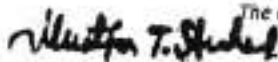


THE PENINSULA CHITTAGONG LIMITED
THIRD QUARTER FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT AND FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 March 2020

THE PENINSULA CHITTAGONG LIMITED
Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 March 2020

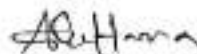
	Note(s)	31 March 2020 Taka	30 June 2019 Taka
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	2,491,663,566	2,464,778,629
Capital work in progress	5	586,704,949	445,570,281
Intangible assets	6	1,060,506	1,309,830
Investments	7	6,125,000	6,125,000
Total non-current assets		3,085,554,021	2,918,783,740
Current assets			
Inventories	8	32,761,086	31,045,053
Accounts receivable	9	49,199,094	45,517,934
Interest receivable	10	5,324,208	9,090,063
Advances, deposits and prepayments	11	234,529,928	217,741,457
Short term investments	12	49,220,046	60,045,423
Cash and cash equivalents	13	609,597,853	759,373,872
Total current assets		980,632,215	1,122,813,802
Total assets		4,066,186,236	4,041,597,542
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	14	1,186,668,000	1,186,668,000
Retained earnings	15	247,694,317	287,595,711
Share premium		1,050,958,284	1,050,958,284
Revaluation surplus	16	1,228,413,842	1,228,413,842
Total equity		3,713,734,443	3,753,635,837
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	17	34,162,871	21,586,867
Total non-current liabilities		34,162,871	21,586,867
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable	18	43,868,142	39,374,509
Short term borrowings	19	248,015,451	198,330,110
Provision for income tax	20	8,406,237	15,200,646
Unclaimed dividend	21	7,322,213	6,481,165
Provision for WPPF and Welfare Fund	22	10,676,879	6,988,408
Total current liabilities		318,288,922	266,374,838
Total liabilities		352,451,793	287,961,705
Total equity and liabilities		4,066,186,236	4,041,597,542
Net Asset Value Per Share	32	31.30	31.63

The annexed notes 1 to 34 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Managing Director


Company Secretary



Director



Chairman



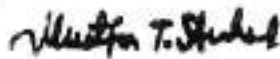
Chief Financial Officer

Dated: Chattogram, 25 June 2020

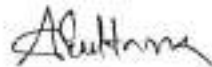
THE PENINSULA CHITTAGONG LIMITED
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the period ended 31 March 2020

	Note(s)	Nine Months Ended		Third Quarter Ended	
		01/07/2019 to 31/03/2020	01/07/2018 to 31/03/2019	01/01/2020 to 31/03/2020	01/01/2019 to 31/03/2019
		Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka
Revenue	23	279,083,211	253,303,002	79,372,891	76,542,117
Cost of sales	24	(179,018,079)	(131,589,997)	(52,147,288)	(50,504,837)
Gross profit		100,065,132	121,713,005	27,225,603	26,037,280
Administrative expenses	25	(48,477,824)	(43,817,523)	(14,823,963)	(15,084,886)
Selling and distribution expense	26	(388,325)	(674,321)	(42,120)	(235,604)
Operating Profit		51,198,983	77,221,161	12,359,520	10,716,790
Finance costs	27	(18,731,088)	(8,980,984)	(6,962,438)	(4,014,474)
Finance income	28	45,585,331	63,576,808	13,734,871	18,511,683
Non-operating income/(loss)	29	(4,283,808)	7,908,322	119,611	5,983,134
Profit before tax and WPPF and Welfare Fund		73,769,418	139,725,307	19,251,564	31,197,133
Contribution to WPPF and Welfare Fund	22	(3,688,471)	(6,986,265)	(962,578)	(1,559,856)
Profit before tax		70,080,947	132,739,042	18,288,986	29,637,277
Income tax expenses:					
Current tax					
Current year	20	(8,406,237)	(25,571,840)	(233,963)	(1,999,098)
Deferred tax	17	(12,576,004)	(7,354,200)	(4,387,056)	(3,290,794)
		(20,982,241)	(32,926,040)	(4,621,019)	(5,289,892)
Net profit after tax for the year		49,098,706	99,813,002	13,667,967	24,347,385
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		49,098,706	99,813,002	13,667,967	24,347,385
Earnings Per Share (Basic)	31	0.41	0.84	0.11	0.20

The annexed notes 1 to 34 form an integral part of these financial statements.



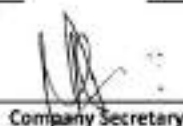
Managing Director



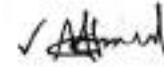
Director



Chairman



Company Secretary

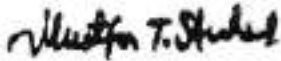


Chief Financial Officer

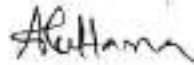
Dated: Chattogram, 25 June 2020

THE PENINSULA CHITTAGONG LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the period ended 31 March 2020

	Amount in Taka				
	Share Capital	Share Premium	Revaluation Surplus	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as on 01 July 2018	1,186,668,000	1,050,958,284	1,228,413,842	189,664,474	3,655,704,600
Cash dividend for the year ended 30 June 2018	-	-	-	(59,333,400)	(59,333,400)
Net Profit for the period ended 31 March 2019	-	-	-	99,813,002	99,813,002
Balance as at 31 March 2019	1,186,668,000	1,050,958,284	1,228,413,842	230,144,076	3,696,184,202
Balance as on 01 July 2019	1,186,668,000	1,050,958,284	1,228,413,842	287,595,711	3,753,635,837
Cash dividend for the year ended 30 June 2019	-	-	-	(89,000,100)	(89,000,100)
Net Profit for the period ended 31 March 2020	-	-	-	49,098,706	49,098,706
Balance as at 31 March 2020	1,186,668,000	1,050,958,284	1,228,413,842	247,694,317	3,713,734,443



Managing Director



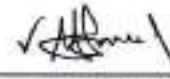
Director



Chairman



Company Secretary



Chief Financial Officer

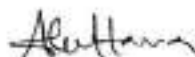
THE PENINSULA CHITTAGONG LIMITED

Statement of Cash Flows
For the period ended 31 March 2020

		01/07/2019 to 31/03/2020	01/07/2018 to 31/03/2019
	Note(s)	Taka	Taka
a. Operating activities			
Receipts from customers against revenue		275,402,051	230,322,865
Receipts from other sources		5,310,245	12,069,248
Cash paid to suppliers		(155,910,835)	(140,604,944)
Cash paid for administrative, selling and distribution expenses		(63,976,119)	(148,579,204)
Cash generated by operations	30.00	60,825,342	(46,792,035)
Receipts from interest-Net		30,618,943	57,996,169
Income Tax paid		(11,786,906)	(8,716,697)
Net cash flows generated by operating activities		79,657,379	2,487,437
b. Investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(53,073,353)	(36,610,536)
Capital Work In Progress		(140,134,668)	(200,443,637)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		1,500,000	6,705,000
(Increase)/decrease in investments		-	(60,570,018)
Dividend received (net of tax)		605,844	829,922
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(191,102,177)	(290,089,269)
c. Financing activities			
Receipts /(repayments) of short term borrowings		49,685,341	157,846,219
Dividend paid		(88,159,052)	(60,236,943)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(38,473,711)	97,609,276
d. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (a+b+c)		(149,918,509)	(189,992,556)
e. Opening cash and cash equivalents		759,373,872	1,028,581,359
f. Effect of foreign exchange rate changes		1,155	2,124
g. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (d+e+f)		609,456,518	838,590,927
Net operating cash flows per share	33.00	0.67	0.02



Managing Director



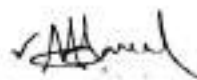
Director



Chairman



Company Secretary



Chief Financial Officer

THE PENINSULA CHITTAGONG LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at and for the year ended at 31 March 2020

1.00 THE REPORTING ENTITY

1.01 Legal form of Enterprise

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 offered 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/UIC/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 of the company under reporting have been prepared on a going concern basis following accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow statement in accordance with the International Accounting Standards (IAS) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted in Bangladesh by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB).

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 31 March 2020.
- b) A statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2020.
- c) A statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2020.
- d) A statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2020.
- 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:

- i) The Income Tax Ordinance, 1984
- ii) The Income Tax Rules, 1984
- iii) The Value Added Tax Act, 1991
- iv) The Value Added Tax Rules, 1991
- v) The Securities and Exchange Rules, 1987
- vi) The Securities and Exchange Ordinance, 1969
- vii) The Customs Act, 1969
- viii) Bangladesh Labour Law, 2006 (as amended in 2013)

2.04 Authorization for issue:

These financial statements have been authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 25 June 2020.

2.05 Basis of Measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis under the historical cost convention except for land and land development of property, plant and equipment and investment in quoted shares which are measured at fair value.

2.06 Functional and Presentation Currency

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

2.07 Statement of Cash Flows

Statement of Cash Flows is prepared principally in accordance with IAS-7 "Statement of Cash Flows" and the cash flows from operating activities have been presented under direct method. A reconciliation of net income or net profit with cash flows from operating activities making adjustments for non-cash items, for non-operating items and for the net changes in operating accruals as per requirement of Securities and Exchange Rules 1987.

2.08 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.

2.09 Applicable Accounting Standards

The following IASs and IFRSs are applicable for preparation and reporting of the Financial Statements for the year under review:

IAS-1	Presentation of Financial Statements
IAS-2	Inventories
IAS-7	Statement of Cash Flows
IAS-8	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
IAS-10	Events after the Reporting Period
IAS-12	Income Taxes
IAS-16	Property, Plant and Equipment
IAS-17	Leases
IAS-19	Employee Benefits
IAS-21	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rate
IAS-23	Borrowing Costs
IAS-24	Related Party Disclosures
IAS-33	Earnings Per Share
IAS-36	Impairment of Assets
IAS-37	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
IAS-38	Intangible Assets
IFRS-7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures
IFRS-9	Financial Instruments
IFRS-13	Fair Value Measurement
IFRS-15	Revenue from Contract with Customers

2.10 Initial application of new standards

The entity has initially applied IFRS 9 (see 3.07) and IFRS 15 (see 3.14) from 01 July 2018. These two new standards do not have a material effect on the financial statements.

Due to the transition methods chosen by the management in applying these standards, comparative information throughout these financial statements has not been restated to reflect the requirements of the new standards.

2.11 Standards Adopted but not Yet Effective

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB) has adopted following new standard and amendment to standard -

IFRS - 16 Leases

IFRS 16 eliminates the earlier operating/finance lease dual accounting model for leases. Instead, there is a single, financial position accounting model, similar to current finance lease accounting. Issued in January 2016, the new IFRS is replaced the existing guidance in IAS 17 Leases. IFRS 16 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

The Company is assessing the potential impact on its financial statements resulting from the application of IFRS 16 on its financial statements.

2.12 Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. 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 year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that year, or in the year of revision and future years if the revision affects both current and future years.

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

- Note: 4 Property, plant and equipment
- Note: 6 Intangible assets
- Note: 8 Inventories
- Note: 9 Accounts receivable
- Note: 17 Deferred tax liabilities
- Note: 20 Provision for income tax

2.13 Comparative Information and reclassification

Comparative information has been disclosed for all numerical information in the financial statements and also the narrative and descriptive information when it is relevant for understanding of the current period financial statements. To facilitate comparison, certain relevant balances pertaining to the previous period have been rearranged/ reclassified wherever considered necessary to conform to current periods presentation.

2.14 Reporting Period

The financial statements of the company covers third quarter from 01 July to 31 March and is followed consistently.

3.60 SUMMARY OF 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 year and were also consistent with those used in earlier years.

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	Consistency
3.02	Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)
3.03	Intangible Asset
3.04	Capital Work-in-Progress
3.05	Leases
3.06	Inventories
3.07	Financial Instruments
3.08	Impairment
3.09	Transactions with Related Parties
3.10	Share Capital
3.11	Employee Benefit Schemes
3.12	Income Tax Expenses
3.13	Provisions and Contingencies
3.14	Revenue Recognition
3.15	Operating Income
3.16	Finance Income and Expenses
3.17	Borrowing Costs
3.18	Foreign Currency Transactions
3.19	Earnings Per Share (EPS)
3.20	Measurement of Fair Values
3.21	Events After the Reporting Period

3.01 Consistency

Unless otherwise stated, the accounting policies and methods of computation used in preparation of Financial Statements for the period ended on 31 March 2020 are consistent with those policies and methods adopted in preparing the Financial Statements for the period & year ended on 30 June 2019 & 31 March 2019.

3.02 Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost and re-valued amount less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

3.02.01 Recognition and Measurement

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

The gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment and is recognised under other income/expenses in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

3.02.02 Subsequent Costs

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 recognised in profit or loss.

3.02.03 Depreciation

Land is held on a freehold basis and is not depreciated considering the unlimited useful life. In respect of all other property, plant and equipment, depreciation is recognised 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.

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use, i.e. when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Depreciation of an asset ceases at earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 and the date that the asset is derecognised. The depreciation method used reflects the pattern in which the asset's economic benefits are consumed by the entity. After considering the useful life of assets as per IAS-16 "Property, plant and equipment", the annual depreciation have been applied equal allocation of total cost over useful life of assets which is considered reasonable by the management.

<u>CATEGORY OF ASSETS</u>	<u>RATE OF DEPRECIATION (%)</u>
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%

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

Upon retirement of assets, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the accounts and resulting gain or loss is credited or charged to statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

3.02.04 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.

3.03 Intangible Asset

3.03.01 Recognition and Measurement

Intangible assets that are acquired by the company and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss, if any. Intangible assets are recognised when all the conditions for recognition as per IAS 38: "Intangible Assets" are met. The cost of an intangible asset comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use.

3.03.02 Subsequent Costs

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditures are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

3.03.03 Amortisation

The intangible assets of the company are ERP (Tally) and Hotel Management software which are amortised every month following straight line method for 10 (ten) years. The amortisation cost is charged in profit or loss.

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at the reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

3.04 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.

3.05 Leases

At inception of an arrangement, the company determines whether the arrangement is or contains a lease. At inception or on reassessment of an arrangement that contains a lease, the entity separates payments and other consideration required by the arrangement into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values.

3.05.01 Finance Lease

Leases in terms of which the company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Upon initial recognition the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset. Minimum lease payments made under finance lease are apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of outstanding liability. The finance expense is allocated to each year during the lease term so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

3.05.02 Operating lease

Leases that are not finance lease are considered as operating leases and the leased assets are not recognised in the Company's Statement of Financial Position. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

3.06 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. 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	Valuation
Food	Weighted average cost
Beverage	Weighted average cost
House Keeping Materials	Weighted average cost
Printing & Stationary	Weighted average cost
Store & Spares	Weighted average cost

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

3.07 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.

3.07.01 Financial Assets

The Company initially recognises loans receivables and deposits on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets are recognised initially on the date at which the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held to maturity, loans and receivables and available-for-sale financial assets.

At fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is classified as at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held for trading or is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial assets are designated as at fair value through profit or loss if the company manages such investment and makes purchase or sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the company's documented risk management or investment strategy. Attributable transactions costs are recognised in profit and loss as incurred. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value and changes therein which take into account and dividend income are recognised in profit or loss. Investment in equity securities and debt securities are classified under at fair value through profit or loss.

Held to maturity

These assets are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost.

Loans and receivables comprise cash and cash equivalents, loans, accounts receivables and deposits.

(a) Account receivable

Account receivable are initially recognised at cost which is the fair value of the consideration given in return. After initial recognition, these are carried at cost less impairment losses, if any, due to un-collectability of any amount so recognised.

There is no fixed company policy regarding provision for impairment loss on receivables, if any receivables are not realized within the credit period, it has been dealt with on case to case basis.

(b) Advances, deposits and prepayments

Advances are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, advances are carried at cost less deductions, adjustments or charges to other account heads such as Property, Plant and Equipment, Inventory or Expenses.

Deposits are measured at payment value.

Prepayments are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, prepayments are carried at cost less charges to profit or loss.

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and demand deposits, together with short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash, and that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Available-for-sale

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available for sale and are not classified in any other categories of financial assets. Generally available-for-sale financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs and subsequent to initial recognition at fair value and changes therein other than impairment losses are recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in the fair value reserve in equity. Financial assets which are not traded in the market have been valued at cost unless any indication of impairment in value of such financial assets exist. Cumulative gain/losses recognised in the other comprehensive income are reclassified from equity to profit or loss upon derecognition or reclassification.

3.07.02 Financial Liabilities

The company initially recognises all financial liabilities on the trade date which is the date the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

The company classifies non-derivative financial liabilities into the other financial liabilities category. Such financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value less directly attributable transaction cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

Other financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, bank overdrafts and accounts payable.

(a) Accounts payable

The company recognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations arising from past events are certain and the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow from the company of resources embodying economic benefits.

b) Interest-bearing borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings comprise loans and operational overdraft.

3.08 Impairment

3.08.01 Financial Assets

Financial assets are impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after initial recognition of the assets and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that assets that can be estimated reliably.

Financial assets not classified as at fair value through profit or loss, including an interest in an equity accounted investee, are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired includes:

- default or delinquency by a debtor
- restructuring of an amount due to the company on terms that the company would not consider otherwise
- indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy
- adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers
- the disappearance of an active market for a security, or
- observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in expected cash flows from a group of financial assets

For an investment in an equity security, objective evidence of impairment includes a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost.

3.08.02 Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost

The company considers evidence of impairment for these assets at both an individual asset and a collective level. All individually significant assets are individually assessed for impairment. Collective assessment is carried out by grouping together assets with similar risks characteristics.

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

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

3.08.03 Available for Sale Financial Assets

Impairment losses on available for sale financial assets are recognised by reclassifying the losses accumulated in the fair value reserve to profit or loss. The amount reclassified is the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortization) and the current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in profit or loss. If the fair value of an impaired available for sale debt security subsequently increases and the increase can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, then the impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss; otherwise, it is reversed through other comprehensive income.

3.08.04 Non Financial Assets

The carrying amounts of the company's property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the property, plant and equipment's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses, if any, are recognised in the statement of profit or loss, other comprehensive income and equity as applicable.

3.09 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.

3.10 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.

3.11 Employee Benefit Schemes

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

3.11.01 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.

3.11.02 Defined Benefit Plan

Workers' Profit Participation and Welfare Funds

The company also recognises a provision for Workers' Profit Participation and Welfare Funds @ 5% of net profit before tax in accordance with the provision of Section 234 (Kha), Chapter 15 of Bangladesh Labour Law 2006.

3.12 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.

3.12.01 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.

3.12.02 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.

3.13 Provisions and Contingencies

A provision is recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when the company has a legal or contractual obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Contingencies arising from claims, litigations, assessments, fine, penalties etc. are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Contingent assets are not recognised.

3.14 Revenue Recognition

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.

Revenue from rendering services shall be recognized in compliance with the requirements of IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contract with Customers".

3.15 Operating Income

Other operating income includes gain / (loss) on sale of non-current assets and miscellaneous receipts. Other operating income is recognised as revenue income as and when realised.

3.16 Finance Income and Expenses

3.16.01 Finance Income

Interest income on Fixed Deposit Receipts (FDR) and Short Term Deposits (STD) account has recognised when received or accrued on a time basis by reference to the principal outstanding at the effective interest applicable.

3.16.02 Finance Expenses

Interest expenses except expenses related to acquisition/construction of assets, incurred during the year are charged to Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income on accrual basis.

Interest income/expenses on amount due to/due from inter companies, if any, has been recognised periodically.

3.17 Borrowing Costs

Interest and other costs incurred by the company in connection with the borrowing of funds are recognised as expense in the year in which they are incurred, unless such borrowing cost relates to acquisition / construction of assets in progress that are capitalized as per IAS 23 "Borrowing Costs". Borrowing cost incurred against loan for BMRE project has been capitalized under effective interest rate method.

3.18 Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency (BDT) at exchange rates at the dates of transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at reporting date are re-translated into Bangladesh Taka at the exchange rates ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, stated at historical cost, are translated into Bangladesh Taka at the exchange rate ruling at the date of transaction. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in profit or loss.

3.19 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

The company calculates its earnings per share in accordance with International Accounting Standard IAS-33 "Earnings per Share" which has been reported on the face of Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

This represents profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders. As there is no preference dividend, non-controlling interest or extra ordinary items, the net profit after tax for the year has been considered fully attributable to the ordinary shareholders.

3.19.01 Basic Earnings Per Share

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

3.19.02 Diluted Earnings Per Share:

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

3.20 Measurement of Fair Values

When measuring the fair value of an asset or liability, the entity uses market observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised 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 categorised in different levels of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

Property, plant and equipment

The fair value of land and land development of property, plant and equipment has been determined based on Net Realizable Value Method/ Market Value Method depending on the nature and corresponding circumstances.

Equity and debt securities

Fair values of tradable equity and debt securities are determined by reference to their quoted closing price in active market at the reporting date which are categorised under 'Level 1' of the fair value hierarchy.

3.21 Events After the Reporting Period

Events after the reporting period that provide additional information about the company's position at the date of Statement of Financial Position or those that indicate the going concern assumption is not appropriate are reflected in the Financial Statements. Events after the reporting period that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes when material.

4.00 Property, plant and equipment - at revalued model

	Land and Land Development	Hotel Building	Plant and Machineries	Equipment and Appliance	Motor Vehicles	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Decoration	Amount in Taka
At revalued amount								Total
Balance as on 01 July 2018	1,434,250,406	754,968,710	84,940,577	374,067,010	45,754,875	96,353,364	60,888,195	2,851,223,137
Additions during the year	93,117,292	38,446,158	1,782,115	12,059,740	4,320,000	364,090	-	150,089,395
Disposals/Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	(11,626,730)	-	-	(11,626,730)
Balance as at 30 June 2019	1,527,367,698	793,414,868	86,722,692	386,126,750	38,448,145	96,717,454	60,888,195	2,989,685,802
Balance as on 01 July 2019	1,527,367,698	793,414,868	86,722,692	386,126,750	38,448,145	96,717,454	60,888,195	2,989,685,802
Additions during the year	150,000	29,771,152	129,773	3,396,820	4,700,000	436,889	14,488,719	53,073,353
Disposals/Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	(2,698,500)	-	-	(2,698,500)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	1,527,517,698	823,186,020	86,852,465	389,523,570	40,449,645	97,154,343	75,376,914	3,040,660,655
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance as on 01 July 2018	-	161,170,224	42,451,904	206,599,517	21,025,019	33,560,226	34,253,073	499,059,963
Depreciation Rate	-	2%	5%	5%-10%	10%	5%	5%	-
Charged for the year	-	12,149,155	2,093,235	10,710,022	1,835,838	3,070,445	1,301,657	31,160,352
Adjustment for disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	(5,313,142)	-	-	(5,313,142)
Balance as at 30 June 2019	-	173,319,379	44,545,139	217,309,539	17,547,715	36,630,671	35,554,730	524,907,173
Balance as on 01 July 2019	-	173,319,379	44,545,139	217,309,539	17,547,715	36,630,671	35,554,730	524,907,173
Depreciation Rate	-	2%	5%	5%-10%	10%	5%	5%	-
Charged for the year	-	9,728,362	1,636,183	8,640,105	1,417,737	2,350,722	1,247,991	25,021,100
Adjustment for disposals during year	-	-	-	-	(1,531,184)	-	-	(1,531,184)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	-	183,047,741	46,181,322	225,949,644	17,434,268	38,981,393	36,802,721	548,397,089
Carrying amount								
As at 30 June 2019	1,527,367,698	620,095,489	42,177,553	168,817,211	20,900,430	60,086,783	25,333,465	2,464,778,629
As at 31 March 2020	1,527,517,698	640,138,279	40,671,143	163,573,926	23,015,377	58,172,950	38,574,193	2,491,663,566

Note(s)	01/07/2019		01/07/2018	
	to	Taka	to	Taka
24.01	31/03/2020	20,329,644	31/03/2019	19,237,408
25.00		4,691,456		4,439,402
		25,021,100		23,676,810

Depreciation allocated to:

Cost of sales	
Administrative expenses	

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 2018	205,836,564	754,968,710	84,940,577	374,067,010	45,754,875	96,353,364	60,888,195	1,622,809,295
Additions during the year	93,117,292	38,446,158	1,782,115	12,059,740	4,320,000	364,090	-	150,089,395
Disposals/Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	(11,626,730)	-	-	(11,626,730)
Balance as at 30 June 2019	298,953,856	793,414,868	86,722,692	386,126,750	38,448,145	96,717,454	60,888,195	1,761,271,960
Balance as on 01 July 2019	298,953,856	793,414,868	86,722,692	386,126,750	38,448,145	96,717,454	60,888,195	1,761,271,960
Additions during the year	150,000	29,771,152	129,773	3,396,820	4,700,000	436,889	14,488,719	53,073,353
Disposals/Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	(2,698,500)	-	-	(2,698,500)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	299,103,856	823,186,020	86,852,465	389,523,570	40,449,645	97,154,343	75,376,914	1,811,646,813
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance as on 01 July 2018	-	161,170,224	42,451,904	206,599,517	21,025,019	33,560,226	34,253,073	499,059,963
Depreciation Rate	-	2%	5%	5%-10%	10%	5%	5%	-
Charged for the year	-	12,149,155	2,093,235	10,710,022	1,835,838	3,070,445	1,301,657	31,160,352
Adjustment for disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	(5,313,142)	-	-	(5,313,142)
Balance as at 30 June 2019	-	173,319,379	44,545,139	217,309,539	17,547,715	36,630,671	35,554,730	524,907,173
Balance as on 01 July 2019	-	173,319,379	44,545,139	217,309,539	17,547,715	36,630,671	35,554,730	524,907,173
Depreciation Rate	-	2%	5%	5%-10%	10%	5%	5%	-
Charged for the year	-	9,728,362	1,636,183	8,640,105	1,417,737	2,350,722	1,247,991	25,021,100
Adjustment for disposals during year	-	-	-	-	(1,531,184)	-	-	(1,531,184)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	-	183,047,741	46,181,322	225,949,644	17,434,268	38,981,393	36,802,721	548,397,089
Carrying amount								
As at 30 June 2019	298,953,856	620,095,489	42,177,553	168,817,211	20,900,430	60,086,783	25,333,465	1,236,364,787
As at 31 March 2020	299,103,856	640,138,279	40,671,143	163,573,926	23,015,377	58,172,950	38,574,193	1,263,249,724

		31 March 2020	30 June 2019	
	Note(s)	Taka	Taka	
5.00 Capital Work in Progress				
Opening balance		446,570,281	171,364,461	
Add: Addition during the year		140,134,668	275,205,820	
Less: Capitalized during the year		-	-	
Closing balance		586,704,949	446,570,281	
	Note(s)	31 March 2020	30 June 2019	
		Taka	Taka	
6.00 Intangible assets				
Software (ERP Tally)	6.01	12,427	19,891	
Hotel Management Software	6.01	1,048,079	1,289,939	
		1,060,506	1,309,830	
6.01 Intangible assets schedule				
	Software (ERP Tally)	Hotel Management Software	31 March 2020	30 June 2019
			Taka	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	80,109	2,181,621	2,261,730	1,929,298
Add: Charged during the year	7,464	241,860	249,324	332,432
Closing balance	87,573	2,423,481	2,511,054	2,261,730
Carrying amount	12,427	1,048,079	1,060,506	1,309,830
	Note(s)	31 March 2020	30 June 2019	
		Taka	Taka	
7.00 Investments				
Investments in non-tradable shares at cost	7.01	6,125,000	6,125,000	
		6,125,000	6,125,000	
7.01 Investments in non-tradable shares at cost				
	Quantity			
Lanka Bangla Securities Limited	73,370	3,750,000	3,750,000	
Energy Prima Limited	25,000	2,375,000	2,375,000	
		6,125,000	6,125,000	
8.00 Inventories				
Food	8.01	21,728,279	18,241,905	
House keeping materials	8.02	6,512,373	6,116,052	
Printing and stationeries	8.03	1,623,561	1,609,736	
Beverage	8.04	2,182,663	3,041,958	
Stores and spares		714,210	2,035,402	
		32,761,086	31,045,053	

		31 March 2020	30 June 2019
	Note(s)	Taka	Taka
8.01 Food			
Opening balance		18,241,905	6,850,076
Add: Purchased during the year		71,107,717	76,528,692
Available for consumption		89,349,622	83,378,768
Less: Consumed during the year		(67,621,343)	(65,136,863)
Closing balance		21,728,279	18,241,905
8.02 House keeping materials			
Opening balance		6,116,052	2,030,940
Add: Purchased during the year		12,928,826	13,318,908
Available for consumption		19,044,878	15,349,848
Less: Consumed during the year		(12,532,505)	(9,233,796)
Closing balance		6,512,373	6,116,052
8.03 Printing and stationeries			
Opening balance		1,609,736	1,401,870
Add: Purchased during the year		1,036,855	1,024,666
Available for consumption		2,646,591	2,426,536
Less: Consumed during the year		(1,023,030)	(816,800)
Closing balance		1,623,561	1,609,736
8.04 Beverage			
Opening balance		3,041,958	5,121,785
Add: Purchased during the year		-	1,717,413
Available for consumption		3,041,958	6,839,198
Less: Consumed during the year		(859,295)	(3,797,240)
Closing balance		2,182,663	3,041,958
9.00 Accounts receivable			
Opening Balance		45,517,934	28,516,945
Add: Services rendered on credit during the year		146,832,852	152,052,362
Less: Realised during the year		(143,151,692)	(134,450,453)
Less: Bad debt expenses		-	(600,920)
Closing Balance		49,199,094	45,517,934
9.01 Ageing of accounts receivable			
Dues within 6 Months		44,083,585	40,402,425
Dues over 6 months		5,115,509	5,115,509
		49,199,094	45,517,934
10.00 Interest receivable			
Interest receivable on Fixed Deposits Receipts (FDR)		5,324,208	9,090,063
		5,324,208	9,090,063
11.00 Advances, deposits and prepayments			
Advances	11.01	219,731,122	199,124,275
Deposits	11.02	12,844,782	11,726,591
Prepayments	11.03	1,954,024	6,890,591
		234,529,928	217,741,457
11.01 Advances			
Advance income tax	11.01.01	88,166,543	91,580,283
Advance to suppliers		58,520,636	49,667,445
Lankabangla securities Limited		43,061	43,061
ICB Securities Trading Company Limited		68,885	69,335
Advance for Supplementary Duty		68,480	68,480
VAT current account		1,840,317	1,840,317
Advance against salary		996,180	1,304,466
L/C in Transit		70,027,020	54,550,888
		219,731,122	199,124,275

	Note(s)	31 March 2020	30 June 2019
		Taka	Taka
13.00 Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash in hand		530,019	993,365
Cash at banks	13.01	37,029,396	56,080,507
Fixed Deposit Receipts	13.02	572,038,438	702,300,000
		609,597,853	759,373,872

13.01 Cash at banks	Name of the Banks	Branches	Account Type		
	AB Bank Limited 4110-753162-000	CDA Avenue	CD	183,015	1,966,095
	AB Bank Limited 4110-761221-430	CDA Avenue	SND	70,407	441,814
	AB Bank Limited 4110-776797-000	CDA Avenue	CD	685	685
	AB Bank Limited 4110-776797-430	CDA Avenue	SND	1,456,546	4,980,642
	AB Bank Limited 4110-753033-000	CDA Avenue	CD	829,287	256,025
	Bank Al-falah Limited 03700249	Agrabad	MPA	3,419,596	3,353,249
	Brac Bank Limited	Kazir Dhewri	Credit Card	3,338	127,212
	Brac Bank Limited 02019912560-01	Kazir Dhewri	CD	35,697	1,602,254
	Dutch Bangla Bank Limited 102.110.33675	Agrabad	CD	65,702	65,702
	Eastern Bank Limited	Agrabad	Credit Card	540,327	234,366
	Eastern Bank Limited 0013050813341	Agrabad	FCY	202,670	202,670
	Eastern Bank Limited 0013060813352	Agrabad	FCY	29,904	29,904
	Eastern Bank Limited 0013070813363	Agrabad	FCY	5,447	5,447
	Eastern Bank Limited 0011360813331	Agrabad	HPA	17,399,323	26,725,699
	Eastern Bank Limited 0051350196584	O.R Nizam Road	STD	419,818	2,540,585
	Mutual Trust Bank Limited 0009-0320001771	CDA Avenue	SND	2,120,856	2,091,770
	Prime Bank Limited 13411030000449	O.R Nizam Road	CD	5,877	616,321
	Standard Chartered Bank	Nasirabad	CD	420	761
	Standard Bank Limited	CDA Avenue	CD	400	136,415
	The City Bank Limited 1101238038001	O.R Nizam Road	CD	903,129	4,300,691
	The City Bank Limited	O.R Nizam Road	Credit Card	427,394	527,519
	The Premier Bank Limited 012311100008242	O.R Nizam Road	CD	871,604	785,655
	The Premier Bank Limited 01231310000647	O.R Nizam Road	CD	5,117,476	3,009,254
	United Commercial Bank Limited 00231320000045	Jubilee Road	SND	18	360
	United Commercial Bank Limited 0651301000005	Kamal Bazar	SND	2,920,460	2,079,412
				37,029,396	56,080,507

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

13.02 Fixed Deposits Receipts (FDR)				31 March 2020	30 June 2019
Name of banks	Purpose	Tenure	Rate of Interest	Taka	Taka
The Premier Bank Limited	Investment	3 months	8.00%	572,038,438	702,300,000
				572,038,438	702,300,000

Fixed Deposits of Tk. 280,000,000 at The Premier Bank Limited, O.R. Nizam Road Branch has been kept as lien against overdraft facility provided by the same bank.

14.00 Share capital					
Authorised capital:					
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

14.01 Classification of shares by holding

Class by number of shares	No. of Holders	No. of Shares	Holding (%)
Less than 500	14,324	2,694,431	2.27%
From 500 to 5,000	2,926	5,434,364	4.58%
From 5,001 to 10,000	543	4,122,067	3.47%
From 10,001 to 20,000	345	4,920,988	4.15%
From 20,001 to 30,000	137	3,483,548	2.94%
From 30,001 to 40,000	49	1,697,727	1.43%
From 40,001 to 50,000	43	1,979,130	1.67%
From 50,001 to 100,000	58	4,123,891	3.48%
From 100,001 to 1,000,000	48	16,496,850	13.90%
From 1,000,001 to above	17	73,713,804	62.11%
	18,490	118,666,800	100%

14.02 Shareholding position

Name of shareholders	31 March 2020		30 June 2019	
	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 Mosharrif Hossain	7.04%	8,360,016	6.71%	7,960,016
Mrs. Ayesha Sultana	4.78%	5,673,344	4.78%	5,673,344
Mr. Mahboob Ur Rahman	2.99%	3,545,840	2.99%	3,545,840
Mrs. Mirika Rahman	2.57%	3,045,840	2.57%	3,045,840
Mr. Aminur Rahman	2.57%	3,045,840	2.57%	3,045,840
Institute, NRB, General Shareholders	60.03%	71,238,368	60.36%	71,638,368
	100%	118,666,800	100%	118,666,800

15.00 Retained earnings

	31 March 2020	30 June 2019
	Taka	Taka
Opening balance	287,595,711	243,372,602
Add: Net profit after tax for the year	49,098,706	103,556,509
Less: Dividend paid	(89,000,100)	(59,333,400)
	247,694,317	287,595,711
	1,228,413,842	1,228,413,842

16.00 Revaluation surplus

16.01 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 BAS and BFRS 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.

17.00 Deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax liability has been calculated below at the applicable tax rate on the difference between the carrying value of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets as per financial statements and tax written down-value and financial position method for investment in tradable securities.

	31 March 2020	30 June 2019
	Taka	Taka
Opening balance	21,586,867	7,564,266
Add: Provision made during the year	12,576,004	14,022,601
Closing balance	34,162,871	21,586,867

17.01 Reconciliation of deferred tax liabilities/ (assets)

	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)	964,145,868	824,172,796	25%	139,973,073	34,993,268
Intangible assets	1,060,506	51,943	25%	1,008,564	252,141
Investment in tradable securities	47,573,479	58,398,856	10%	(10,825,377)	(1,082,538)
Total deferred tax liabilities					34,162,871

18.00 Accounts payable	Note(s)	31 March 2020	30 June 2019
		Taka	Taka
Opening balance		39,374,509	47,764,485
Add: Addition during the year		417,469,326	530,888,848
Less: Paid during the year		(412,975,693)	(539,278,824)
Closing balance		43,868,142	39,374,509

19.00 Short term borrowings		31 March 2020	30 June 2019
Cash credit (Hypo) and overdraft	19.01	248,015,451	198,330,110
		248,015,451	198,330,110

19.01 Borrowings against CC (Hypo) and overdraft

Name of the Banks	Branches	Types		
IFIC Bank Limited	Agrabad	OD	210,634	152,458
The Premier Bank Limited	O.R Nizam Road	OD	247,804,817	198,177,652
			248,015,451	198,330,110

20.00 Provision for income tax		31 March 2020	30 June 2019
Opening balance		15,200,646	23,967,423
Provided during the year			
Against current year		8,406,237	17,921,129
Against previous years		-	(2,720,483)
		8,406,237	15,200,646
Less: Paid/adjusted during the year		(15,200,646)	(23,967,423)
Closing balance		8,406,237	15,200,646

21.00 Unclaimed dividend		31 March 2020	30 June 2019
Opening balance		6,481,165	7,392,796
Add: Provision made during the year		89,000,100	59,333,400
Less: Paid during the year		(88,159,052)	(60,245,031)
		7,322,213	6,481,165

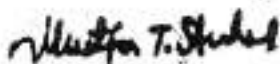
Year	Balance as on				
	01 July 2019	Provision	Payment		
2013-2014	2,806,730	-	-	2,806,730	2,806,730
2014-2015	1,853,852	-	-	1,853,852	1,853,852
2015-2016	732,249	-	-	732,249	732,249
2016-2017	448,309	-	-	448,309	448,309
2017-2018	640,025	-	-	640,025	640,025
2017-2018	-	89,000,100	(88,159,052)	841,048	-
	6,481,165	89,000,100	(88,159,052)	7,322,213	6,481,165

		<u>31 March 2020</u>	<u>30 June 2019</u>
	Note(s)	Taka	Taka
22.00 Provision for WPPF and Welfare Fund			
Opening Balance		6,988,408	5,241,973
Add: Provision made for the year		3,688,471	6,988,408
		<u>10,676,879</u>	<u>12,230,381</u>
Less: Paid during the year		-	(5,241,973)
Closing Balance		<u>10,676,879</u>	<u>6,988,408</u>
		<u>01 July 2019 to</u>	<u>01 July 2018 to</u>
		<u>31 March 2020</u>	<u>31 March 2019</u>
		Taka	Taka
23.00 Revenue			
Rooms		119,342,471	119,849,320
Food & beverages		148,057,825	114,614,404
Minor operating departments		10,750,865	16,968,495
Space rent		932,050	1,870,783
		<u>279,083,211</u>	<u>253,303,002</u>
24.00 Cost of sales			
Cost of sales	24.01	179,018,079	131,589,997
		<u>179,018,079</u>	<u>131,589,997</u>
24.01 Cost of sales			
Cost of materials		66,480,638	45,478,346
Complementary guest service		3,970,936	2,733,326
Depreciation	4.00	20,329,644	19,237,408
Function and amenities		474,939	1,716,397
House keeping expenses		12,532,505	7,266,495
Packet and packing materials		674,297	195,042
Purchased services		434,756	392,679
Repair and maintenance		6,796,912	2,903,396
Salary, wages, bonus and benefits		45,181,329	35,578,255
Staff uniform		972,370	2,564,943
Utility and fuel expenses		19,169,753	13,523,710
		<u>179,018,079</u>	<u>131,589,997</u>

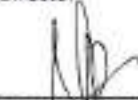
	Note(s)	01 July 2019 to	01 July 2018 to
		31 March 2020	31 March 2019
		Taka	Taka
25.00 Administrative expenses			
Salaries and allowances		16,710,903	13,159,081
Directors' remuneration		5,092,500	5,112,500
Annual general meeting expenses		801,625	1,174,560
Association and membership fees		19,800	99,800
Audit fee		258,750	258,750
Lease rental of Peninsula Airport Garden Hotel		5,396,667	5,396,664
Conveyance expenses		110,488	173,345
Depreciation	4.00	4,691,456	4,439,402
Amortisation	6.01	249,324	249,324
Dhaka office expenses		1,035,000	1,035,000
Entertainment expenses		1,064,112	589,148
Fees and renewals		815,461	390,635
Gift and donation		-	177,454
Insurance expenses		1,220,227	1,063,503
Legal fees and other professional charges		1,495,274	695,150
Medical expenses		-	13,805
Office expenses		153,321	1,097,642
Printing and stationery		1,023,030	1,051,742
Rating fee		186,916	200,000
Regulatory fees		-	1,079,668
Rent, rate and taxes		1,091,488	980,982
Repair and maintenance		591,036	252,469
Staff uniform		108,041	284,994
Telephone and communication		812,950	571,314
Tours and travel expenses		757,017	889,663
Utility and fuel expenses		4,792,438	3,380,928
		48,477,824	43,817,523
		01 July 2019 to	01 July 2018 to
		31 March 2020	31 March 2019
		Taka	Taka
26.00 Selling and distribution expense			
Advertisement		388,325	674,321
		388,325	674,321
27.00 Finance costs			
Interest on overdraft		16,909,870	7,313,827
Foreign currency exchange (gain)/loss	27.01	(1,155)	(2,124)
Bank charges		1,822,373	1,669,281
		18,731,088	8,980,984
27.01 Foreign currency exchange (gain)/ loss			
Unrealized foreign currency translation (gain)/ loss		(1,155)	(2,124)
		(1,155)	(2,124)
28.00 Finance income			
Interest on fixed deposit receipts		45,067,016	63,162,769
Interest on bank deposits		518,315	414,039
		45,585,331	63,576,808
29.00 Non-operating income / (loss)			
Dividend income on tradable securities		757,305	1,037,402
Sale of wastage		5,310,245	11,496,722
Gain (loss) on sale of tradable securities		-	544,196
Gain (loss) on sale of property, plant and equipment		332,684	391,412
Istyle Shop Rent		141,335	28,330
Changes in fair value of tradable securities		(10,825,377)	(5,589,740)
		(4,283,808)	7,908,322

	01 July 2019 to 31 March 2020	01 July 2018 to 31 March 2019
	Taka	Taka
30.00 Reconciliation of cash generated by operations		
Profit before income tax	70,080,947	132,739,042
Depreciation charged	25,021,100	23,676,810
Amortization charged	249,324	249,324
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	(332,684)	(391,412)
Changes in fair value of tradable securities	10,825,377	5,589,740
Dividend income	(757,305)	(1,037,402)
Finance Cost	18,731,088	8,980,984
Interest income on bank deposits	(518,315)	(414,039)
Interest income on Fixed Deposits Receipts (FDR)	(45,067,016)	(63,162,769)
(Increase)/ decrease in inventory	(1,716,033)	(23,812,099)
(Increase)/ decrease in Accounts receivable	(3,681,160)	(22,980,137)
Increase in Advances, Deposits and Pre-payments	(20,050,750)	(103,534,113)
Increase / (decrease) in Accounts payables	4,493,633	(4,440,256)
Increase in provision of WPPF and WF	3,688,471	1,744,292
	60,966,677	(46,792,035)
31.00 Earnings per share		
31.01 Basic earnings per share (EPS)		
Profit attributable to the ordinary shareholders	49,098,706	99,813,002
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year	118,666,800	118,666,800
Basic earnings per share (EPS)	0.41	0.84
32.00 Net asset value per share (NAV)		
Total Assets	4,066,186,236	4,041,597,542
Less: Liabilities	(352,451,793)	(287,961,705)
Net asset value (NAV)	3,713,734,443	3,753,635,837
Number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year	118,666,800	118,666,800
Net Asset Value (NAV) per share	31.30	31.63
33.00 Net operating cash flow per share		
Net operating cash flows (from statement of cash flows)	79,657,379	2,487,437
Number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year	118,666,800	118,666,800
Net operating cash flow per share	0.67	0.02
	01 July 2019 to 31 March 2020	01 July 2018 to 31 March 2019
	Taka	Taka
34.00 Employees		
Number of employees whose monthly salary was below Tk. 3,000	-	-
Number of employees whose monthly salary was above Tk. 3,000	295	265
	295	265

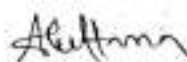
During March 2020, total 234 number of employees were in the permanent payroll of the company.



Managing Director



Company Secretary



Director



Chairman



Chief Financial Officer