

3.11 Provisions, Contingent liability and Contingent assets

General

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss 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, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liability is a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.



3.12 Employee Benefits

The company maintain both defined contribution plan and defined benefit plan for its eligible permanent employees.

3.12.01 Defined Contribution plan

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate fund and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amount. The company maintains the Provident Fund for all permanent employees at which both the company and employees contribute @ 7% of basic salary. The Employees' Provident Fund is considered as defined contribution plan as it meets the recognition criteria specified for this purpose in IAS-19.

Obligation for contribution to defined contribution plan is recognised as provident fund (PF) contribution expenses in profit or loss in the year during which services are rendered by employees. Advance against PF is recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

3.12.02 Defined benefit plan

Workers profit participation and welfare funds

The company also recognised a provision for workers profit participation and welfare funds @ 5% of net profit before tax as per Bangladesh labour law 2006.

3.13 Revenue

Revenue is recognised as per IFRS-15 Revenue from contract with Customers. Revenue is recognised by the company when service is taken by customers.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue comprises sale of rooms, foods, beverages and allied services relating to hotel operations. Revenue is recognised upon rendering of the service, provided pervasive evidence of an arrangement exists, tariff / rates are fixed or are determinable and collectability is reasonably certain. Revenue recognised is net of indirect taxes, returns and discounts.

3.14 Income Tax Expenses

Income tax expenses comprise current tax and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

3.14.1 Current Tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using rates enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

3.14.2 Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised in compliance with IAS 12: Income taxes, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and amount used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the authority on the same taxable entity.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax on revaluation surplus of land and land development has not been recognised in the financial statements on the ground that income tax payable at source on capital gain during registration of sale of land are generally borne by the buyer. Hence, possibility of having any income tax implications on land is very remote.

3.15 Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in BDT at applicable rates of exchange ruling at the dates of transactions in accordance with IAS-21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates." Exchange rate difference at the statement of financial position date are charged/credited to statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, to the extent that this treatment does not contradict with the Schedule XI of Companies Act 1994. This Schedule requires all exchange gains and losses arising from foreign currency borrowings, taken to finance acquisition of construction of property, plant and equipment, to be credited/ charged to the cost/value of such assets.



The financial statements are presented in BDT, which is company's functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in the books at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies at the date of statement of financial position are translated into BDT at the exchange rate prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the initial transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the end of the reporting period are recognised in profit or loss.

3.16 Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is calculated by dividing the profit or loss for the year by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is required to be calculated for the year when scope for dilution exists.

3.17 Event 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.

3.18 Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability
- Or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

When measuring the fair value of an asset or liability, the entity uses market observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability might be categorized in different levels of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

Fair-value related disclosures for financial instruments and non-financial assets that are measured at fair value or where fair values are disclosed.



4.00 Property, plant and equipment - at revalued model

	Amount in Taka							
	Land and Land Development	Hotel Building	Plant and Machineries	Equipment and Appliance	Motor Vehicles	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Decoration	Total
At revalued amount								
Balance as on 01 July 2021	1,527,687,698	826,635,438	87,668,775	456,998,175	38,251,133	97,169,093	69,291,376	3,103,701,688
Additions during the year	-	1,219,378	465,696	10,991,956	-	31,180	217,188	12,925,398
Disposals/Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	(720,000)	-	-	(720,000)
Balance as at 30 June 2022	1,527,687,698	827,854,816	88,134,471	467,990,131	37,531,133	97,200,273	69,508,564	3,115,907,086
Balance as on 01 July 2022	1,527,687,698	827,854,816	88,134,471	467,990,131	37,531,133	97,200,273	69,508,564	3,115,907,086
Additions during the year	-	27,707,820	6,660,408	55,804,294	-	1,054,852	15,405,060	106,632,434
Disposals/Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	(222,400)	-	-	(222,400)
Balance as at 30 June 2023	1,527,687,698	855,562,636	94,794,879	523,794,425	37,308,733	98,255,125	84,913,624	3,222,317,120
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance as on 01 July 2021	-	198,551,458	48,690,572	240,880,527	18,103,599	42,549,647	38,596,024	587,371,827
Depreciation Rate	-	2%	5%	5%-10%	10%	5%	5%	
Charged for the year	-	12,455,450	1,909,439	12,592,913	1,872,693	2,669,769	1,504,162	33,004,426
Adjustment for disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	(73,917)	-	-	(73,917)
Balance as at 30 June 2022	-	211,006,908	50,600,011	253,473,440	19,902,375	45,219,416	40,100,186	620,302,336
Balance as on 01 July 2022	-	211,006,908	50,600,011	253,473,440	19,902,375	45,219,416	40,100,186	620,302,336
Depreciation Rate	-	2%	5%	5%-10%	10%	5%	5%	
Charged for the year	-	12,721,263	1,870,018	13,380,446	1,684,280	2,580,384	2,122,263	34,358,654
Adjustment for disposals during year	-	-	-	-	(130,972)	-	-	(130,972)
Balance as at 30 June 2023	-	223,728,171	52,470,029	266,853,886	21,455,683	47,799,800	42,222,449	654,530,018
Carrying amount								
As at 30 June 2022	1,527,687,698	616,847,908	37,534,460	214,516,691	17,628,758	51,980,857	29,408,378	2,495,604,750
As at 30 June 2023	1,527,687,698	631,834,465	42,324,850	256,940,539	15,853,050	50,455,325	42,691,175	2,567,787,102

Depreciation allocated to:

Note(s)	01 July 2022 to 30 June 2023	01 July 2021 to 30 June 2022	
	Taka	Taka	
Cost of sales	25.01	27,916,406	26,816,096
Administrative expenses	26.00	6,442,248	6,188,330
		34,358,654	33,004,426



4.01 Property, plant and equipment - at cost model

Amount in Taka

	Land and Land Development	Hotel Building	Plant and Machineries	Equipment and Appliance	Motor Vehicles	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Decoration	Total
At cost								
Balance as on 01 July 2021	299,273,856	826,635,438	87,668,775	456,998,175	38,251,133	97,169,093	69,291,376	1,875,287,846
Additions during the year	-	1,219,378	465,696	10,991,956	-	31,180	217,188	12,925,398
Disposals/Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	(720,000)	-	-	(720,000)
Balance as at 30 June 2022	299,273,856	827,854,816	88,134,471	467,990,131	37,531,133	97,200,273	69,508,564	1,887,493,244
Balance as on 01 July 2022	299,273,856	827,854,816	88,134,471	467,990,131	37,531,133	97,200,273	69,508,564	1,887,493,244
Additions during the year	-	27,707,820	6,660,408	55,804,294	-	1,054,852	15,405,060	106,632,434
Disposals/Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	(222,400)	-	-	(222,400)
Balance as at 30 June 2023	299,273,856	855,562,636	94,794,879	523,794,425	37,308,733	98,255,125	84,913,624	1,993,903,278
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance as on 01 July 2021	-	198,551,458	48,690,572	240,880,527	18,103,599	42,549,647	38,596,024	587,371,827
Depreciation Rate	-	2%	5%	5%-10%	10%	5%	5%	-
Charged for the year	-	12,455,450	1,909,439	12,592,913	1,872,693	2,669,769	1,504,162	33,004,426
Adjustment for disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	(73,917)	-	-	(73,917)
Balance as at 30 June 2022	-	211,006,908	50,600,011	253,473,440	19,902,375	45,219,416	40,100,186	620,302,336
Balance as on 01 July 2022	-	211,006,908	50,600,011	253,473,440	19,902,375	45,219,416	40,100,186	620,302,336
Depreciation Rate	-	2%	5%	5%-10%	10%	5%	5%	-
Charged for the year	-	12,721,263	1,870,018	13,380,446	1,684,280	2,580,384	2,122,263	34,358,654
Adjustment for disposals during year	-	-	-	-	(130,972)	-	-	(130,972)
Balance as at 30 June 2023	-	223,728,171	52,470,029	266,853,886	21,455,683	47,799,800	42,222,449	654,530,018
Carrying amount								
As at 30 June 2022	299,273,856	616,847,908	37,534,460	214,516,691	17,628,758	51,980,857	29,408,378	1,267,190,908
As at 30 June 2023	299,273,856	631,834,465	42,324,850	256,940,539	15,853,050	50,455,325	42,691,175	1,339,373,260



5.00 Lease - Right of Use Assets

5.01 As a Lessee

5.01.01 Right of Use Assets

Particulars

	Land			Amount in Taka
	Lease from (BWDB)	Lease from (CPA)-1 acre	Lease from (CPA)- 0.30 acre	Total
At 01 July 2021	2,099,800	88,402,251	-	90,502,051
Additions during the year	1,932,970	-	24,937,647	26,870,617
Disposals/adjustment during the year	(2,099,800)	-	-	(2,099,800)
At 30 June 2022	1,932,970	88,402,251	24,937,647	115,272,868
At 01 July 2022	1,932,970	88,402,251	24,937,647	115,272,868
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-
Disposals/adjustment during the year	-	(5,830,021)	548,006	(5,282,015)
At 30 June 2023	1,932,970	82,572,230	25,485,653	109,990,853
AMORTISATION				
At 01 July 2021	2,099,800	12,523,653	-	14,623,453
Charge during the year	644,323	2,946,744	831,255	4,422,322
Disposals/adjustment during the year	(2,099,800)	-	-	(2,099,800)
At 30 June 2022	644,323	15,470,397	831,255	16,945,975
At 01 July 2022	644,323	15,470,397	831,255	16,945,975
Charge during the year	644,323	3,058,231	849,522	4,552,076
Disposals/adjustment during the year	-	(5,977,050)	867,789	(5,109,261)
At 30 June 2023	1,288,646	12,551,578	2,548,566	16,388,790
CARRYING AMOUNT				
At 30 June 2023	644,324	70,020,652	22,937,087	93,602,063
At 30 June 2022	1,288,647	72,931,854	24,106,392	98,326,893

5.01.02 Lease liabilities

	30 June 2023	30 June 2022
Opening balance	111,251,890	87,482,247
Add: Addition during the Year obligations (Principle)	-	26,870,617
Add: Addition During the year (Interest)	9,997,122	9,811,621
Adjustment	(172,754)	-
Less: Paid during the year	(8,521,500)	(12,912,595)
Lease Liabilities	112,554,758	111,251,890

5.01.03 Lease Liabilities- Maturity analysis

Lease liabilities - non-current portion	103,181,108	102,730,390
Lease liabilities - current portion	9,373,650	8,521,500
	112,554,758	111,251,890

5.01.04 Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	Note	30 June 2023	30 June 2022
Interest on lease liabilities	28.00	9,997,122	9,811,621
		9,997,122	9,811,621

5.01.05 Amount recognised in the statements of cash flows

Principal & Interest paid on lease liabilities	8,521,500	12,912,595
	8,521,500	12,912,595

5.01.06 Allocation of Amortisation of ROU Asset:

	Note	30 June 2023	30 June 2022
Administrative expenses	26.00	4,552,076	4,422,322
		4,552,076	4,422,322

5.01.07 The Company has consider 9% incremental borrowing rate to determine present value of right of use assets. Total number lease agreements were Three (3) and Tenure of lease agreements were 3 to 30 Years.



	Note(s)	30 June 2023 Taka	30 June 2022 Taka
6.00 Capital Work in Progress			
Opening balance		742,274,168	671,112,034
Add: Addition during the year	6.01	235,259,713	71,162,134
Less: Capitalized during the year		-	-
Closing balance		977,533,881	742,274,168

6.01 Details of capital work-in-progress

A. Peninsula Airport Garden

Particulars	Opening Balance	Additions during the year	Capitalized during the Year	Balance as on 30 June 2023	Balance as on 30 June 2022
Civil Works	639,594,574	82,617,032	-	722,211,606	639,594,574
Lift and Generator	744,608	5,932,500	-	6,677,108	744,608
Machineries and Equipment	22,819,505	126,977,910	-	149,797,415	22,819,505
Interior Decoration (Renovation)	21,088,367	19,153,495	-	40,241,862	21,088,367
Parking	15,187,008	-	-	15,187,008	15,187,008
Sub Total	699,434,062	234,680,937	-	934,114,999	699,434,062
B. Existing Hotel Renovation					
Interior Decoration	42,840,106	578,776	-	43,418,882	42,840,106
Sub Total	42,840,106	578,776	-	43,418,882	42,840,106
Grand Total (A+B)	742,274,168	235,259,713	-	977,533,881	742,274,168

On 9th EGM dated 23rd June 2022, the BOD unanimously decided to extend work completion of Peninsula Airport Garden Project upto 31st December 2023.

	Note(s)	30 June 2023 Taka	30 June 2022 Taka
7.00 Intangible assets			
Software (ERP Tally)	7.01	-	-
Hotel Management Software	7.01	-	322,499
		-	322,499

7.01 Intangible assets schedule

	Software (ERP Tally)	Hotel Management Software	30 June 2023 Taka	30 June 2022 Taka
Cost				
Opening balance	100,000	3,471,560	3,571,560	3,571,560
Add: Addition during the year	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	100,000	3,471,560	3,571,560	3,571,560
Accumulated amortisation				
Opening balance	100,000	3,149,061	3,249,061	2,926,581
Add: Charged during the year	-	322,499	322,499	322,480
Closing balance	100,000	3,471,560	3,571,560	3,249,061
Carrying amount	-	-	-	322,499

	Note(s)	30 June 2023 Taka	30 June 2022 Taka
8.00 Investments			
Investments in non-tradable shares at cost	8.01	2,375,000	6,125,000
		2,375,000	6,125,000



			30 June 2023	30 June 2022
		Note(s)	Taka	Taka
8.01 Investments in non-tradable shares at cost				
	<u>Quantity</u>			
Lanka Bangla Securities Limited	-		-	3,750,000
Energy Prima Limited	25,000		2,375,000	2,375,000
			<u>2,375,000</u>	<u>6,125,000</u>
9.00 Inventories				
Food		9.01	11,810,476	6,944,263
House keeping materials		9.02	2,971,167	3,142,943
Printing and stationeries		9.03	3,824,094	1,923,042
Beverage		9.04	13,328,275	19,809,250
Stores and spares		9.05	5,153,044	3,168,731
			<u>37,087,056</u>	<u>34,988,229</u>
			<u>30 June 2023</u>	<u>30 June 2022</u>
		Note(s)	Taka	Taka
9.01 Food				
Opening balance			6,944,263	6,262,575
Add: Purchased during the year			95,383,983	78,637,725
Available for consumption			<u>102,328,246</u>	<u>84,900,300</u>
Less: Consumed during the year			(90,517,770)	(77,956,037)
Closing balance			<u>11,810,476</u>	<u>6,944,263</u>
9.02 House keeping materials				
Opening balance			3,142,943	6,660,685
Add: Purchased during the year			14,578,504	12,477,010
Available for consumption			<u>17,721,447</u>	<u>19,137,695</u>
Less: Consumed during the year			(14,750,280)	(15,994,752)
Closing balance			<u>2,971,167</u>	<u>3,142,943</u>
9.03 Printing and stationeries				
Opening balance			1,923,042	1,870,662
Add: Purchased during the year			2,432,901	1,336,363
Available for consumption			<u>4,355,943</u>	<u>3,207,025</u>
Less: Consumed during the year			(531,849)	(1,283,983)
Closing balance			<u>3,824,094</u>	<u>1,923,042</u>
9.04 Beverage				
Opening balance			19,809,250	14,613,040
Add: Purchased during the year			-	10,638,288
Available for consumption			<u>19,809,250</u>	<u>25,251,328</u>
Less: Consumed during the year			(6,480,975)	(5,442,078)
Closing balance			<u>13,328,275</u>	<u>19,809,250</u>
9.05 Stores and spares				
Opening balance			3,168,731	2,923,183
Add: Purchased during the year			11,576,221	9,042,788
Available for consumption			<u>14,744,952</u>	<u>11,965,971</u>
Less: Consumed during the year			(9,591,908)	(8,797,240)
Closing balance			<u>5,153,044</u>	<u>3,168,731</u>
10.00 Accounts receivable				
Opening Balance			42,893,752	35,335,180
Add: addition during the year			708,591,380	125,786,601
Less: Realised during the year			(721,557,956)	(117,907,395)
Less: Bad debt expenses			-	(320,634)
Closing Balance			<u>29,927,176</u>	<u>42,893,752</u>

		30 June 2023	30 June 2022
	Note(s)	Taka	Taka
10.01 Ageing of accounts receivable			
Dues within 6 Months		24,048,680	36,610,703
Dues over 6 months		5,878,496	6,283,049
		29,927,176	42,893,752
11.00 Interest receivable			
Interest receivable on Fixed Deposits Receipts (FDR)		1,397,297	4,797,241
		1,397,297	4,797,241
12.00 Advances, deposits and prepayments			
Advances	12.01	103,945,315	204,200,884
Deposits	12.02	12,013,654	12,102,654
Prepayments	12.03	2,243,016	2,096,390
		118,201,985	218,399,928
12.01 Advances			
Advance income tax	12.01.01	99,654,897	98,638,619
Advance to suppliers		-	94,864,243
Lankabangla securities Limited		60,257	1,561
ICB Securities Trading Company Limited		1,908	1,908
Advance for Supplementary Duty		68,480	68,480
VAT current account		1,840,317	1,840,317
The Peninsula Chittagong - Airport Garden Hotel		24,708	-
Advance against salary		2,294,748	2,003,796
L/C in Transit		-	6,781,960
		103,945,315	204,200,884
12.01.01 Advance income tax			
Opening balance		98,638,619	90,556,582
Add: Tax Refund		-	8,507,188
Add: Paid/deducted during the year		8,517,075	9,500,797
Less: Adjusted during the year		(7,500,797)	(9,925,948)
Closing balance		99,654,897	98,638,619
12.02 Deposits			
Bangladesh Telecommunications Company Limited		140,000	140,000
Karnaphuli Gas Distribution Company Limited		1,445,212	1,445,212
Bangladesh Power Development Board		285,000	285,000
House rent deposit		-	89,000
Rainbow CNG service station		25,000	25,000
Chittagong Port Authority		5,000,000	5,000,000
Bangladesh Water Development Board		4,986,225	4,986,225
Shah Amanat International Airport		52,217	52,217
Chittagong WASA		80,000	80,000
		12,013,654	12,102,654
12.03 Prepayments			
Prepaid insurance		2,243,016	2,096,390
		2,243,016	2,096,390

The directors consider that all the above advances and deposits are either adjustable or recoverable in cash or in kind and for that no provision against them are required at this stage.

		30 June 2023	30 June 2022
	Note(s)	Taka	Taka
13.00 Short term investments			
Investment in Fixed Deposit Receipts (FDR)	13.01	2,069,130	1,984,800
Investment in tradable securities at fair value	13.02	102,315,705	146,034,658
		104,384,835	148,019,458
13.01 Investment in Fixed Deposit Receipts (FDR)			
Name of banks	Purpose	Tenure	Rate of interest
AB Bank Limited	Investment	12 Months	5.50%
		2,069,130	1,984,800
		2,069,130	1,984,800

	Note(s)	30 June 2023	30 June 2022
		Taka	Taka
13.02 Investment in tradable securities at fair value			
Opening balance		146,034,658	53,829,110
Add : Purchase of tradable securities		512,947,330	529,710,512
Less: Sale of tradable securities	13.02.02	(510,201,505)	(458,875,364)
Add:Realized Gain/(Loss) on sales during the year	13.02.02	(43,559,960)	29,750,529
Net purchase during the year		(40,814,134)	100,585,677
Add/(less): Unrealised Profit/(Loss) on tradable securities	13.02.01	(2,904,819)	(8,380,129)
Closing balance		102,315,705	146,034,658

13.02.01 Fair value of tradable securities

Particulars	30 June 2023			30 June 2022
	Quantity	Purchase/ (Sales)	Increase/ (Decrease) in Fair value	Fair value
Padma Life Ins. Co. Ltd (BRAC)	-	(145,962,058)	-	145,962,058
Padma Life Ins. Co. Ltd (BRAC)	100	5,425	(975)	4,450
Padma Life Ins. Co. Ltd (DBL)	-	(17,424)	-	17,424
Padma Life Ins. Co. Ltd (DBL)	1,140	-	(4,446)	50,730
Prime Insurance Co. Ltd	1,219,878	101,409,922	(404,024)	101,005,898
Lanka Bangla Securities Ltd	73,370	3,750,000	(2,495,373)	1,254,627
	1,294,488	(40,814,134)	(2,904,819)	102,315,705

13.02.02 Gain/(Loss) on sale of securities during the year

Particulars	30 June 2023			
	Quantity	Purchase/Fair Value	Sales	Profit/(Loss)
Padma Life Ins. Co. Ltd (BRAC)	3,015,745	145,962,058	146,044,652	82,594
Padma Life Co. Ltd (BRAC)	7,490,275	406,382,386	362,751,323	(43,631,063)
Padma Life Ins. Co. Ltd (DBL)	360	17,424	17,085	(339)
Prime Insurance Co Ltd	16,836	1,399,597	1,388,445	(11,152)
	10,523,216	553,761,465	510,201,505	(43,559,960)

Investments in tradable securities have been classified as held for trading and changes in fair value of these tradable securities has been charged to the statement of profit or loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

	Note(s)	30 June 2023	30 June 2022
		Taka	Taka
14.00 Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash in hand		1,767,857	474,612
Cash at banks	14.01	50,924,829	31,681,180
Fixed Deposit Receipts	14.02	221,739,557	460,742,127
		274,432,243	492,897,919
		30 June 2023	30 June 2022
		Taka	Taka

14.01 Cash at banks

Name of the Banks	Branches	Account Type	30 June 2023	30 June 2022
AB Bank Limited	CDA Avenue	CD	1,502,946	1,117,127
AB Bank Limited	CDA Avenue	SND	6,754	234,909
AB Bank Limited	CDA Avenue	CD	40	40



	Note(s)	30 June 2023	30 June 2022	
		Taka	Taka	
AB Bank Limited	CDA Avenue	SND	3,588,408	1,394,502
AB Bank Limited	CDA Avenue	CD	279,427	259,408
Agrani Bank Limited	Agrabad	CD	7,392	-
Brac Bank Limited	Kazir Dhewri	Credit Card	-	16,188
Brac Bank Limited	Kazir Dhewri	CD	22,948	189,522
Dutch Bangla Bank Limited	Agrabad	CD	59,838	61,218
Eastern Bank Limited	Agrabad	Credit Card	132,034	82,432
Eastern Bank Limited	Agrabad	HPA	5,289,169	(836,119)
Eastern Bank Limited	O.R Nizam Road	STD	63,269	10,487,531
Islami Bank Bangladesh Limited	CDA Avenue	CD	90,877	-
Islami Bank Bangladesh Limited	CDA Avenue	Credit Card	525,267	-
Modhumoti Bank	O.R Nizam Road	CD	1,281,419	-
Prime Bank Limited	O.R Nizam Road	CD	2,962	3,652
The City Bank Limited	O.R Nizam Road	CD	92,729	406,492
The City Bank Limited	O.R Nizam Road	Credit Card	589,680	137,397
The Premier Bank Limited	O.R Nizam Road	CD	18,726,273	99,986
The Premier Bank Limited	O.R Nizam Road	CD	375,303	-
The Premier Bank Limited	O.R Nizam Road	CD	13,505,002	11,693,983
United Commercial Bank Limited	Jubilee Road	SND	480,993	1,348,498
United Commercial Bank Limited		SND	276,288	-
United Commercial Bank Limited		Credit Card	621,817	942,838
United Commercial Bank Limited	Kamal Bazar	SND	3,303,994	4,041,576
			50,924,829	31,681,180

All bank balances are reconciled with bank statements and negative balance shown in the bank book represent book overdraft.

14.02 Fixed Deposits Receipts (FDR)				30 June 2023	30 June 2022
Name of banks	Purpose	Tenure	Rate of interest	Taka	Taka
The Premier Bank Limited	Investment	3 months	4.5%-7.5%	221,739,557	460,742,127
				221,739,557	460,742,127

Fixed Deposits of Tk. 22 Crore at The Premier Bank Limited, O.R. Nizam Road Branch has been kept as lien against overdraft facility provided by the same bank.

15.00 Share capital		Note(s)	30 June 2023	30 June 2022
Authorised capital:			Taka	Taka
300,000,000 Ordinary Shares of Tk. 10 each			3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000
			3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up capital:				
250,000	Ordinary Shares of Tk.10 each as at 25 July 2002		2,500,000	2,500,000
9,000,000	Ordinary Shares of Tk.10 each as at 20 June 2010		90,000,000	90,000,000
23,125,000	Ordinary Shares of Tk.10 each as at 10 October 2011		231,250,000	231,250,000
12,950,000	Ordinary Shares of Tk.10 each as at 31 December 2011		129,500,000	129,500,000
12,691,000	Ordinary Shares of Tk.10 each as at 31 January 2013		126,910,000	126,910,000
55,000,000	Ordinary Shares of Tk.10 each as at 30 April 2014		550,000,000	550,000,000
5,650,800	Ordinary Shares of Tk.10 each as at 08 December 2015		56,508,000	56,508,000
118,666,800	Ordinary Shares of Tk 10 each		1,186,668,000	1,186,668,000



15.01 Classification of shares by holding

Class by number of shares	No. of Holders	No. of Shares	Holding (%)
Less than 500	10,751	1,927,822	1.62%
From 500 to 5,000	3,944	6,936,561	5.85%
From 5,001 to 10,000	537	4,079,268	3.44%
From 10,001 to 20,000	310	4,585,508	3.86%
From 20,001 to 30,000	144	3,631,700	3.06%
From 30,001 to 40,000	45	1,628,810	1.37%
From 40,001 to 50,000	40	1,828,436	1.54%
From 50,001 to 100,000	60	4,605,310	3.88%
From 100,001 to 1,000,000	45	14,282,010	12.04%
From 1,000,001 to above	17	75,161,375	63.34%
	15,893	118,666,800	100%

15.02 Shareholding position

Name of shareholders	30 June 2023		30 June 2022	
	Percentage of holding	Number of shares	Percentage of holding	Number of shares
Mr. Mustafa Tahseen Arshad	12.32%	14,620,032	12.32%	14,620,032
Mrs. Bilkis Arshad	7.70%	9,137,520	7.70%	9,137,520
Engineer Mosharraf Hossain	7.50%	8,903,016	7.44%	8,833,016
Mrs. Ayesha Sultana	5.09%	6,036,344	5.05%	5,990,344
Mr. Mustafa Tahir Arshad	4.62%	5,482,512	4.62%	5,482,512
Mr. Mahboob Ur Rahman	3.10%	3,675,840	3.10%	3,675,840
Mrs. Mirka Rahman	2.57%	3,045,840	2.57%	3,045,840
Mr. Aminur Rahman	2.57%	3,045,840	2.57%	3,045,840
Investment Corporation of Bangladesh	4.46%	5,296,384	4.46%	5,296,384
General Shareholders	50.08%	59,423,472	50.17%	59,539,472
	100%	118,666,800	100%	118,666,800

16.00 Retained earnings

	30 June 2023	30 June 2022
	Taka	Taka
Opening balance	30,585,185	126,766,026
Add: Net profit after tax for the year	(40,050,842)	22,485,959
Less: Dividend paid	(29,666,700)	(118,666,800)
	(39,132,357)	30,585,185

17.00 Revaluation surplus

30 June 2023	30 June 2022
Taka	Taka
1,228,413,842	1,228,413,842

17.01 Revaluation of company's assets were carried out by, an independent valuer, Syful Shamsul Alam & Co., Chartered Accountants, following Estimated Net Realisable Value Method of Valuation based on the nature of the assets as on 30 April 2011 and submitted their report on 23 June 2011. Revaluation surplus has been credited to Revaluation Surplus Account and treated as per IAS and IFRS and other applicable laws, regulations and guidelines.

The board of directors agreed to discard the revaluation surplus of all assets except Land & Land Development in a board meeting held on 05 August 2012 and instructed the management to consider the proper accounting policies for it.

18.00 Deferred tax liabilities

	Note(s)	30 June 2023	30 June 2022
		Taka	Taka
Opening balance	18.02	66,528,496	47,584,315
Add: Provision made during the year		(11,025,752)	18,944,181
Closing balance	18.01	55,502,744	66,528,496



18.01 Reconciliation of deferred tax liabilities/ (assets)

As at 30 June 2023					
Carrying amount	Tax base	Tax rate	Taxable/ (Deductible) temporary difference	Deferred tax liabilities/ (assets)	
Taka	Taka	Percentage	Taka	Taka	
Property, plant and equipment (except land)	1,040,099,404	773,188,061	22.5%	266,911,343	60,055,052
Intangible assets	-	5,194	22.5%	(5,194)	(1,169)
Investment in tradable securities	102,315,705	105,183,537	10%	(2,867,832)	(286,783)
Right of Use Asset (Net)	(18,952,695)	-	22.5%	(18,952,695)	(4,264,356)
Total deferred tax liabilities					55,502,744

18.02 Reconciliation of deferred tax liabilities/ (assets)

As at 30 June 2022					
Carrying amount	Tax base	Tax rate	Taxable/ (Deductible) temporary difference	Deferred tax liabilities/ (assets)	
Taka	Taka	Percentage	Taka	Taka	
Property, plant and equipment (except land)	967,917,052	736,627,319	22.5%	231,289,733	52,040,190
Intangible assets	322,499	10,388	22.5%	312,111	70,225
Investment in tradable securities	146,034,658	53,829,110	15%	92,205,548	13,830,832
Leasehold Assets					
Depreciation & Interest on ROU	13,589,620	-	22.5%	13,589,620	3,057,665
Actual Payment	-	10,979,625	22.5%	(10,979,625)	(2,470,416)
Total deferred tax liabilities					66,528,496

19.00 Accounts payable

	Note(s)	30 June 2023	30 June 2022
		Taka	Taka
Opening balance		48,953,938	52,587,388
Add: Addition during the year		534,771,646	325,975,516
Less: Paid during the year		(576,163,183)	(329,608,966)
Closing balance		7,562,401	48,953,938

20.00 Short term borrowings

Cash credit (Hypo) and overdraft	20.01	597,762,912	552,044,620
		597,762,912	552,044,620

20.01 Borrowings against CC (Hypo) and overdraft

Name of the Banks	Branches	Types		
IFIC Bank Limited	Agrabad	OD	-	76,615,906
The Premier Bank Limited	O.R Nizam Road	OD	212,376,813	144,177,100
The Premier Bank Limited	O.R Nizam Road	OD	-	-
The Premier Bank Limited	O.R Nizam Road	OD	302,547,272	258,042,252
Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		Margin Loan	(1,220)	15,415
BRAC EPL Securities Limited		Margin Loan	82,840,047	73,193,947
			597,762,912	552,044,620



The Break Up

Name of the Bank	Purpose	Sanction Amount	Interest Rate	Securities
The Premier Bank Limited (O.R Nizam Road Branch)	Working Capital	297,000,000	9%	Legal Mortgage of 20.50 Decimal Land along with 15 storied building situated at PS. Panchlaish. Mouza-Nasirabad, Chattogram
The Premier Bank Limited (O.R Nizam Road Branch)	Emergency Fund Requirement	198,000,000	8%	Lien on FDR of Taka 220,000,000 maintaing with premier Bank Limited

	Note(s)	30 June 2023	30 June 2022
		Taka	Taka
21.00 Provision for income tax			
Opening balance		4,833,105	7,258,256
Provided during the year			
Against current year	47.00	7,428,406	7,500,797
		7,428,406	7,500,797
Less: Paid/adjusted during the year		(7,500,797)	(9,925,948)
Closing balance		4,760,714	4,833,105
22.00 Unclaimed dividend			
Opening balance		2,251,000	8,224,689
Add: IPO Refund		-	6,595,672
Add: Provision made during the year		29,666,700	118,666,800
Less: Deposit to Capital Market Stabilization Fund		(754,943)	(13,056,416)
Less: Paid during the year		(29,485,417)	(118,179,745)
		1,677,340	2,251,000

Year	Balance as on 01 July 2022	Provision/ Addition	Payment	Capital Market Stabilization Fund	Balance as on 30 June 2023	Balance as on 30 June 2022
2018-2019	757,493	-	2,550	754,943	-	757,493
2019-2020	961,990	-	12,504	-	949,486	961,990
2020-2021	531,517	-	714	-	530,803	531,517
2021-2022	-	29,666,700	29,469,649	-	197,051	-
	2,251,000	29,666,700	29,485,417	754,943	1,677,340	2,251,000

	Note(s)	30 June 2023	30 June 2022
		Taka	Taka
23.00 Provision for WPPF and Welfare Fund			
Opening Balance		2,161,478	3,317,074
Add: Provision made for the year		-	2,161,478
		2,161,478	5,478,552
Less: Paid during the year		(2,161,478)	(3,317,074)
Closing Balance		-	2,161,478
		01 July 2022 to 30 June 2023	01 July 2021 to 30 June 2022
		Taka	Taka
24.00 Revenue			
Rooms		156,539,451	130,936,586
Food & beverages		203,970,368	176,906,216
Minor operating departments		17,431,965	3,668,680
Space rent		1,102,624	268,583
		379,044,408	311,780,065



		<u>01 July 2022</u> <u>to 30 June 2023</u>	<u>01 July 2021</u> <u>to 30 June 2022</u>
		Taka	Taka
25.00 Cost of sales			
Cost of sales	25.01	266,583,697	223,770,973
		266,583,697	223,770,973
25.01 Cost of sales			
Cost of materials		96,998,745	83,398,115
Complementary guest service		920,692	511,397
Depreciation	4.00	27,916,406	26,816,096
Function and amenities		2,218,995	247,991
House keeping expenses		14,750,280	15,994,752
Packet and packing materials		1,708,899	762,901
Purchased services		399,791	377,748
Repair and maintenance	25.04	8,824,555	8,093,461
Salary, wages, bonus and benefits		77,063,358	63,220,527
Staff uniform		996,108	1,901,743
Utility and fuel expenses		34,785,868	22,446,242
		266,583,697	223,770,973



25.02 Cost of sales

Particulars	Note(s)	30 June 2023					30 June 2022
		Room	Food & Beverage	Minor Operating Department	Rental	Total	
		Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka
Cost of materials		-	94,573,776	2,424,969	-	96,998,745	83,398,115
Complementary guest service		460,346	460,346	-	-	920,692	511,397
Depreciation	4.00	20,400,451	5,583,281	1,932,674	-	27,916,406	26,816,096
Function and amenities		-	2,218,995	-	-	2,218,995	247,991
House keeping expenses		10,211,732	3,687,570	850,978	-	14,750,280	15,994,752
Packet and packing materials		1,708,899	-	-	-	1,708,899	762,901
Purchased services		399,791	-	-	-	399,791	377,748
Repair and maintenance	25.04	5,430,495	1,357,624	339,406	1,697,030	8,824,555	8,093,461
Salary, wages, bonus and benefits		42,384,847	32,366,610	2,311,901	-	77,063,358	63,220,527
Staff uniform		537,898	358,599	99,611	-	996,108	1,901,743
Utility and fuel expenses		14,957,923	16,349,358	3,478,587	-	34,785,868	22,446,242
		96,492,382	156,956,159	11,438,126	1,697,030	266,583,697	223,770,973

25.03 Repair and maintenance

Particulars	30 June 2023				30 June 2022
	Opening Inventory of Stores & Spares	Purchase	Closing inventory of Stores & Spares	Expenses	
	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka
Building	681,524	491,867	824,775	348,616	736,479
Machineries	1,634,878	4,268,779	1,563,790	4,339,867	2,519,590
General	852,329	3,396,759	2,764,479	1,484,609	2,551,897
Kitchen equipment	-	403,780	-	403,780	371,152
Vehicles	-	692,614	-	692,614	838,074
Lifts	-	330,850	-	330,850	682,778
Computers	-	1,475,650	-	1,475,650	564,234
Electrical goods	-	515,922	-	515,922	533,036
	3,168,731	11,576,221	5,153,044	9,591,908	8,797,240

25.04 Allocation of Repair and Maintenance Expense

	Note(s)	30 June 2023	30 June 2022
		Taka	Taka
Cost of sales	25.01	8,824,555	8,093,461
Administrative expenses	26.00	767,353	703,779
		9,591,908	8,797,240



	Note(s)	01 July 2022	01 July 2021
		to 30 June 2023	to 30 June 2022
		Taka	Taka
26.00 Administrative expenses			
Salaries and allowances		28,502,885	23,382,934
Directors' remuneration	26.01	100,000	117,500
Annual general meeting expenses		555,720	552,631
Association and membership fees		76,400	76,400
Audit fee		345,000	300,000
Conveyance expenses		379,254	200,493
Depreciation	4.00	6,442,248	6,188,330
Amortisation on Intangible Asset	7.01	322,499	322,480
Amortisation on Lease	5.01.06	4,552,076	4,422,322
Bad debt expenses	10.00	-	320,634
Entertainment expenses		462,513	660,139
Fees and renewals		1,133,918	932,308
Insurance expenses		3,076,409	2,409,204
Legal fees and other professional charges		1,296,714	613,010
Office expenses		263,415	279,851
Printing and stationery		531,849	1,283,983
Rating fee		70,000	70,000
Regulatory fees		1,180,668	1,286,668
Rent, rate and taxes		2,274,870	1,107,819
Repair and maintenance	25.04	767,353	703,779
Staff uniform		110,679	211,305
Telephone and communication		1,469,337	1,045,153
Tours and travel expenses		1,152,517	1,580,121
Utility and fuel expenses		8,696,467	5,611,561
VAT Expenses		1,920,391	-
		65,683,182	53,678,625

26.01 Directors' remuneration

Details of Directors' remuneration paid during the period are as follows:

Directors' Name	Relationship	Remuneration	Board Meeting	Gross
		Taka	Fee	Remuneration
		Taka	Taka	Taka
Mr. Mahboob Ur Rahman	Chairman	-	12,500	12,500
Mr. Mustafa Tahir Arshad	Managing Director	-	12,500	12,500
Mr. Mustafa Tahseen Arshad	Director	-	12,500	12,500
Mrs. Ayesha Sultana	Executive Director	-	12,500	12,500
Mrs. Bilkis Arshad	Director	-	12,500	12,500
Dr. Sheikh Md. Shafiul Azam	Independent Director	-	12,500	12,500
Dr. Sultan Ahmed	Independent Director	-	12,500	12,500
Mr. Md. Abul Hossain	Director	-	12,500	12,500
		-	100,000	100,000

	Note(s)	01 July 2022	01 July 2021
		to 30 June 2023	to 30 June 2022
		Taka	Taka
27.00 Selling and distribution expense			
Advertisement		1,318,774	1,247,854
		1,318,774	1,247,854
28.00 Finance costs			
Interest on overdraft		42,922,195	36,504,583
Interest on margin loan		10,632,490	-
Foreign currency exchange (gain)/loss	28.01	-	(1,029)
Bank charges		4,161,304	3,240,698
Interest on lease liability	5.01.04	9,997,122	9,811,621
		67,713,111	49,555,873



	01 July 2022 to 30 June 2023	01 July 2021 to 30 June 2022
	Taka	Taka
28.01 Foreign currency exchange (gain)/ loss		
Unrealized foreign currency translation (gain)/ loss	-	(1,029)
	-	(1,029)
This represents net (gain)/loss on translation of foreign currencies denominated assets/ liabilities into Bangladeshi Taka at the rate prevailing on reporting date.		
	01 July 2022 to 30 June 2023	01 July 2021 to 30 June 2022
	Taka	Taka
29.00 Finance income		
Interest on fixed deposit receipts	22,877,833	29,298,243
Interest on bank deposits	436,405	762,204
	23,314,238	30,060,447
30.00 Non-operating income / (loss)		
Dividend income on tradable securities	58,697	318,912
Misc. Income	50,498	-
Sale of wastage	1,678,941	408,687
Realized Gain/(Loss) on sale of tradable securities	13.02.02 (43,559,960)	29,750,529
Unrelaized Profit or/(Loss) tradable securities	13.02.01 (2,904,819)	(8,380,129)
Gain/(Loss) on sale of property, plant and equipment	(31,428)	(176,083)
Insurance Claim	-	6,977,620
Income from forfeiture Account of PF	-	98,504
	(44,708,070)	28,998,040
31.00 Reconciliation of cash generated by operations		
Profit before income tax	(43,648,188)	40,423,749
Depreciation charged	34,358,654	33,004,426
Amortization charged	4,874,575	4,744,802
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	31,428	176,083
Gain on sale of tradable securities	43,559,960	(29,750,529)
Changes in fair value of tradable securities	2,904,819	8,380,129
Dividend income	(58,697)	(318,912)
Finance Cost	67,713,111	49,555,873
Interest income on bank deposits	(436,405)	(762,204)
Interest income on Fixed Deposits Receipts (FDR)	(22,877,833)	(29,298,243)
(Increase)/ decrease in Inventory	(2,098,827)	(2,658,084)
(Increase)/ decrease in Accounts receivable	12,966,576	(7,558,572)
Increase in Advances, Deposits and Pre-payments	101,225,960	(4,736,357)
Increase / (decrease) in Accounts payables	(41,391,537)	(3,604,964)
Increase in provision of WPPF and WF	(2,161,478)	(1,155,596)
	154,962,117	56,441,601
32.00 Earnings per share		
32.01 Basic earnings per share (EPS)		
Profit attributable to the ordinary shareholders	(40,050,842)	22,485,959
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year	118,666,800	118,666,800
Basic earnings per share (EPS)*	(0.34)	0.19

*Please refer to note 5 & 2.13

32.02 Reason for Significant deviation in Earning Per Share (EPS):

EPS has been decreased due to an increase in financial cost 36.64% and decrease in financial income 22.44% and loss on non-Operating income/(Loss). Moreover, increase in foreign exchange rate that affects financial expenses leads to increase in Cost of Goods Sold by 19.13% and administrative expenses also increased 22.36%.



	30 June 2023	30 June 2022
	Taka	Taka
33.00 Net asset value per share (NAV)		
Total Assets	4,206,728,638	4,284,649,838
Less: Liabilities	(779,820,869)	(788,024,527)
Net asset value (NAV)	3,426,907,769	3,496,625,311
Number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year	118,666,800	118,666,800
Net Asset Value (NAV) per share	28.88	29.47
34.00 Net operating cash flow per share		
Net operating cash flows (from statement of cash flows)	115,443,236	38,065,875
Number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year	118,666,800	118,666,800
Net operating cash flow per share*	0.97	0.32

*Please refer to note 5 & 2.13

- 34.01 Reasons for deviation in Net Operating Cash Flow Per Share (NOCFPS)**
NOCFPS has been increased significantly due to control over inventories and improvement of receivables and utilization of resources of the company. Further payment to suppliers and others has been decreased which also increased NOCFPS during the year compared to last year.

	01 July 2022 to 30 June 2023	01 July 2021 to 30 June 2022
	Taka	Taka
35.00 Employees		
Number of employees whose monthly salary was below Tk. 3,000	-	-
Number of employees whose monthly salary was above Tk. 3,000	307	277
	307	277

During June 2023, Total 238 (221 During 2022) number of employees were in the permanent payroll of the company.

- 36.00 Aggregate amount of remuneration paid to all Directors & Employees:**

Particulars	Payment Type	30 June 2023	30 June 2022
		Taka	Taka
Chairman & All Directors	Board Meeting Fees	100,000	117,500
	Remuneration	-	-
Officials & Others	Salary & Benefits	105,566,243	86,603,461
		105,666,243	86,720,961

- 37.00 Related party transactions**

- 37.01 Details of Transactions:**

During the year the Company carried out a number of transactions with related parties in the normal course of business on an arms' length basis. Names of those related parties, nature of those transactions and their total value have been set out in accordance with the provisions of IAS-24: Related Party Disclosures.

Related party comprises of company under common ownership and common management control.

Name of party	Relationship	Mode of Transaction	Nature of Transactions	30 June 2023	30 June 2022
Sayeman Beach Resort Limited	Common Directorship	Market price /Negotiated	Revenue	-	5,347,955
Gesmin Limited	Common Directorship	Market price /Negotiated	Revenue	535,965	759,714
Gesmin Limited	Common Directorship	Market price /Negotiated	Expense	(641,942)	(502,086)



37.02 Key Management personnel compensation:

In accordance with Para 17 of IAS-24 related party disclosure: During the Year the amount of compensation paid to Key management personnel including Board of Directors is as follows:

	30 June 2023	30 June 2022
	Taka	Taka
Short Term Employee Benefits	100,000	117,500
Post Employment Benefits	-	-
Other Long Term Benefits	-	-
Termination Benefit	-	-
Share Based Payment	-	-
	100,000	117,500

Here, Short term employee benefits include only Board Meeting fees

38.00 Service rendering capacity and current utilization

Description	01 July 2022 to 30 June 2023			01 July 2021 to 30 June 2022		
	Capacity (Room per year)	Utilization during the year	Utilization (%)	Capacity (Room per year)	Utilization during the year	Utilization (%)
Guest Room	52,560	26,581	50.57%	52,560	30,760	58.52%

39.00 Attendance status of Directors in Board Meetings

During the year ended 30 June 2023, 05 (Six) board meetings were held. The attendance status of all the meetings are as follows:

Name of the Director	Position	Meetings Held	Attendance
Mr. Mahboob Ur Rahman	Chairman	05	05
Mr. Mustafa Tahir Arshad	Managing Director	05	05
Mr. Mustafa Tahseen Arshad	Director	05	05
Mrs. Ayesha Sultana	Director	05	05
Mrs. Bilkis Arshad	Director	05	05
Mr. Md. Abul Hossain	Director	05	05
Dr. Sheikh Md. Shafiqul Azam	Independent Director	05	05
Mr. Sultan Ahmed	Independent Director	05	05

40.00 Contingent liabilities and Commitments**40.01 Contingencies**

There is no contingent Liabilities from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

40.02 Capital expenditure commitment

The company has no capital expenditure commitment at the reporting date.

40.03 Directors' interest in contracts with the company

There was no transaction resulting in Directors' interest with the company and no leasing facilities have been made available to the Directors.

40.04 Segment reporting

As there is a single business and geographic segment within which the company operates no segment reporting is felt necessary.

40.05 Credit facility not availed

There was no credit facility available to the company under any contract, but not availed as on 30 June 2023 other than trade credit available in the ordinary course of business.

41.00 Events after reporting period

The Board of Directors meeting held on 12 October 2023 has recommended no Dividend for the Year ended 30 June 2023.



42.00 Financial Instruments- 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 approximation of fair value.

Carrying amount						
Note ref.	Fair value through profit or loss	Held to maturity	Loans and receivables	Available for sale	Other financial liabilities	Total
Taka						
30 June 2023						
Financial assets measured at fair value						
Investment in tradable securities at fair value	13.02	102,315,705	-	-	-	102,315,705
Financial assets not measured at fair value						
Investments in non-tradable shares at cost	8.01	-	-	2,375,000	-	2,375,000
Accounts and other receivables	10 & 11	-	31,324,473	-	-	31,324,473
Deposits	12.02	-	12,013,654	-	-	12,013,654
Investments in FDRs	13.01 & 14.02	-	-	223,808,687	-	223,808,687
Cash at banks	14.01	-	50,924,829	-	-	50,924,829
		-	94,262,956	226,183,687	-	320,446,643
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value						
Accounts payables	19	-	-	-	7,562,401	7,562,401
Short term borrowings	20	-	-	-	597,762,912	597,762,912
Unclaimed dividend	22	-	-	-	1,677,340	1,677,340
Provision for WPPF and Welfare Fund	23	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	607,002,653	607,002,653
30 June 2022						
Financial assets measured at fair value						
Investment in tradable securities at fair value	13.02	146,034,658	-	-	-	146,034,658
Financial assets not measured at fair value						
Investments in non-tradable shares at cost	8.01	-	-	6,125,000	-	6,125,000
Accounts and other receivables	10 & 11	-	47,690,993	-	-	47,690,993
Deposits	12.02	-	12,102,654	-	-	12,102,654
Investments in FDRs	13.01 & 14.02	-	-	462,726,927	-	462,726,927
Cash at banks	14.01	-	31,681,180	-	-	31,681,180
		-	91,474,827	468,851,927	-	560,326,754
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value						
Accounts payables	19	-	-	-	48,953,938	48,953,938
Short term borrowings	20	-	-	-	552,044,620	552,044,620
Unclaimed dividend	22	-	-	-	2,251,000	2,251,000
Provision for WPPF and Welfare Fund	23	-	-	-	2,161,478	2,161,478
		-	-	-	605,411,036	605,411,036



43.00 Financial instruments- Financial risk management

International Financial Reporting Standard IFRS 7 - Financial Instruments: Disclosures - requires disclosure of information relating to both recognized and unrecognized financial instruments, their significance and performance, accounting policies, terms and conditions, net fair values and risk information- the company's policies for controlling risks and exposures.

The 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 analyze the risks faced by the company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies, procedures and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the company's activities. This note presents information about the company's exposure to each of the following risks, the company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the company's management of capital. The company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments.

- a) Credit risk
- b) Liquidity risk
- c) Market risk

43.01 Credit risk

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

43.01.01 Exposure to credit risk

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

	Note(s)	30 June 2023	30 June 2022
		Taka	Taka
Investments in FDRs	13.01 & 14.02	223,808,687	462,726,927
Advances and deposits	12.01 & 12.02	115,958,969	216,303,538
Accounts and Interest receivables	10 & 11	31,324,473	47,690,993
Cash at banks	14.01	50,924,829	31,681,180
		422,016,958	758,402,638

(i) Accounts receivable

The company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk of the industry in which customers operate.

Ageing of accounts receivable

The ageing of gross value at the reporting date that was not impaired was as follows:

	30 June 2023	30 June 2022
	Taka	Taka
Dues within 6 Months	24,048,680	36,610,703
Dues over 6 months	5,878,496	6,283,049
	29,927,176	42,893,752

The management believes that the amounts are collectible in full, based on historic payment behaviour and extensive analysis of customer credit risk, including underlying customers' credit ratings if they are available.

(ii) Cash at banks

The company held cash at banks of Tk. 50,924,829 at 30 June 2023 (30 June 2022: Tk. 31,681,180), which represents its maximum credit exposure on these assets. The balance with banks are maintained with both local branch of International banks and domestic scheduled banks.

30 June 2023	30 June 2022
Taka	Taka
-	-
-	-

43.01.02 Impairment losses

Impairment loss at the reporting date



43.01.03 Exposure to credit risk

	30 June 2023	30 June 2022
	Taka	Taka
Accounts receivable	29,927,176	42,893,752
Investments	2,375,000	6,125,000
Interest receivable	1,397,297	4,797,241
Advances, deposits and prepayment	118,201,985	218,399,928
Cash and cash equivalents	274,432,243	492,897,919
	426,333,701	765,113,840

43.01.04 Credit Rating

	30 June 2023	30 June 2022
	Taka	Taka
Credit Rating Agency of Bangladesh (CRAB Rating)	AA3	AA3

43.02 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash. 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.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

Non-derivative financial liabilities	Carrying amount	Interest rate	Contractual cash flows			Total
			Within 12 months	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	
30 June 2023	Taka		Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka
Accounts payable	7,562,401	N/A	7,562,401	-	-	7,562,401
Short term borrowings	597,762,912	8%-9%	597,762,912	-	-	597,762,912
Unclaimed dividend	1,677,340	N/A	1,677,340	-	-	1,677,340
	607,002,653		607,002,653	-	-	607,002,653

Non-derivative financial liabilities	Carrying amount	Interest rate	Contractual cash flows			Total
			Within 12 months	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	
30 June 2022	Taka		Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka
Accounts payable	48,953,938	N/A	48,953,938	-	-	48,953,938
Short term borrowings	552,044,620	9%	552,044,620	-	-	552,044,620
Unclaimed dividend	2,251,000	N/A	2,251,000	-	-	2,251,000
	603,249,558		603,249,558	-	-	603,249,558

43.03 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange 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, while optimizing the return.

(a) Currency risk exposure and its management

The company is exposed to currency risk on sales, purchases and borrowings that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currencies of the company. To manage this exposure, the company is adapted direct risk reduction methods based on matching receipts and payments on assets and liabilities.

(b) Transaction risk

Transaction risk is the risk that the company will incur exchange losses when the accounting results are translated into the home currency.



(c) Economic risk

Economic risk refers to the effect of exchange rate movements on the international competitiveness of the company.

(d) Interest risk

Interest rate risk arises from movement in interest rates. The company needs to manage interest rate risk so as to be able to re-pay debts as they fall due and to minimize the risks surrounding interest payments and receipts.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The interest rate profile of the company's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to the management of the company is as follows.

	<u>30 June 2023</u>	<u>30 June 2022</u>
	<u>Taka</u>	<u>Taka</u>
Fixed- rate instruments		
Financial assets	223,808,687	462,726,927
Financial liabilities	<u>(597,762,912)</u>	<u>(552,044,620)</u>
	<u>(373,954,225)</u>	<u>(89,317,693)</u>
Variable- rate instruments		
Financial assets	-	-
Financial liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

(e) Other market price risk

The company is exposed to equity price risk, which arises from available for sale equity securities. Management of the company monitors its investment portfolio based on market indices and all buy and sell decisions are approved by the Directors.



Related Notes for Statement of Cash Flows		Note(s)	01 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 Taka	01 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 Taka
44.00 Cash flows from operating activities				
44.01 Receipts from customers against revenue				
Revenue	24.00	379,044,408	311,780,065	
(Increase)/ Decrease - Trade Receivables (Gross)	10.00	12,966,576	(7,558,572)	
		392,010,984	304,221,493	
44.02 Receipts from other source				
Sale of wastage	30.00	1,678,941	408,687	
Misc. Income	30.00	50,498	-	
Insurance Claim	30.00	-	6,977,620	
Income from forfeiture Account of PF	30.00	-	98,504	
		1,729,439	7,484,811	
44.03 Cash Paid to Suppliers				
Cost of sales	25.00	(266,583,697)	(223,770,973)	
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventory	9.00	(2,098,827)	(2,658,084)	
Increase /(Decrease) in Trade payables	19.00	(41,391,537)	(3,604,964)	
Depreciation - Cost of sales	4.00	27,916,406	26,816,096	
Cash paid to suppliers		(282,157,655)	(203,217,925)	
44.04 Cash paid for administrative, selling & distribution expenses				
Selling and distribution costs	27.00	(1,318,774)	(1,247,854)	
Administrative costs	26.00	(65,683,182)	(53,678,625)	
Depreciation - Administrative expenses	4.00	6,442,248	6,188,330	
Amortisation on Intangible Asset	7.01	322,499	322,480	
Amortisation on Lease	5.01.06	4,552,076	4,422,322	
WPPF and WF paid during the year	23.00	(2,161,478)	(3,317,074)	
Adjustment for TDS on dividend income		11,739	63,782	
		(57,834,872)	(47,246,639)	
(Increase) / Decrease in Advances, Deposits & Prepayment				
Advances, Deposits & Prepayment	12.00	100,197,943	(12,882,176)	
Advance Income tax	12.01.01	1,016,278	8,082,037	
		101,214,221	(4,800,139)	
		43,379,349	(52,046,778)	
44.05 Interest paid (Net)				
Interest received on FDR				
Interest on Fixed Deposits Received (FDR)	29.00	22,877,833	29,298,243	
(Increase)/ decrease Interest receivable	11.00	3,399,944	809,905	
		26,277,777	30,108,148	
Finance costs (Interest paid during the year)	28.00	(67,713,111)	(49,556,902)	
Interest Expenses on Lease	28.00	9,997,122	9,811,621	
Interest on bank deposits	29.00	436,405	762,204	
		(31,001,806)	(8,874,929)	



	Note(s)	01 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 Taka	01 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 Taka
44.06 Income Tax Paid			
Increase/(decrease) in Provision for tax	21.00	(72,391)	(2,425,151)
Provided during the period	21.00	(7,428,406)	(7,500,797)
Tax Refund	12.01.01	-	8,507,188
(Increase)/decrease in advance for tax	12.01.01	(1,016,278)	(8,082,037)
		(8,517,075)	(9,500,797)
Net cash (used in)/generated by operating activities		115,443,236	38,065,875
45.00 Cash flows from investing activities			
Addition of Property, plant and equipment during the year	4.00	(106,632,434)	(12,925,398)
Capital work-in-progress	6.01	(235,259,713)	(71,162,134)
Capitalized during the year	6.01	-	-
		(341,892,147)	(84,087,532)
45.01 Acquisition of non-current assets			
Disposal during the year	4.00	222,400	720,000
Adjustment for depreciation	4.00	(130,972)	(73,917)
Gain/(loss) on sale of non-current assets	30.00	(31,428)	(176,083)
		60,000	470,000
45.02 Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment			
Realized Gain/(Loss) on sale of tradable securities	13.02.02	(43,559,960)	29,750,529
(Increase) / Decrease in Investments in non Tradable Securities	8.00	3,750,000	-
(Increase)/decrease in investments in tradable securities	13.02	43,718,953	(92,205,548)
Changes in fair value of tradable securities	13.02.01	(2,904,819)	(8,380,129)
		1,004,175	(70,835,148)
Investment in FDR (Short Term)	13.01	(84,330)	(98,842)
45.03 (Increase)/decrease in investments		919,845	(70,933,990)
45.04 Dividend received (net of tax)			
Dividend Income	30.00	58,697	318,912
Less: Tax deducted at source		(11,739)	(63,782)
		46,958	255,130
Net cash (used in)/generated by investing activities		(340,865,344)	(154,296,392)
46.00 Cash flows from financing activities			
46.01 (Repayment) / Receipt of short term borrowings	20.00	45,718,292	193,404,022
		45,718,292	193,404,022
46.02 (Repayment) / Receipt of Lease	5.01.05	(8,521,500)	(12,912,595)
Cash dividend declared & disbursed		(29,666,700)	(118,666,800)
Increase/(decrease) in Unclaimed dividend	22.00	(573,660)	(5,973,689)
46.03 Dividend paid during the year		(30,240,360)	(124,640,489)
Net cash provided by /(used in) financing activities		6,956,432	55,850,938
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalent		(218,465,676)	(60,379,579)
Opening cash and cash equivalents	14.00	492,897,919	553,276,470
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes		-	1,029
Closing cash and cash equivalents		274,432,243	492,897,919



47.00 Computation of Income Tax & Tax Liability

Net profit before Income Tax as per Audited Financial Statements

Less: Items for separate consideration

Dividend income (Gross)
Misc. Income
Other income (Sale of wastage)
Realized Gain/(Loss) on sale of tradable securities
Unrelaized Profit or/(Loss) tradable securities
Gain/(Loss) on sale of property, plant and equipment
Finance income

30 June 2023

Taka

(43,648,188)

(58,697)

(50,498)

(1,678,941)

43,559,960

2,904,819

31,428

(23,314,238)

21,393,832

(22,254,356)

Add: Accounting depreciation for separate consideration
Amortization cost on Lease
Interest Expenses on Lease Liabilities
Amortization cost on Intangible asset (Software)

34,358,654

4,552,076

9,997,122

322,499

49,230,351

26,975,995

Add: Other Inadmissible Allowances

Entertainment expenses added back for separate consideration
Vat Expenses
Provision for WPPF and WF

462,513

1,920,391

-

2,382,904

29,358,899

Less: Allowable expenses

Tax depreciation u/s 29 (1) (viii) of the ITO, 1984
Lease payment
WPPF and WF paid

(67,854,486)

(8,521,500)

(2,161,478)

(78,537,464)

Revenue gain/(Loss) on sale of Non-current Assets

36,120

Business Income before separate consideration of Entertainment Expenses

(49,142,445)

Less: Entertainment Allowance as per Sec. 30(f)(i) & Rule 65 of ITO & ITR 1984

(Since there is no business income entertainment allowance will not be allowed)

Business Income for the current year

(49,142,445)

Dividend Income (Gross)

58,697

On gain sale of listed securities (assumed, Cost > Sales)

(52,099,549)

Other Income

25,043,677

Tax Payable on Taxable Income:

On gain sale of listed securities

Rate

10%

Taxable Income

(52,099,549)

On Dividend Income (Gross)

20%

58,697

On Other Income

22.50%

25,043,677

On Business Income

22.50%

(49,142,445)

Tax payable as per calculation

11,739

5,634,827

-

5,646,566



30 June 2023

Taka

Calculation of minimum tax:
a) Tax payable as per calculation

5,646,566

b) As per section 82C (2) (b)

On Local Sales U/S 52
On Interest Income on FDR U/S 53 (F)
On Interest Income on STD U/S 53 (F)
On Import Stage U/S 53

2,548,528

3,995,583

95,447

788,848

7,428,406

c) As per section 82C (4) (a)

Gross sales
Dividend Income (Gross)
Finance income
Proceeds on sale of property, plant and equipment
Proceeds on sale of Shares
Misc. Income
Other income (Sale of wastage)

379,044,408

58,697

23,314,238

60,000

510,201,505

50,498

1,678,941

914,408,287


5,486,450

Tax liability @ 0.60 on gross receipts


Therefore, tax liability, the higher of above three

7,428,406


Company Secretary


Managing Director


Director


Chairman

