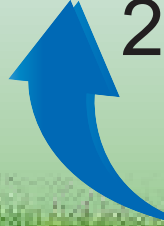


Annual Report 2024



CNGO



Navana CNG Limited

Letter Of Transmittal

Hon'ble Shareholders
Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Firms, Bangladesh
Dhaka Stock Exchange PLC
Chittagong Stock Exchange PLC

Subject: Annual Report for the year ended on June 30, 2024.

Dear Sir(s),

Please accept best complements from Navana CNG Limited!

We are delighted to present before you the Annual Report of Navana CNG Limited together with the consolidated Audited Financial Statements comprising of Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 30 June 2024 along with notes thereon for your kind information and record.

We extend our sincerest gratitude to our dedicated colleagues, esteemed customers, supportive shareholders, regulators, and all other stakeholders who have contributed to our journey. Without their steadfast dedication and support, we would not have achieved this progress.

Sincerely yours,
On behalf of Navana CNG Limited



(Nafis Ahmed)
Company Secretary

Contents

TABLE OF

01	Letter of Transmittal
03	Corporate Information
05	Our Presence
06	Our Services and Branches
08	Notice of the 20 th Annual General Meeting
09	Message from the Chairman
10	Directors' Report to the Shareholders
17	Pattern of Shareholdings
18	Highlights of Financial and key Operating Data
19	Graphical Presentation
21	Report on Corporate Governance
24	Declaration by Managing Directors and Chief Financial Officer
25	Certificate of Compliance on the Corporate Governance Code
26	Status of Compliance with the Corporate Governance Code
35	Audit Committee Report
36	Nomination and Remuneration Committee
37	Code of Conduct of the Board
39	Dividend Distribution Policy
40	Glimpses of 19 th Annual General Meeting
<hr/>	
43	Independent Auditors Report of Navana CNG Limited (NCNG) & it's Subsidiary
49	Financial Statements of NCNG & it's Subsidiary
53	Notes to the Financial Statements of NCNG & it's Subsidiary
96	Independent Auditors Report of Navana CNG Limited
102	Financial Statements of Navana CNG Limited
106	Notes to the Financial Statements of Navana CNG Limited
149	Independent Auditors Report of Navana Engineering Limited (NEL)
152	Financial Statements of NEL
156	Notes to the Financial Statements of NEL
172	Independent Auditors Report of Navana Welding Electrode Limited (NWEL)
175	Financial Statements of NWEL
179	Notes to the Financial Statements of NWEL
196	Independent Auditors Report of Navana LPG Limited (NLL)
199	Financial Statements of NLL
203	Notes to the Financial Statements of NLL
219	Proxy Form



Corporate Information

Board of Director

Chairman

Shafiul Islam

Managing Director

Sajedul Islam

Directors

Khaleda Islam

Saiful Islam

Farhana Islam

Independent Director

Md. Mustafizur Rahman

Abul Layes Afsary

Company Secretary

Nafis Ahmed

Chief Financial Officer

Mostafa Zahid Ahmed

Head of Internal Audit and Compliance

Kazi Mahmudul Hoque

Principal Bankers

Mutual Trust Bank Limited

Sonali Bank Limited

Dutch Bangla Bank Limited

National Bank Limited

Shahjalal Islami Bank Limited

United Commercial Bank Limited

Plant

Subsidiary Companies of Navana CNG Ltd.

Navana Engineering Limited

Dipnagar, Gabtoli, Mirpur, Dhaka & Kaliganj, Gazipur.

Navana Welding Electrode Limited

Mirzapur, Gazipur.

Navana LPG Limited

Mongla, Bagerhat.

Audit Committee

Md. Mustafizur Rahman - Chairperson

Saiful Islam - Member

Abul Layes Afsary - Member

Nomination and Remuneration Committee

Abul Layes Afsary - Chairperson

Saiful Islam - Member

Md. Mustafizur Rahman - Member

External Auditors

MZ Islam & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Corporate Governance Compliance Auditors

MNA Associates

Chartered Secretaries

Registered Office

125/A, Motijheel C/A, Dhaka

Corporate Office

205-207, Tejgaon I/A, Dhaka

Main CNG Conversion Centre

205-207, Tejgaon I/A, Dhaka

e-mail : share@navanacng.com

Website: www.navanacng.com

CORPORATE CHRONICLES



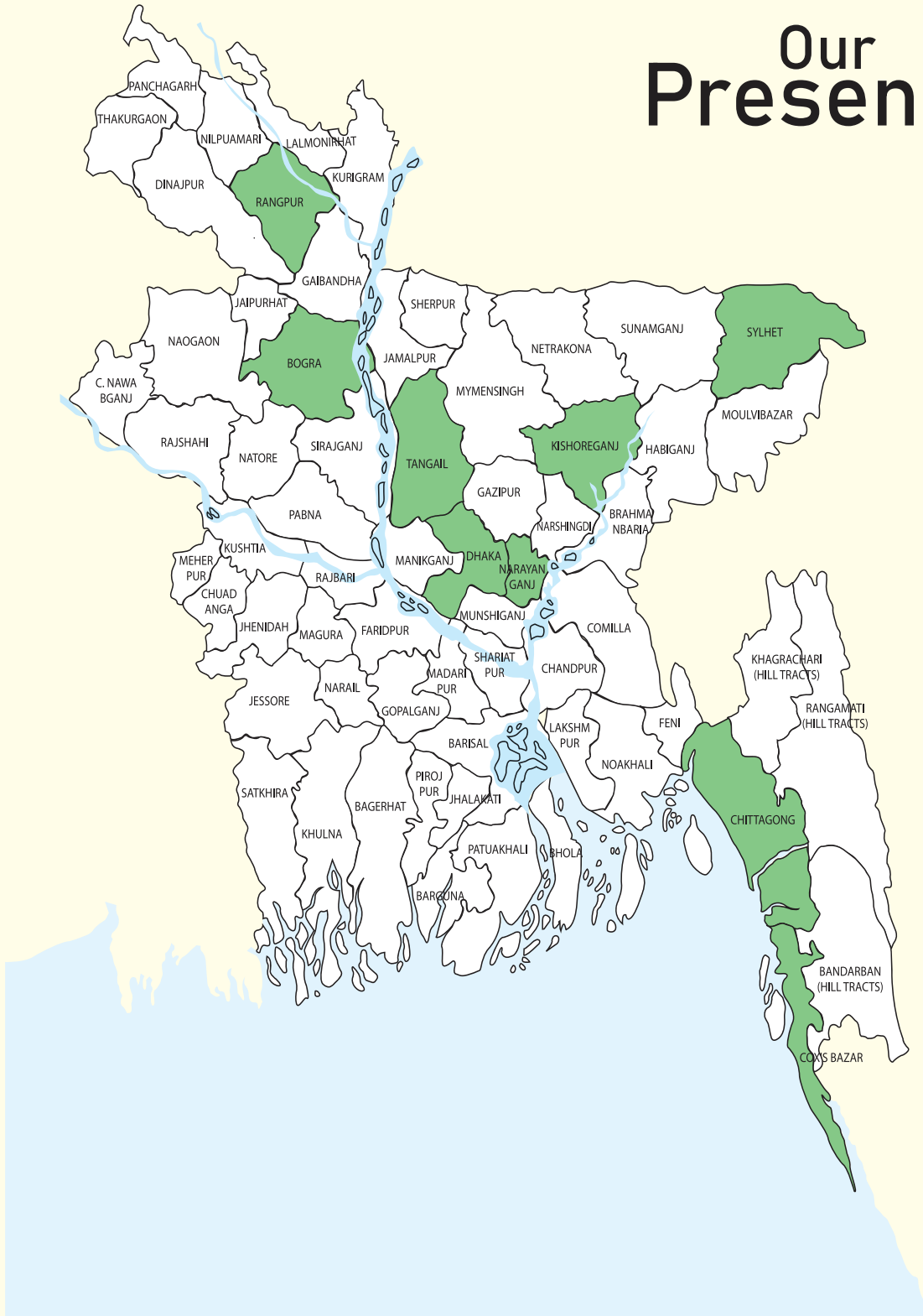
Navana CNG Limited, a sister concern of Navana Group, is the leading CNG service provider in Bangladesh. It's years of experience is the standard setter of CNG Industry. At present, Navana CNG Limited is running 16 CNG re-fueling stations, 2 LPG Stations, 6 Workshops (CNG, LPG & CRT) and modern Auto Repair Service Center which are in operation in different strategic location of the country.

Navana CNG Limited is the sole distributor of the world-famous CNG and LPG conversion kit manufacturer LANDIRENZO (ITALY). It has also collaborated with OMNITEK (USA) for diesel-driven vehicle conversion into CNG. Navana CNG Limited solely represents the renowned manufacturer of CNG re-fueling station technology SAFE (ITALY). For the fast-filling system, Navana CNG represents WEH (Germany) and OMB Saleri (ITALY). It has set up a modern CNG cylinder retesting center in collaboration with AIRBLAST S.A (ARGENTINA).

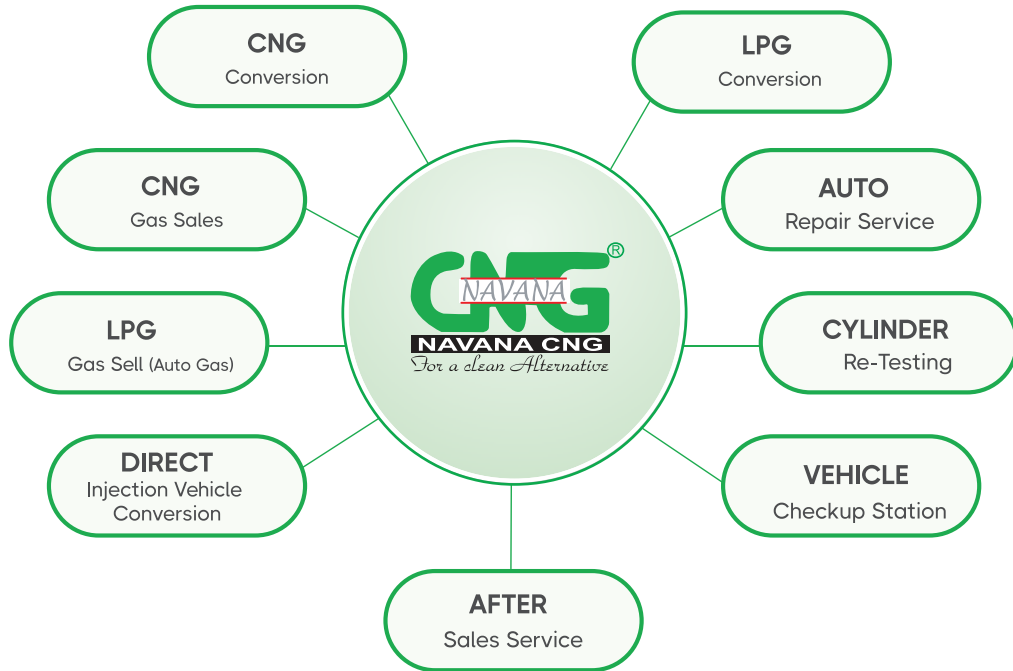
Nature of Business: The principal activities of the Company are conversion of petrol and diesel driven vehicles to Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) driven vehicles, CNG re-fuelling stations and other related services.

Date of Incorporation	19th April 2004
Converted into Public Limited Company	8th March 2009
Listing with Dhaka Stock Exchange Limited	26th July 2009
Listing with Chittagong Stock Exchange Limited	2nd August 2009
Registered with Central Depository Participant (CDBL)	2009
First AGM after conversion from private limited company to public limited company	22nd July 2010
Renewal of membership certificate from Bangladesh Association of Publicly Listed Companies (BAPLC)	2024
Face value per share	TK. 10/-
Authorized Capital	TK. 1,500,000,000/-
Paid-up Capital	TK. 755,527,720/-
No. of Securities (Shares)	75,552,772

Our Presence



OUR SERVICES



OUR BRANCHES

Regional Centers



TEJGAON BRANCH

205-207, Tejgaon Industrial Area, Dhaka.



02-222284406
01814-655295
01814-655420

MIRPUR BRANCH

4, South Kallyanpur, Mirpur Road, Dhaka.



02-8091247-48
01814-655395
01814-655397

PALTAN BRANCH

3/C, Purana Paltan, Dhaka.



02-223389279
01811-411898
01814-660871

SYLHET BRANCH

Dhaka Sylhet Highway, Pirojpur, South Surma, Sylhet.



01814-660862

BOGURA BRANCH

Medical Road, Banani, Dhaka.



01811-411914

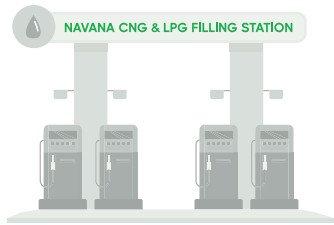
CHATTOGRAM BRANCH

1080, Sheikh Mujib Road, Goshaidanga, Agrabad, Chattogram.



01814-655409
01814-655409

OUR RE FUELING STATIONS



NAVANA CNG STATION

📍 Denso, Darussalam Road, Mirpur

☎ 01814-655324

NAVANA CNG STATION

📍 Sonarbangla, Bakshi Bazar, Ramna, Dhaka

☎ 01814-655426

CNG STATION

📍 Binimoy, Motijheel, Dhaka

☎ 01814-655328

NAVANA CNG STATION

📍 Kwality, Tonga Bari, Ashulia, Savar, Dhaka

☎ 01814-655325

NAVANA CNG STATION

📍 Cox's Bazar, Central Bus Terminal

☎ 01833326607

NAVANA CNG STATION

📍 Bhairab, Sylhet Bus Stand, Kishoreganj

☎ 01814-655323

NAVANA CNG & LPG STATION

📍 Elenga (CNG & LPG) Kalihati, Tangail

☎ 01814-660879

NAVANA CNG STATION

📍 Jogajog, New Bus Stand, Tangail

☎ 01814655419

NAVANA CNG STATION

📍 Ananta Motors, Char Syedpur, Narayanganj

☎ 01811-411917

NAVANA CNG STATION

📍 United, Nayabari, Kanchpur, Narayanganj

☎ 01814-655425

NAVANA CNG STATION

📍 Unit 1, Osmani Biman Bondor Road, Sylhet

☎ 01814-655319

NAVANA CNG STATION

📍 Unit 2, Truck Stand, South Surma, Sylhet

☎ 01811-411932

NAVANA CNG STATION

📍 Charmatha Bus Stand, Bogura

☎ 01814-655320

NAVANA LPG(AUTOGAS) STATION

📍 Taluk Dharmodas, (BRR) Rangpur

☎ 01814-655325

NAVANA CNG STATION

📍 Sitakunda, Middle Mohadebpur, Chattogram

☎ 01814-655322

NAVANA CNG STATION

📍 BOC, Oxygen Mor, Chattogram

☎ 01811-411906

NAVANA CNG STATION

📍 Baipail, EPZ Savar, Dhaka

☎ 01814-655329

Notice of the **20th** Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the 20th Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Shareholders of **Navana CNG Limited** will be held on **Tuesday, 24 December 2024 at 12:00 pm** under Digital Platform to transact the following business:

01. To receive, consider and adopt the Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2024 together with Auditors' Reports and Directors' Reports thereon.
02. To declare Dividend for the year ended 30 June 2024.
03. To re-elect Directors in terms of the Articles of Association of the Company.
04. To appoint External Auditors of the Company for the year 30 June 2025 and fix their remuneration.
05. To appoint Corporate Governance Compliance Auditors of the Company for the year 30 June 2025.

By Order of the Board



(Nafis Ahmed)

Company Secretary

Dated : Dhaka
02 December 2024

Notes:

- a) The Shareholders whose names appeared in the Share Register of the Company and/or Depository Register of CDBL as on record date, i.e. 18 November 2024 will be entitled to attend the AGM and receive dividend.
- b) Attendance to the AGM through log in confirmation under Digital Platform of AGM.
- c) A member eligible to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) may appoint a proxy to attend and vote on his/her behalf. The Proxy Form, available in the website (<https://www.navanacng.com/investor-relation>) duly stamped and signed by the member must be deposited at the Registered Office at least 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting.
- d) The Annual Report-2024 of Navana CNG Limited will be sent to the respective Shareholders' email address available with CDBL on Record Date.
- e) The copy of AGM Notice, Proxy Form and Annual Report- 2024 will also be available in the Company's website at: www.navanacng.com.
- f) This AGM Link will be opened 48 hours before the commencement of the AGM for questions/comments and vote electronically by the members.



Message

From

The Chairman

**Dear Shareholders,
Assalamu Alaikum,**

On behalf of the Board of Directors of Navana CNG Limited, I am pleased to present the integrated annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024. I would like to take this opportunity to share and exchange our insights on the Company's performance over the past years, as well as the potential and opportunities ahead.

In 2024, Navana CNG Limited encountered numerous challenges, from inflationary pressures and supply chain disruptions to geopolitical tensions. Due to low foreign currency reserves, the market crisis and higher rate of the US dollar, lower remittance and the high price of gas and power, the economy encountered considerable challenges in the past year. As a result, Navana CNG Limited could not achieve its desire goal as assumed.

While we acknowledge the complexities of the current environment, we remain optimistic about the future. Our broad range of products, innovative initiatives, and enhanced operational efficiencies position us well for recovery and growth as economic conditions stabilize. The future of CNG and LPG companies in Bangladesh is expected to be shaped by innovation, customer-oriented services, and the government's prioritization of the sector. We are confident that Navana CNG will not only endure the turbulent times but also thrive as we continue to adapt and innovate.

In spite of business has been struggling due to global and national economic crises, the company has proposed 10% Cash Dividend for the general shareholders (excluding Sponsors and Directors) in consideration of the shareholders' interests.

In conclusion, I would like to extend my heartfelt gratitude to our employees, whose commitment and hard work have been pivotal to our ongoing success. I also wish to thank our Board of Directors, management team, and shareholders for their steadfast support and trust. Together, we have built a robust and resilient company, and I am confident that with our shared vision and collective efforts, Navana CNG will continue to thrive and achieve exceptional results in the future.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Shafiul Islam', written in a cursive style.

(Shafiul Islam)
Chairman



DIRECTORS' REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

**Dear Shareholders,
Assalamu Alaikum,**

I am pleased to welcome you to the 20th Annual General Meeting of Navana CNG Limited. On behalf of the Board of Directors, I extend my sincere greetings and deepest gratitude to all our valued shareholders for contributing to the journey of this past year. We are pleased to place here with the Directors' Report and the Auditors' Report together with the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on 30 June 2024 for your valued consideration, adoption and approval. These were approved by the Board of Directors on 27 October 2024.

PERFORMANCE

Revenue Earnings

The sales proceeds of 16 CNG re-fueling stations, 2 LPG Stations, 6 Workshops (CNG, LPG & CRT) and modern Auto Repair Service Center which are in operation in different strategic location of the country. The total revenue of the year from CNG & LPG Conversion, CNG & LPG Gas Sales and spare parts & service revenue stood at Tk. 132 crore.

Navana Engineering Limited, subsidiary of Navana CNG Limited has been contributed an amount of Tk. 20 crore during the present financial year.

The sale of Navana Welding Electrode Limited, subsidiary of Navana CNG Limited is Tk. 35 crore during the year under review.

Navana LPG Limited another subsidiary of Navana CNG Limited contributed on amount of Tk. 220 crore in the financial year ended 30 June 2024.

Financial Result and Appropriation of Profit:

Amount in Taka

Particulars	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
Retained Earnings Brought Forward	1,424,072,359	1,470,885,683
Less: Adjustment for the application of IFRS 16 (lease)	-	-
Add: Total Comprehensive income for the year	6,972,501	9,855,575
Less: Stock Dividend	-	35,977,510
Less: Cash Dividend	43,451,920	20,691,389
Profit available for appropriation	1,387,592,940	1,424,072,359
Recommended for appropriation:		
Cash Dividend 10%	43,451,920	20,691,389
Stock Dividend	-	35,977,510
Inappropriate profit carried forward	1,344,141,020	1,367,403,460
Total	1,387,592,940	1,424,072,359

Segment-wise or product-wise performance

Within the territory of Bangladesh, the Company is operating its business. However, the segment report prepared and mentioned in consolidated notes 39.01 of the financial statements considering conversion, spare parts & service workshop and CNG & LPG Refueling station as two different segments.

Industry outlook and possible future developments in the industry

We prospect the better business of Navana CNG Limited and its subsidiaries i.e: Navana Engineering Limited, Navana LPG Limited and Navana Welding Electrode Limited in the coming days.

Risks and concerns

Exploration of a new gas field can only improve the present situation. The risk and concern of the CNG business depends on the government's policy e.g., increase of CNG price, tariff on CNG cylinder/kits and market demand etc.

A Discussion on Consolidated Cost of Goods Sold, Gross Profit Margin and Net Profit Margin

Amount in Taka

Particulars	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
Turnover	4,079,721,969	4,094,196,308
Cost of sales	3,284,641,002	3,264,465,687
Gross profit	795,080,967	829,730,621
Net profit for the year	6,971,662	9,855,920

Discussion on continuity of any Extra-Ordinary gain or loss

There is no significant extra-ordinary gain or loss during the financial year.

Related party transactions

During the year the Company carried out several transactions with related parties in the normal course of business. The name of related parties, nature of transactions and total transaction value have been set out following the provisions of 'IAS 24: Related Party Disclosure' disclosed in the note 41 of the notes to the financial statements.

Variance with Quarterly and Annual Financial Statements

There was no event of significant variance between quarterly and annual financial performances during the year under review.

Fairness of Financial Statements

The financial statements fairly present the Company's state of affairs, the results of its operations, cash flow, and changes in equity. In compliance with Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) Notification dated 3 June 2018, Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer have given the declaration about the fairness

of the financial statements in page no. 24 & report of Compliance Auditors in page no. 25 of this Annual Report-2024.

Books of Accounts

Proper books of accounts of the Company were maintained.

Accounting Policies

Appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied in the preparation of the financial statements and the accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent judgment.

Application of IAS and IFRS

International Accounting Standards (IAS) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) have been followed in the preparation of the financial statements of the company and any deviation there-from has been adequately disclosed.

Internal Control

Internal control systems are the set of policies, processes, tasks, behaviors and other aspects of an organization that are taken together. The internal control system also facilitates to conduct of the organization efficiently, safeguarding the assets of the company, preventing and detecting fraud and other unlawful acts, completeness and accuracy of financial records. The systems of internal controls of the Company were sound, implemented and monitored effectively. The management and employees of the company are responsible to follow the internal control system. As per the Corporate Governance Code, two sub-committees are in the Board of Directors; one is Audit Committee and another is Nomination and Remuneration Committee. Both Committees play an important role in overseeing the company's internal control processes. During the year under review, the Audit Committee of the Company met quarterly to review the quarterly Financial Statements as well as Annual Financial Statements.

Minority Shareholders' Interest Protection

Rights and interests of the minority shareholders have been duly protected by means of transparent operations and proper disclosure of material information of the Company.

Going Concern

There are no significant doubts about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Board of Directors has reviewed the Company's business plan and is satisfied that the Company has adequate resources to continue its operations in the next financial year. Accordingly, the financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

Application of IAS and IFRS

International Accounting Standards (IAS) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as applicable in Bangladesh have been followed in the preparation of the Financial Statements and any departure therefrom has been adequately disclosed.

Human Resources

A dynamic business environment required having a well-trained work force. So, the Company develops the appropriate management skills to suit the challenging business environment. A wide range of training programs and workshops were carried out during the year. The management and employee relationship in the Company was excellent throughout the year.

Five Years Operating and Financial Data

The Key operating and financial data for the last five years have been disclosed at page no - 18.

Declaration by the Managing Director and the CFO

Declaration by the Managing Director and CFO has been given on Annexure-A (page no. 24)

Shareholders Rights

The Company upholds the principle of equal shareholders' rights regardless of their shareholdings. All shareholders are encouraged to attend the shareholders' meeting. During the Annual General Meeting, shareholders are invited to vote on the adoption of the Annual Financial Statements and the Directors' Report, the election of the Board members, the appointment of Auditors and other matters which require their participation.

Remuneration paid to Directors and Independent Directors

Navana CNG Limited paid an amount of Tk. 95,000 to Directors and Tk. 40,000 paid to Independent Directors for attending at Board of Directors meeting held during the financial year ended on 30 June 2024.

Independent Directors

Mr. Md. Mustafizur Rahman, currently serving as an Independent Director of Navana CNG Limited, brings a wealth of expertise to his role.

Mr. Rahman is an experienced banker. He completed his graduation in Accounting and post-graduation in Finance from the University of Dhaka. Later on, he completed his DAIBB form The Institute of Bankers, Bangladesh (IBB). Mr. Rahman had started his career as a Financial Analyst at Sonali Bank Limited. He served the Bank over 35 years in different capacities across the country and abroad and retired from the Bank in 2014 as a Deputy Managing Director. Mr. Rahman attended various training courses on Banking & Finance, Basel II, Entrepreneurship development, Credit management, Bank management, Managerial Planning & Control, Project Appraisal & Evaluation, Urban Branch Management in Bangladesh and abroad.

Mr. Abul Layes Afsary appointed as Independent Director of Navana CNG Limited vide Board resolution dated 15.06.2023 for three years up to 14.06.2026 subject to approval by the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

Mr. Abul Layes Afsary is a seasoned corporate leader who has more than 35 years of experience in Banking. In his academic attainments, he completed his graduation and post-graduation from the University of Dhaka. Later on, he completed his Banking Professional Examination JAIBB and DAIBB from the Institute of Bankers Bangladesh. Mr. Afsary had started his career as Senior Officer at Sonali Bank Limited and served the Bank till 2018 in different capacities across the country and abroad. Along with various career accomplishment Mr. Afsary achieved all business/remittance targets of about 200% in 2002 and 2003, and received letter of appreciation from the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Sonali Exchange Co. Inc. New York, USA & Managing Director of Sonali Bank Limited. He attended various training programs at home and abroad.

Re-election by Rotation of Directors

In terms of Article 127 of the Articles of Association of the Company, Mr. Shafiul Islam and Mrs. Khaleda Islam, Directors retire by rotation from the Board in the 20th Annual General Meeting. Being eligible under Article 128 of the Articles of Association of the Company, the retiring Directors are eligible for re-election by Rotation of Director.

Disclosure of information of the directors who are willing to be re-elected:

Mr. Shafiul Islam

Mr. Shafiul Islam joined the Islam Group, a reputed business conglomerate in Bangladesh in 1968 and started his career with automobile business as well as in the construction, real estate business. In the early years, he gained valuable experience by being involved in the management of the Group's diverse business operations. He played a major role in establishing "NAVANA" as the Toyota brand car trading company in Bangladesh, and finally set up Aftab Automobiles Limited. He was also in charge of the construction company named Bengal Development Corporation (BDC) where he was directly responsible for the construction work of BDC in the Middle East and from 1981, he was also taking care of Eastern Housing Limited, then the largest real estate development company in Bangladesh. In 1996, the then Chairman of Islam Group, separated from Islam Group with Navana Limited and Aftab Automobiles Limited and formed Navana Group. He has a very good relationship with all business key people in the country.

Mr. Shafiul Islam is the Chairman of Navana Group, consisting of companies involved amongst others in vehicles assembling, bus body fabrication, trading, real estate, construction, CNG/LPG conversion and CNG/LPG station, electronics, petroleum and renewable energy.

Names of companies in which Mr. Shafiul Islam also holds the Directorship:

Navana Limited, Aftab Automobiles Limited, Navana Real Estate Limited, Navana Construction Limited, Navana Foods Limited, Navana Building Products Limited, Navana Interlinks Limited, Navana Electronics Limited, Navana

Batteries Limited, Navana Furniture Limited, Navana Engineering Limited, Navana Welding Electrode Limited, Navana Plastic Products Limited, Navana Toyota Service Center Limited, Navana Logistics Limited, Navana Renewable Energy Limited, Navana Paints Limited and Navana LPG Limited.

Membership in committees of the Board of other Companies - None.

Mrs. Khaleda Islam

Mrs. Khaleda Islam is the wife of Mr. Shafiul Islam, Chairman of the Navana Group. Mrs. Khaleda Islam has experience in business for more than 32 years. She traveled many countries in the world.

At present, Mrs. Khaleda Islam is a Director of Navana Group, involved amongst others in vehicles assembling, bus body fabrication, trading, real estate, construction, CNG/LPG conversion and CNG/LPG stations, electronics, petroleum and renewable energy.

Names of companies in which Mrs. Khaleda Islam also holds the Directorship:

Navana Limited, Aftab Automobiles Limited, Navana Real Estate Limited, Navana Construction Limited, Navana Foods Limited, Navana Electronics Limited, Navana Toyota Service Center Limited, Navana Engineering Limited, Navana Welding Electrode Limited, Navana Interlinks Limited, The Essential Industries Limited, Navana Logistics Limited, Navana Renewable Energy Limited, Navana Building Products Limited and Navana LPG Limited.

Membership in committees of the Board of other Companies - None.

Board of Directors Meetings

Total 7 (Seven) meetings held during the year ended on 30 June 2024 by the Board of Directors.

Name of Directors	Position	Number of Board Meeting attended
Mr. Shafiul Islam	Chairman	4
Mrs. Khaleda Islam	Director	5
Mr. Saiful Islam	Director	6
Mr. Sajedul Islam	Managing Director	7
Ms. Farhana Islam	Director	4
Mr. Md. Mustafizur Rahman	Independent Director	4
Mr. Abul Layes Afsary	Independent Director	4

Information Regarding Subsidiary Companies:

a) Navana Engineering Limited

The Company earned an amount of Tk. 20.05 crore during the year from the sales of HDPE product. Further from PVC Pipe earned an amount of Tk. 0.19 crore during the year from the sales. Besides, an amount of Tk. 0.38 crore during the year has been added by selling of Plastic Items (Household), Gas Stove, Water Pump and others to the Company's turnover.

The operating results for the year ended 30 June 2024 as follows:

Amount in Taka

Particulars	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
Turnover	206,400,040	304,586,949
Gross Profit	55,030,614	81,751,847
Net Loss After Tax	(93,737,766)	(97,242,002)
Earnings Per Share (EPS)	(9.37)	(9.72)
Net Assets Value Per Share (NAVPS)	17.03	26.40

b) Navana Welding Electrode Limited

The Company is manufacturing and selling various types of electrodes for construction, light engineering & ship building industries. During the year Tk. 35 crore added by selling welding electrodes.

The operating results for the year ended 30 June 2024 as follows:

Amount in Taka

Particulars	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
Turnover	352,084,201	396,321,746
Gross Profit	67,190,430	69,036,842
Net Profit After Tax	21,954,649	19,454,910
Earnings Per Share (EPS)	2.20	1.95
Net Assets Value Per Share (NAVPS)	46.85	44.66

c) Navana LPG Limited

During the year under review Navana LPG Limited added Tk.220 crore by selling LPG.

The operating results for the year ended 30 June 2024 as follows:

Amount in Taka

Particulars	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
Turnover	2,200,403,892	2,066,426,497
Gross Profit	424,455, 877	427,046,596
Net Profit/Loss After Tax	(16,068,242)	7,674,577

Future Prospect

Due to the high price of fuels and scarcity of dollars, banks were reluctant to open LC with regular margins. As a result, the company had to sell LPG after procuring from local sources, which were only available for short period of time. Suppliers were paid at a higher rate, resulting in a decrease in Income. Disruptions occurred in trade, food and fuel price shocks, all of which are contributing to high inflation and subsequent tightening in global & local financing conditions. The dip in natural gas supply from existing gas fields coupled with a US dollar crisis that is increasingly having an adverse impact on liquefied energy gas (LNG) import has adversely impacted production capacity in Bangladesh. As a result, Navana CNG Limited could not achieve its desire goal as assumed. However, we are optimistic that the Company has taken necessary steps to increase production and sales.

Corporate Governance Compliance

The Company also complied with the requirements of Corporate Governance Code.

- 1) Compliance Certificate on Corporate Governance Code in page no. 25 (Annexure-B)
- 2) Corporate Governance Compliance Report in page no. 26 (Annexure-C)
- 3) Pattern of shareholding in page no. 17
- 4) Audit Committee Report in page no. 35

Dividend

The Board of Directors of Navana CNG Limited in its meeting held on 27 October 2024 has recommended 10% Cash Dividend for the general shareholders only excluding Sponsors and Directors. The Sponsors and Directors are holding 3,21,00,852 shares out of total 7,55,52,772 shares of Navana CNG Limited. Dividend amount payable to the general shareholders only is Tk. 4,34,51,920/- for 4,34,51,920 shares;

The shareholders whose names appeared in the share register of the Company and/or Depository Register of CDBL as on Record Date i.e., 18 November 2024 will be entitled to have the cash dividend, subject to approval in the ensuing Annual General Meeting scheduled to be held on 24 December 2024.

Explanation for reducing profit

The company's gross profit declined despite concerted efforts to maintain performance levels. Several key challenges drove this decrease, including the difficulty opening Letters of Credit (LC) due to a shortage of U.S. dollars. This issue was further compounded by ongoing political instability in the country, which has affected operations and contributed to increase costs and supply chain disruptions. Consequently, consolidated earnings per share (EPS) fell significantly compared to last year's period.

Despite the broader economic challenges, the company's net operating cash flows per share (NOCFPS) showed a significant improvement over the prior year. This growth is primarily due to a well-executed strategy to reduce payments for materials, services, and other expenses, alongside increased revenue from various additional income sources. These measures collectively strengthened our cash flow performance, reinforcing our financial resilience.

Corporate Governance Compliance Report

Fundamentally, the conduct of the Company is guided by our core values, our code of ethics and a commitment to openness and transparency. Our corporate governance practices are a reflection of our value system encompassing our culture, policies, and relationships with our stakeholders. Integrity and transparency are key to our corporate governance practices to ensure that we gain and retain the trust of our stakeholders at all times. Navana CNG Limited adheres to appropriate good Corporate Governance practices, as described on pages 21 to 34 of this Annual Report. The Company also complied with all the requirements of Corporate Governance Code as required by the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC). In accordance with the BSEC Notification on Corporate Governance Compliance Report is shown in Annexure-C of this Report.

Further, in compliance with the BSEC notification dated June 3, 2018 MNA Associates, Chartered Secretaries issued the Corporate Governance Compliance Certificate which is shown in Annexure- B of this report.

Appointment of External Auditors

Existing External Auditors MZ Islam & Co. Chartered Accountants (Panel Auditors of BSEC) have completed their work as Auditors for the year ended 30 June 2024. Being eligible they have shown their interest to continue as External Auditors of the Company for the year 30 June 2025. The Board of Directors, in its meeting held on 14 November 2024, recommended their appointment, subject to approval by the shareholders of the Company in the ensuing Annual General Meeting scheduled to be held on 24 December 2024.

Appointment of Corporate Governance Compliance Auditors

Existing Corporate Governance Compliance Auditors MNA Associates, Chartered Secretaries have completed their work as compliance Auditors for year ended 30 June 2024. Being eligible they have shown their interest to continue as Compliance Auditors of the Company for the year 30 June 2025. The Board of Directors in a meeting dated 14 November 2024, recommended to appoint MNA Associates for the year ending on 30 June 2025, Subject to approval by the shareholders of the Company in the ensuing Annual General Meeting scheduled to be held on 24 December 2024.

Appointment of Independent Scrutinizer

Navana CNG Limited received Expression of Interest from (EOI) Haruner Rashid & Associates, Chartered Secretaries & Management Consultants regarding appointment as "Independent Scrutinizer" according to Ref: Directive No. BSEC/CMRRCD/2009-193/08 dated 10 March 2021 for the year 2024 to oversee the whole process of voting system of Annual General Meeting. The Board of Directors in a meeting dated 14 November 2024, selected Haruner Rashid & Associates, Chartered Secretaries & Management Consultants as "Independent Scrutinizer" for the 20th Annual General Meeting of Navana CNG Limited.

Acknowledgement

The Company and its Board of Directors would like to express their sincere gratitude and appreciation to its valued shareholders and other stakeholders for their ongoing support and guidance, which have been instrumental in achieving our collective successes. The Board also extends its heartfelt thanks to the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission, Dhaka Stock Exchange PLC, Chittagong Stock Exchange PLC, and other government regulatory bodies for their continued cooperation. The Board of Directors are grateful to the Banks and Financial Institutions for their steadfast support.

Finally, the Board acknowledges and appreciates the dedication of our officers, employees, customers, well-wishers, and all others involved, whose sincere contributions have been key to our business achievements.

Warm regards to all our shareholders. Wishing you all a life filled with health, peace, and progress.

On behalf of the Board of Directors



(Sajedul Islam)

Managing Director

The pattern of shareholdings of the Directors and others as on 30 June 2024 are as follows:

Namewise Details	No. of Shares held
<p>i. <u>Parent/Subsidiary/Associated Companies and other related parties</u></p>	
<p>ii. Directors, Chief Executive Officer(CEO)/ Managing Director, Company Secretary, Chief Financial Officer, Head of Internal Audit & Compliance <u>And their spouse and minor children:</u></p> <p>Directors, Chief Executive Officer/Managing Director:</p> <p>Mr. Shafiu Islam - Chairman 18,967,274 Mr. Sajedul Islam - Managing Director 3,750,475 Mrs. Khaleda Islam - Director 3,934,428 Mr. Saiful Islam - Director 3,777,637 Ms. Farhana Islam - Director 1,596,244</p> <p>Mr. Md. Mustafizur Rahman - Independent Director Nil Mr. Abul Laya Afsary - Independent Director Nil</p> <p>Chief Financial Officer, Company Secretary and Head of Internal Audit & Compliance and their <u>spouse and minor children:</u> Nil</p>	
<p>iii. Executives</p>	Nil
<p>iv. <u>Shareholders holding ten percent (10 %) or more voting interest in the company:</u></p> <p>Mr. Shafiu Islam 18,967,274</p>	

Highlights of Financial and Key Operating Data

(Consolidated)

(Taka in 'million')

Particulars	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Turnover (Net)	4,079	4,094	4,249	5,024	5,928
Gross profit	795	830	874	982	1,252
Operating Profit / Loss	(35)	(50)	(63)	(68)	(23)
Net profit after tax	7	9	11	15	62
Earnings Per Share	0.09	0.13	0.15	0.22	.90
Net cash operating activities	1.20	0.62	3.41	2.36	9.75

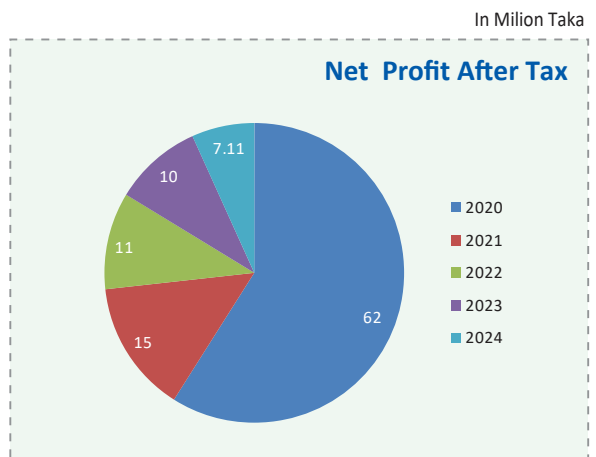
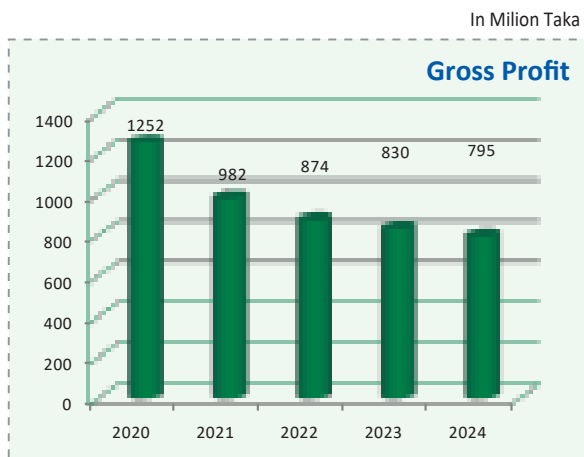
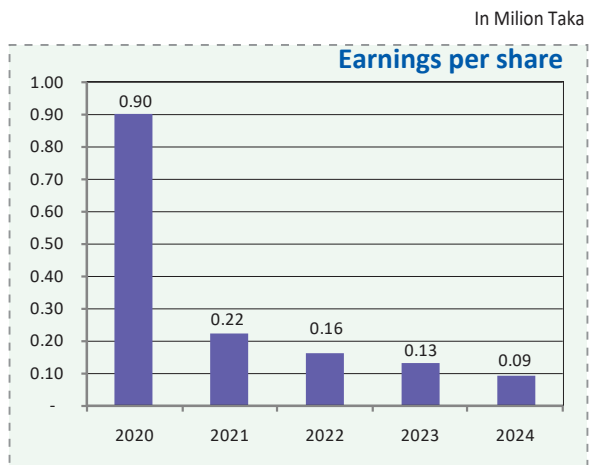
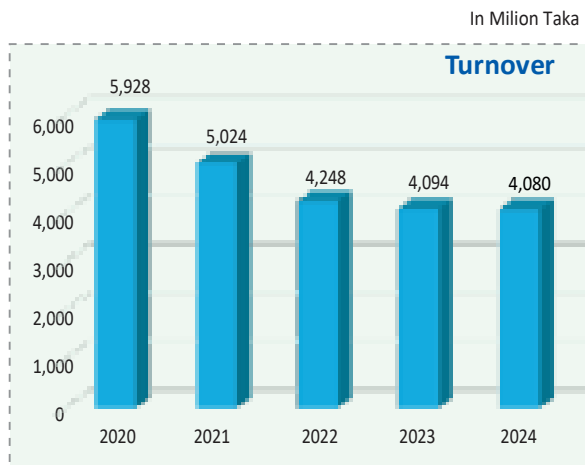
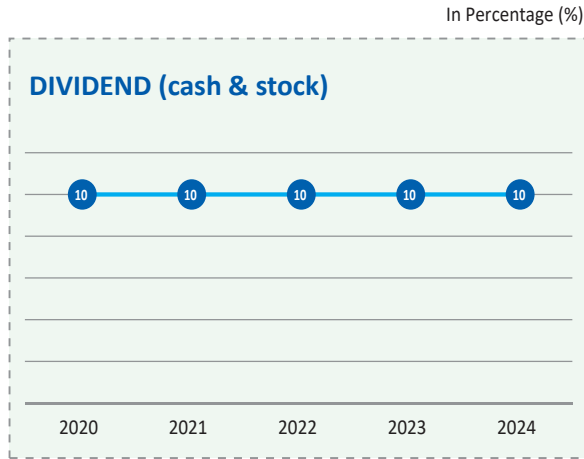
Table: Summary Balance Sheet

Particulars	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Authorized capital	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Paid-up capital	755	755	720	685	685
Reserve and surplus	1,607	1,643	1,690	1,732	1,756
Shareholders' Equity	2,363	2,398	2,409	2,418	2,442
Deferred Tax Assets / liabilities	598	550	438	294	148
Non - current liabilities	8,918	8,215	7,867	5,485	5,189
Current Liabilities	3,249	3,354	2,994	4,839	4,720
Fixed Assets (Property, Plant & Equipment)	5,191	5,511	5,812	6,250	6,737
Other Non - current Assets	1,697	1,585	1,472	1,339	1,217
Total Non - current Assets	6,889	7,096	7,284	7,589	7,954
Current Assets	7,641	6,872	5,986	5,152	4,397
Book value per share	31.27	31.75	33.49	35.28	35.63
Cash Dividend	10%	10%	5%	5%	10%
Stock Dividend	-	-	5%	5%	-
Numbers of shareholders	11,042	11,607	10,745	10,799	11,744

Table: Ratios

Profitability Ratios	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Current Ratio	2.35	2.04	2.00	1.06	.93
Gross profit / Sales (%)	19.49%	20.27%	20.57%	19.55%	21.12%
Operating profit / Sales (%)	(.85%)	(1.21%)	(1.48%)	(1.35%)	(.38%)
Profit after tax / Sales (%)	.17%	.24%	.26%	.30%	1.03%
Return on Asset (%)	.05%	.07%	.09%	0.12%	1.00%
Return on Equity (%)	.30%	.42%	.47%	1.00%	3.00%

GRAPHICAL PRESENTATION

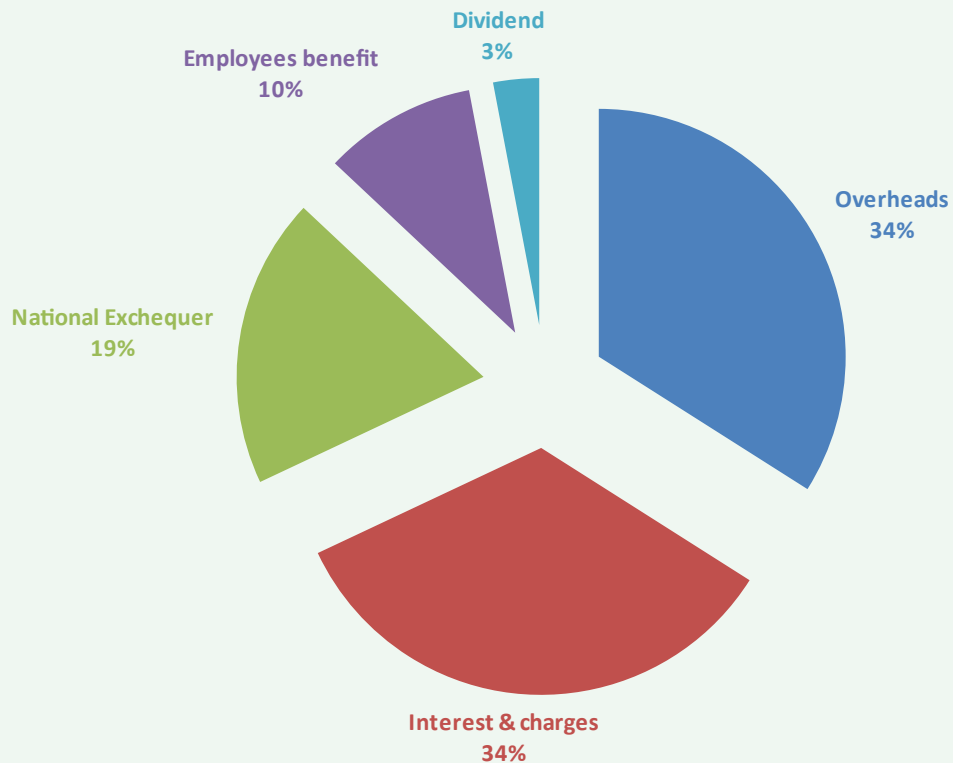


VALUE ADDED STATEMENT

For the year ended June 30, 2024

Gross Sales	4,336,614,712	
Other additions	102,117,132	
Material	2,841,122,881	
Reserve & Surplus	36,342,245	
Value Added	<u>1,633,951,208</u>	100%
Application to :		
Overheads	554,638,410	34%
Interest & charges	557,655,195	34%
National Exchequer	309,915,784	19%
Employees benefit	168,289,899	10%
Dividend	43,451,920	3%
	<u>1,633,951,208</u>	100%

VALUE ADDITION CHART





REPORT ON Corporate Governance

The Board of Directors of Navana CNG Limited is collectively responsible to shareholders and concerned to enhance good governance practice and maintaining effective corporate governance culture of transparency and good governance in the Company. The Company has complied with all the requirements of Corporate Governance Code-2018

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors comprises of 7 (seven) members including 2 (two) Independent Directors. All Directors have sound knowledge in the area of related business, managerial expertise and sound academic and professional knowledge. They are well conversant with corporate governance code.

Policy on appointment of Directors

BSE notification on Corporate Governance Code and Companies Act, 1994 are followed to appoint the Directors of the Company. Being a member of the Board, a director other than a nominated, Independent and alternate Director, must maintain at least two percent shares of paid-up shares of the company. According to the provision of Companies Act 1994, at least one-third of the Directors retire by rotation in every Annual General Meeting. The tenure of office of an Independent Director is for a period of 3 (three) years and may be extended for 1 (one) more tenure only. With regards to appointment of the directors, the Company follows all relevant rules and regulations.

Independent Directors

The Board of Directors appointed Mr. Md. Mustafizur Rahman and Mr. Abul Layes Afsary as Independent Directors of the Company w.e.f. 23-10-2022 and 15-06-2023 respectively. The Board believes that their experience and knowledge will enable them to provide constructive as well as an effective contribution to the Company.

Independency of Independent Director

As per Corporate Governance Code, one-fifth of the total Directors of the Board shall be Independent Directors. The Company has two (2) Independent Directors out of the total seven (7) Directors. For the purpose of independence, the Board decided that its Independent Directors do not hold any shares of the Company and does not have any other relationship, not a member, Director or officer of any Stock Exchange.

The Role of the Chairman and the Managing Directors

The position of the Chairman and the Managing Director of the company shall be filled by the different individuals who are the members of the Board. There is a division of responsibilities between the Chairman's functions and that of the Managing Director. The responsibility of the Chairman is to provide leadership to the Board and to ensure that the Board works efficiently and discharges their responsibilities effectively. The Chairman shall preside over the meeting of the Board of Directors and General Meeting.

The Managing Director has the overall responsibility for the performance of the Company's business. He is also responsible for establishing and executing the Company's overall strategic and operating plan which is necessary to achieve the Company's objectives.

Financial and Accounting Knowledge and Expertise of the Directors

The Board of Directors consists of members who possess a wide knowledge and experience in finance,

management, business administration, rules and regulation as required. They formulate the right policy for the development of the business while having the specialized skills and the ability to foresee development across a larger perspective.

Mr. Md. Mustafizur Rahman one of the Independent Director completed his graduation in accounting and post-graduation in Finance from the University of Dhaka.

Each Director's Individual Shareholding

By BSEC guidelines, all Directors, except Independent Directors, hold more than 2% of the paid-up capital, as required.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is a sub-committee of the Board of Directors. The Audit Committee is comprised of three members including two Independent Directors of the Company. Mr. Md. Mustafizur Rahman Independent Director, is the Chairperson of the Audit Committee. The Committee assists the Board to ensure that the financial statements reflect true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and ensuring a good monitoring system within the business and to oversee the determination of audit fees based on scope and magnitude, level of expertise deployed for effective audit and evaluate the performance of external auditors of the company.

Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC)

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee is a sub-committee of the Board of Directors. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) is comprised of three members of the Board including 2 (two) Independent Directors. Mr. Abul Layes Afsary is the Chairperson of the NRC. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee is responsible to the Board and to the Shareholders.

Company Secretary

Nafis Ahmed is the Company Secretary of Navana CNG Limited. He is responsible for dealing with corporate and various regulatory compliance, making bridge between the Board and other Stakeholders, custodian of the Shareholders and also conducts the statutory functions pursuant to the applicable laws and regulations. The Board of Directors defined the respective roles, responsibilities and duties of the Company Secretary in compliance with the Corporate Governance Code of Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC).

Chief Financial Officer

Mostafa Zahid Ahmed is the Chief Financial Officer of Navana CNG Limited. He is responsible for accounts and finance activities of the Company. The Board of Directors define the respective roles, responsibilities and duties of the Chief Financial Officer in compliance with the Corporate Governance Code of BSEC.

Head of Internal Audit & Compliance (HIAC)

Kazi Mahmudul Hoque is the Head of Internal Audit & Compliance of Navana CNG Limited. He is responsible for management and oversight of the company's Internal Audit activities. The Board of Directors have defined the roles, responsibilities and duties of HIAC in conformity with the Corporate Governance Code.

Financial Reporting

Financial Statements have been prepared in line with the International Accounting Standards (IAS), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and other legislations as applicable in Bangladesh. Timely publication of quarterly and annual audited financial statements with comprehensive details as per legal requirements.

Statutory Audit

Statutory Auditor of the Company worked under the Companies Act, 1994, Corporate Governance Code and other applicable laws. The Act and Code provides guidelines for the appointment, scope of work, retirement/re-appointment of auditors and fix their remuneration. Their appointment will be approved by the shareholder of the Company in ensuing Annual General Meeting.

Independence of Statutory Auditors

To ensure independence, the company's statutory auditors are prohibited from providing non-audit services. Tax and professional services are handled separately.

Secretarial Standards

The company complies with all mandatory secretarial standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Secretaries of Bangladesh.

Human Capital

Navana CNG Limited recognizes the importance of investing in human capital to sustain growth. The company emphasizes career progression, performance appraisals, feedback, training, and improving working conditions for its employees.

Communication with Shareholders

Navana CNG Limited values shareholder engagement and maintains communication with them throughout the year, inviting their participation at shareholders' meetings. The Company shares its business, financial position, and earnings with shareholders quarterly, with reports provided in the form of Quarterly Financial Statements, Half Yearly Financial Statements, and the Annual Report. The letter is considered the Company's primary communication with its shareholders and other stakeholders. Additionally, the Company publishes its quarterly and half-yearly results in newspapers. Shareholders receive their Annual Reports in digital format, which are sent to the email addresses provided in their beneficial owner (BO) accounts with the depository. Furthermore, the Annual Report can be accessed on Navana CNG Limited's website at www.navanacng.com

Independent Scrutinizer

An Independent Scrutinizer has been appointed to oversee the e-voting process of the AGM. Their responsibilities include verifying the authenticity of the votes and preparing a report to be submitted to the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission.

Annual General Meeting

The Board considers the Company's AGM as the main means of communication with the shareholders and welcomes their participation. Among other things, the Annual General Meeting decides the adoption of annual Financial Statements and the Directors' declaration in the Directors' Report, the election of the Board members and the appointment of the Auditors. All shareholders are entitled to attend the AGM, at which the Board members are present.

e-Voting before/during the AGM

Pursuant to the provisions of the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission notifications, the Company is providing the facility of e-Voting to its Members in respect of the business to be transacted at the AGM. The members of the Company holding shares either in physical form or in electronic form as on the record date 18 November, 2024 may cast their vote by e-Voting.

Conclusion

Navana CNG Limited reinforces its dedication to maintaining the highest standards of corporate governance. The company's governance practices are in full alignment with regulatory guidelines, with a focus on fostering trust, transparency, and increasing shareholder value.

Declaration by Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer

27 October 2024

The Board of Directors
Navana CNG Limited

Subject: Declaration on Financial Statements for the year ended on 30 June 2024.

Dear Sirs,

Pursuant to the Condition No 1(5)(xxvi) imposed vide the Commission's Notification No. BSEC/CMRRC-D/2006-158/207/Admin/80, Dated 3 June 2018 under section 2CC of the Securities and Exchange Ordinance, 1969 we do hereby declare that:

- (1) The Financial Statements of Navana CNG Limited for the year ended on 30 June 2024 have been prepared in compliance with International Accounting Standards (IAS) or International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as applicable in the Bangladesh and any departure there from has been adequately disclosed;
- (2) The estimates and judgments related to the financial statements were made on a prudent and reasonable basis, in order for the financial statements to reveal a true and fair view;
- (3) The form and substance of transactions and the Company's state of affairs have been reasonably and fairly presented in its financial statement;
- (4) To ensure above, the Company has taken proper and adequate care in installing a system of internal control and maintenance of accounting records;
- (5) Our internal auditors have conducted periodic audits to provide reasonable assurance that the established policies and procedures of the Company were consistently followed; and
- (6) The management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements is appropriate and there exists no material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

In this regard, we also certify that:

- (i) We have reviewed the financial statements for the year ended on 30 June 2024 and that to the best of our knowledge and belief:
 - (a) these statements do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or contain statements that might be misleading;
 - (b) these statements collectively present true and fair view of the Company's affairs and are in compliance with existing accounting standards and applicable laws.
- (ii) There are, to the best of knowledge and belief, no transactions entered into by the Company during the year which are fraudulent, illegal or in violation of the code of conduct for the Company's Board of Directors or its members.

Sincerely yours,



(Sajedul Islam)
Managing Director



(Mostafa Zahid Ahmed)
Chief Financial Officer



General Securities

ANNEXURE-B

(2nd Issue as per circular No. 13(2007))

**Report to the Shareholders of Navana CNG Limited
on Compliance to the Corporate Governance Code 2010**

We have examined the compliance status to the Corporate Governance Code by Navana CNG Limited for the year ended on 30 June 2024. This Code relates to the Notification No. HKR/02/2010 (CG/2000) - 14/2-17/June/23, dated 03 June 2010 of the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission.

Such compliance with the Corporate Governance Code is the responsibility of the Company. Our examination was limited to the procedures and requirements prescribed as adopted by the Management, retaining compliance with the conditions of the Corporate Governance Code.

This is a scrutiny and verification and/or independent audit or compliance of the provisions of the Corporate Governance Code as well as the provisions of Institute of Chartered Secretaries of Bangladesh (ICSB) as adopted by Institute of Chartered Secretaries of Bangladesh (ICSB) in its Chartered Secretaries Standards which are related with any conditions of this Corporate Governance Code.

We state that we have obtained all the information and explanations, which we have required, and after due scrutiny and verification thereof, we report that, in our opinion:

- a. The Company has complied with the conditions of the Corporate Governance Code as stipulated in the above-mentioned Corporate Governance Code issued by the Commission except those mentioned in the statement of compliance (Annexure).
- b. The Company has complied with the provisions of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries of Bangladesh (ICSB) as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Secretaries of Bangladesh (ICSB) as required by this Code.
- c. Proper books and records have been kept by the company as required under the Companies Act, 1993, the Securities Laws and other relevant laws, and
- d. The governance of the company is satisfactory.

MNA Associates
Chartered Secretaries

M. Nazim Foidi
Chartered Secretary
Enrollment No. 015

Place: Dhaka
Date: 03 June 24, 2024



MNA Associates
Tropical Motor Tower, 27 Floor, 29A Hill Road, Pragati Tower, Gulshan-2, Dhaka-1212 (Dhaka Office) (Dhaka)
Tel: +880 1800007160 | Email: info@mnaassociates.com | Website: www.mnaassociates.com

STATUS OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE CORPORATE GOVERNANCE CODE

Status of Compliance with the conditions imposed by the Commission's Notification No. BSEC/CMRRCD/2006-158/207/Admin/80, dated 3 June 2018 issued under section 2CC of the Securities and Exchange Ordinance, 1969:

(Report under Condition No. 9)

Condition No	Title	Compliance Status (Put ✓ in the appropriate column)		Remarks (if any)
		Complied	Not Complied	
1	Board of Directors			
1 (1)	Board's Size [The total number of members of a Company's Board of Directors shall not be less than 5 (five) and more than 20 (twenty).]	✓		NAVANA CNG Board is comprised of 07 (Seven) Directors
1 (2)	Independent Directors			
1 (2)(a)	At least one fifth (1/5) of the total number of Directors shall be Independent Directors	✓		There are 02 Independent Directors out of 07 Directors
1(2)(b)	Independent Directors means a director			
1 (2)(b)(i)	Who either does not hold any share in the company or holds not less than one percent (1%) shares of the total paid-up shares of the company	✓		
1 (2)(b)(ii)	Who is not a sponsor of the company and is not connected with the company's any sponsor or director who holds one percent (1%) or more shares of the total paid-up shares of the company on the basis of family relationship and his/her family members also should not hold above mentioned shares in the company	✓		
1 (2)(b)(iii)	Who has not been an executive of the company in immediately preceding 2 (two) financial years	✓		
1 (2)(b)(iv)	Who does not have any other relationship, whether pecuniary or otherwise, with the company or its subsidiary or associated companies	✓		
1 (2)(b)(v)	Who is not a member or TREC (Trading Right Entitlement Certificate) holder, director or officer of any stock exchange	✓		
1 (2) (b)(vi)	Who is not a shareholder, director excepting independent director or officer of any member or TREC holder of stock exchange or an intermediary of the capital market	✓		
1 (2)(b)(vii)	Who is not a partner or an executive or was not a partner or an executive during the preceding 3 (three) years of the concerned company's statutory audit firm or audit firm engaged in internal audit services or audit firm conducting special audit or professional certifying compliance of this Code	✓		
1(2)(b)(viii)	Who is not independent director in more than 5 (five) listed companies	✓		
1 (2)(b)(ix)	Who has not been convicted by a court of competent jurisdiction as a defaulter in payment of any loan or any advance to a bank or a Non-Bank Financial Institution	✓		
1 (2)(b)(x)	Who has not been convicted for a criminal offence involving moral turpitude	✓		

Condition No	Title	Compliance Status (Put ✓ in the appropriate column)		Remarks (if any)
		Complied	Not Complied	
1 (2)(c)	The independent director(s) shall be appointed by the Board and approved by the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting (AGM)	✓		
1 (2)(d)	The post of independent director(s) cannot remain vacant for more than 90 (ninety) days	✓		
1 (2)(e)	The tenure of office of an independent director shall be for a period of 3 (three) years, which may be extended for 1 (one) tenure only. Provided that a former independent director may be considered for reappointment for another tenure after a time gap of one tenure, i.e., three years from his or her completion of consecutive two tenures [i.e. six years]:	✓		
1 (3)	Qualification of Independent Director			
1 (3)(a)	Independent Director shall be a knowledgeable individual with integrity who is able to ensure compliance with financial laws, regulatory requirements and corporate laws and can make meaningful contribution to the business.	✓		
1 (3)(b)	Independent Director shall have following qualifications:			
1 (3)(b)(i)	Business Leader who is or was a promoter or director of an unlisted company having minimum paid-up capital of Tk. 100.00 million or any listed company or a member of any national or international chamber of commerce or business association; or			N/A
1 (3)(b)(ii)	Corporate Leader who is or was a toplevel executive not lower than Chief Executive Officer or Managing Director of Deputy Managing Director or Chief Financial Officer or Head of Finance or Accounts or Company Secretary or Head of Internal Audit and Compliance or Head of Legal Service or a candidate with equivalent position of an unlisted company having minimum paid-up capital of Tk. 100.00 million or of a listed company; or	✓		
1 (3)(b)(iii)	Former official of government or statutory of autonomous or regulatory body in the position not below 5 th Grade of the national pay scale, who has at least educational background of bachelor degree in economics or commerce or business or Law; or			N/A
1 (3)(b)(iv)	University Teacher who has educational background in Economics or Commerce or Business Studies or Law; or			N/A
1 (3)(b)(v)	Professional who is or was an advocate practicing at least in the High Court Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court or a Chartered Accountant or Cost and Management Accountant or Chartered Financial Analyst or Chartered Certified Accountant or Certified Public Accountant or Chartered Management Accountant or Chartered Secretary or equivalent qualification.			N/A
1 (3)(c)	The independent director shall have at least 10 (ten) years of experiences in any field mentioned in clause (b)	✓		
1 (3)(d)	In special cases, the above qualifications may be relaxed subject to prior approval of the Commission.			N/A
1 (4)	Duality of Chairperson of the Board of Directors and Managing Director or Chief Executive Officer			
1 (4)(a)	The positions of the Chairperson of the Board and the Managing Director (MD) of the company shall be filled by different individuals.	✓		
1 (4)(b)	The Managing Director (MD) of a listed company shall not hold the same position in another listed company.	✓		
1 (4)(c)	The Chairperson of the Board shall be elected from among the non-executive directors of the company.	✓		
1 (4)(d)	The Board shall clearly define respective roles and responsibilities of the Chairperson and the Managing Director.	✓		
1 (4)(e)	In the absence of the Chairperson of the Board, the remaining members may elect one of themselves from non-executive directors as Chairperson for that particular Board's meeting the reason of absence of the regular Chairperson shall be duly recorded in the minutes.			N/A

Condition No.	Title	Compliance Status (Put ✓ in the appropriate column)		Remarks (if any)
		Complied	Not Complied	
1 (5)	The Directors' Report to the Shareholders			
1 (5)(i)	An industry outlook and possible future development in the industry	✓		
1 (5)(ii)	The segment-wise or product-wise performance	✓		
1 (5)(iii)	Risks and concerns including internal and external risk factors, threat to sustainability and negative impact on environment, if any.	✓		
1 (5)(iv)	A discussion on Cost of Goods sold. Gross Profit Margin and Net Profit Margin, where applicable	✓		
1 (5)(v)	A discussion on continuity of any extra-ordinary activities and their implications (gain or loss)			N/A
1 (5)(vi)	A detailed discussion on related party transactions along with a statement showing amount, nature of related party, nature of transactions and basis of transactions of all related party transactions;	✓		
1 (5)(vii)	A statement of Utilization of proceeds raised through public issues, rights issues and/or any others instruments;			N/A
1 (5)(viii)	An explanation if the financial results deteriorate after the company goes for IPO, RPO, Rights Offer, Direct Listing etc.			N/A
1 (5)(ix)	An explanation on any significant variance that occurs between Quarterly Financial performances and Annual Financial Statements;	✓		
1 (5)(x)	A statement of remuneration paid to the directors including independent directors	✓		
1 (5)(xi)	A statement that the financial statements prepared present fairly its state of affairs, the result of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity	✓		
1 (5)(xii)	Proper books of accounts have been maintained	✓		
1 (5)(xiii)	A statement that appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied in preparation of the financial statements and that the accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent judgment;	✓		
1 (5)(xiv)	IAS/IFRS, as applicable in Bangladesh, have been followed with adequate disclosure;	✓		
1 (5)(xv)	A statement that the system of internal control is sound in design and has been effectively implemented and monitored	✓		
1 (5)(xvi)	A statement that minority shareholders have been protected from abusive actions by, or in the interest of, controlling shareholders acting either directly or indirectly and have effective means of redress.	✓		
1 (5)(xvii)	A statement that there is no significant doubt upon the issuer company's ability to continue as a going concern, if the issuer company is not considered to be a going concern, the fact along with reasons there of shall be disclosed;	✓		
1 (5)(xviii)	An explanation that significant deviations from the last year's operating results of the issuer company shall be highlighted and the reasons thereof shall be explained;	✓		
1 (5)(xix)	A statement where key operating and financial data of at least preceding 5 (five) years shall be summarized.	✓		
1 (5)(xx)	An explanation on the reasons if the issuer company has not declared dividend (cash or stock) for the year			N/A
1 (5)(xxi)	Board's statement to the effect that no bonus share or stock dividend has been or shall be declared as interim dividend			N/A
1 (5)(xxii)	The total number of Board meetings held during the year and attendance by each director	✓		
1 (5)(xxiii)	Pattern of shareholding and name wise details:			

Condition No.	Title	Compliance Status (Put ✓ in the appropriate column)		Remarks (if any)
		Complied	Not Complied	
1(5)(xxiii)(a)	Parent or Subsidiary or Associated Companies and other related parties (name wise details)	✓		
1(5)(xxiii)(b)	Directors, Chief Executive Officer, Company Secretary, Chief Financial Officer, Head of Internal Audit and their spouses and minor children (name-wise details)	✓		
1(5)(xxiii)(c)	Executives	✓		
1(5)(xxiii)(d)	Shareholders holding ten percent (10%) or more voting interest in the company (name wise details)	✓		
1 (5)(xxiv)	Disclosure on appointment/re-appointment of Director:			
1(5)(xxiv)(a)	A brief resume of the director;	✓		
1(5)(xxiv)(b)	Nature of his/her expertise in specific functional areas	✓		
1(5)(xxiv)(c)	Names of companies in which the person also holds the directorship and the membership of committees of the Board.	✓		
1 (5)(xxv)	A Management's Discussion and Analysis signed by CEO or MD presenting detailed analysis of the company's position and operations along with a brief discussion of changes in the financial statements, among others, focusing on:			
1 (5)(xxv)(a)	Accounting policies and estimation for preparation of financial statements;	✓		
1 (5)(xxv)(b)	Changes in accounting policies and estimation, if any, clearly describing the effect on financial performance or results and financial position as well as cash flows in absolute figure for such changes	✓		
1 (5)(xxv)(c)	Comparative analysis (including effects of inflation) of financial performance or results and financial position as well as cash flows for current financial year with immediate preceding five years explaining reasons thereof	✓		
1 (5)(xxv)(d)	Compare such financial performance or results and financial position as well as cash flows with the peer industry scenario	✓		
1 (5)(xxv)(e)	Briefly explain the financial and economic scenario of the country and the globe	✓		
1 (5)(xxv)(f)	Risks and concerns issues related to the financial statements, explaining such risk and concerns mitigation plan of the company	✓		
1 (5)(xxv)(g)	Future plan or projection or forecast for company's operation, performance and financial position, with justification thereof, i.e., actual position shall be explained to the shareholders in the next AGM	✓		
1 (5)(xxvi)	Declaration or certification by the CEO and the CFO to the Board as required under condition No. 3(3) shall be disclosed as per Annexure-A	✓		
1 (5)(xxvii)	The report as well as certificate regarding compliance of conditions of this Code as required under condition No.9 shall be disclosed as per Annexure-B and Annexure-C.	✓		
1(6)	Meetings of the Board of Directors The company shall conduct its Board meetings and record the minutes of the meetings.	✓		
1 (7)	Code of Conduct for the Chairperson, other Board members and Chief Executive Officer			
1 (7)(a)	The Board shall lay down a code of conduct, based on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) at condition No. 6, for the Chairperson of the Board, other board members and Chief Executive Officer of the company	✓		
1 (7)(b)	The code of conduct as determined by the NRC shall be posted on the website of the company including, among others, prudent conduct and behavior; confidentiality; conflict of interest; compliance with laws, rules and regulations; prohibition of insider trading relationship with environment, employees, customers and suppliers; and independency a	✓		

Condition No.	Title	Compliance Status (Put ✓ in the appropriate column)		Remarks (if any)
		Complied	Not Complied	
2	Governance of Board of Directors of Subsidiary Company.			
2(a)	Provisions relating to the composition of the Board of the holding company shall be made applicable to the composition of the Board of the subsidiary company	✓		
2(b)	At least 1 (one) independent director on the Board of the holding company shall be a director on the Board of the subsidiary company	✓		
2(c)	The minutes of the Board meeting of the subsidiary company shall be placed for review at the following Board meeting of the holding company	✓		
2(d)	The minutes of the respective Board meeting of the holding company shall state that they have reviewed the affairs of the subsidiary company also.	✓		
2(e)	The Audit Committee of the holding company shall also review the financial statements, in particular the investments made by the subsidiary company.	✓		
3	Managing Director (MD) or Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Head of Internal Audit and Compliance (HIAC) and Company Secretary (CS):			
3 (1)	Appointment			
3 (1)(a)	The Board shall appoint a Managing Director (MD) or Chief Executive Officer (CEO), a Company Secretary (CS), a Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and a Head of Internal Audit and Compliance (HIAC)	✓		
3 (1)(b)	The positions of the Managing Director (MD) or Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Company Secretary (CS), Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and Head of Internal Audit and Compliance (HIAC) shall be filled by different individuals	✓		
3 (1)(c)	The MD or CEO, CS, CFO and HIAC of a listed company shall not hold any executive position in any other company at the same time	✓		
3 (1)(d)	The Board shall clearly define respective roles, responsibilities and duties of the CFO, the HIAC and the CS	✓		
3 (1)(e)	The MD or CEO, CS, CFO and HIAC shall not be removed from their position without approval of the Board as well as immediate dissemination to the Commission and stock exchange(s)	✓		
3(2)	Requirement to attend Board of Directors' Meetings Provided that the MD, CS, CFO and/or the HIAC shall not attend such part of a meeting of the Board which involves consideration of an agenda item relating to their personal matters.	✓		
3 (3)	Duties of Managing Director (MD) or Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO)			
3 (3)(a)	The MD or CEO and CFO shall certify to the Board that they have reviewed financial statements for the year and that to the best of their knowledge and belief:	✓		
3 (3)(a)(i)	These statements do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or contain statements that might be misleading;	✓		
3 (3)(a)(ii)	These statements together present a true and fair view of the company's affairs and are in compliance with existing accounting standards and applicable laws;	✓		
3 (3)(b)	The MD or CEO and CFO shall also certify that there are, to the best of knowledge and belief, no transactions entered into by the company during the year which are fraudulent, illegal or in violation of the code of conduct for the company's Board or its members;	✓		
3 (3)(c)	The certification of the MD or CEO and CFO shall be disclosed in the Annual Report.	✓		
4	Board of Directors' Committee For ensuring good governance in the company, the Board shall have at least following sub-committees:			

Condition No.	Title	Compliance Status (Put ✓ in the appropriate column)		Remarks (if any)
		Complied	Not Complied	
4(i)	Audit Committee; and	✓		
4(ii)	Nomination and Remuneration Committee.	✓		
5	Audit Committee			
5 (1)	Responsibility to the Board of Directors			
5 (1)(a)	The company shall have an Audit Committee as a sub-committee of the Board of Directors	✓		
5 (1)(b)	The Audit Committee shall assist the Board in ensuring that the financial statements reflect true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and in ensuring a good monitoring system within the business	✓		
5 (1)(c)	The Audit Committee shall be responsible to the Board; the duties of the Audit Committee shall be clearly set forth in writing.	✓		
5 (2)	Constitution of the Audit Committee			
5 (2)(a)	The Audit Committee shall be composed of at least 3 (three) members	✓		
5 (2)(b)	The Board shall appoint members of the Audit Committee who shall be non-executive directors of the company and shall include at least 1 (one) independent director.	✓		
5 (2)(c)	All members of the audit committee should be 'financially literate' and at least 1 (one) member shall have accounting or related financial management background and 10 (ten) years of such experience.	✓		
5 (2)(d)	When the term of service of any Committee member expires or there is any circumstance causing any committee members to unable to hold office before expiration of the term of service, thus making the number of the Committee members to be lower than the prescribed number of 3 (three) persons, the Board shall appoint the new Committee member to fill up the vacancy immediately or not later than 1 (one) month from the date of vacancy in the committee to ensure continuity of the performance of work of the Audit Committee.	✓		
5 (2)(e)	The company secretary shall act as the secretary of the Committee;	✓		
5 (2)(f)	The quorum of the Audit Committee meeting shall not constitute without at least 1 (one) independent director.	✓		
5 (3)	Chairperson of the Audit Committee			
5 (3)(a)	The Board shall select 1 (one) member of the Audit Committee to be Chairperson of the Audit Committee, who shall be an independent director;	✓		
5 (3)(b)	In the absence of the Chairperson of the Audit Committee, the remaining members may elect one of themselves as Chairperson for that particular meeting, in that case there shall be no problem of constituting a quorum as required under condition No. 5(4)(b) and the reason of absence of the regular Chairperson shall be duly recorded in the minutes;			N/A
5 (3)(c)	Chairperson of the Audit Committee shall remain present in the Annual General Meeting (AGM).	✓		
5 (4)	Meeting of the Audit Committee			
5 (4)(a)	The Audit Committee shall conduct at least its four meetings in a financial year.	✓		
5 (4)(b)	The quorum of the meeting of the Audit Committee shall be constituted in presence of either two members or two-third of the members of the Audit Committee, whichever is higher, where presence of an independent director is a must.	✓		

Condition No.	Title	Compliance Status (Put ✓ in the appropriate column)		Remarks (if any)
		Complied	Not Complied	
5 (5)	Role of Audit Committee The Audit Committee shall:			
5 (5)(a)	Oversee the financial reporting process;	✓		
5 (5)(b)	Monitor choice of accounting policies and principles;	✓		
5 (5)(c)	Monitor Internal Audit and Compliance process to ensure that it is adequately resourced, including approval of the Internal Audit and Compliance Plan and review of the Internal Audit and Compliance Report;	✓		
5 (5)(d)	Oversee hiring and performance of external auditors;	✓		
5 (5)(e)	Hold meeting with the external auditors for review of the annual financial statements before submission to the Board for approval or adoption;	✓		
5 (5)(f)	Review the annual financial statements before submission to the Board for approval;	✓		
5 (5)(g)	Review the quarterly and half yearly financial statements before submission to the Board for approval;	✓		
5 (5)(h)	Review the adequacy of internal audit function;	✓		
5 (5)(i)	Review and Analysis before disclosing in the Annual Report;	✓		
5 (5)(j)	Review statement of all related party transactions	✓		
5 (5)(k)	Review Letter of Internal Control weakness issued by statutory auditors;			N/A
5 (5)(l)	Oversee the determination of audit fees based on scope and magnitude, level of expertise deployed and time required for effective audit and evaluate the performance of external auditors; and	✓		
5 (5)(m)	Oversee whether the proceeds raised through Initial Public Offering (IPO) or Repeat Public Offering (RPO) or Rights Share Offer have been utilized as per the purposes stated in relevant offer document or prospectus approved by the Commission.			N/A
5 (6)	Reporting of the Audit Committee			
5 (6)(a)	Reporting to the Board of Directors			
5 (6)(a)(i)	The Audit Committee shall report on its activities to the Board.	✓		
5 (6)(a)(ii)	The Audit Committee shall immediately report to the Board on the following findings, if any			N/A
5 (6)(a)(ii)(a)	Report on conflicts of interests			N/A
5 (6)(a)(ii)(b)	Suspected or presumed fraud or irregularity material defect identified in the internal audit and compliance process or in the financial statements			N/A
5 (6)(a)(ii)(c)	Suspected infringement of laws, regulatory compliances including securities related laws, rules and regulations; and			N/A
5 (6)(a)(ii)(d)	Any other matter which the Audit Committee deems necessary shall be disclosed to the Board immediately			N/A
5 (6)(b)	Reporting to the Authorities			
5 (7)	Reporting to the Shareholders and General Investors	✓		
6	Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC)			
6 (1)	Responsibility to the Board of Directors			
6 (1)(a)	The company shall have a Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) as sub-committee of the Board;	✓		
6 (1)(b)	The NRC shall assist the Board in formulation of the nomination criteria or policy for determining qualifications, positive attributes, experiences and independence of directors and top level executive as well as a policy for formal process of considering remuneration of directors, top level executive;	✓		
6 (1)(c)	The Terms of Reference (ToR) of the NRC shall be clearly set forth in writing covering the areas stated at the condition No. 6(5)(b).	✓		
6 (2)	Constitution of the NRC			

Condition No.	Title	Compliance Status (Put ✓ in the appropriate column)		Remarks (if any)
		Complied	Not Complied	
6 (2)(a)	The Committee shall comprise of at least three members including an independent director	✓		
6 (2)(b)	All members of the Committee shall be non-executive directors;	✓		
6 (2)(c)	Members of the Committee shall be nominated and appointed by the Board;	✓		
6 (2)(d)	The Board shall have authority to remove and appoint any member of the Committee;	✓		
6 (2)(e)	In case of death, resignation, disqualification, or removal of any member of the Committee or in any other cases of vacancies, the Board shall fill the vacancy within 180 (one hundred eighty) days of occurring such vacancy in the Committee;			N/A
6 (2)(f)	The Chairperson of the Committee may appoint or co-opt any external expert and/or member(s) of staff to the Committee as advisor who shall be non-voting member, if the Chairperson feels that advice or suggestion from such external expert and/or member(s) of staff shall be required or valuable for the Committee;			N/A
6 (2)(g)	The Company Secretary shall act as the secretary of the Committee;	✓		
6 (2)(h)	The quorum of the NRC meeting shall not constitute without attendance of at least an independent director;	✓		
6 (2)(i)	No member of the NRC shall receive, either directly or indirectly, any remuneration for any advisory or consultancy role or otherwise, other than Director's fees or honorarium from the company.	✓		
6 (3)	Chairperson of the NRC			
6 (3)(a)	The Board shall select 1 (one) member of the NRC to be Chairperson of the Committee, who shall be an independent director;	✓		
6 (3)(b)	In the absence of the Chairperson of the NRC, the remaining members may elect one of themselves as Chairperson for that particular meeting, the reason of absence of the regular Chairperson shall be duly recorded in the minutes;			N/A
6 (3)(c)	The Chairperson of the NRC shall attend the annual general meeting (AGM) to answer the queries of the Shareholders.	✓		
6 (4)	Meeting of the NRC			
6 (4)(a)	The NRC shall conduct at least one meeting in a financial year;	✓		
6 (4)(b)	The Chairperson of the NRC may convene any emergency meeting upon request by any member of the NRC			N/A
6 (4)(c)	The quorum of the meeting of the NRC shall be constituted in presence of either two members or two third of the members of the Committee, whichever is higher, where presence of an independent director is must as required under condition No. 6(2)(h)	✓		
6 (4)(d)	The proceedings of each meeting of the NRC shall duly be recorded in the minutes and such minutes shall be confirmed in the next meeting of the NRC.	✓		
6 (5)	Role of the NRC			
6 (5)(a)	NRC shall be independent and responsible or accountable to the Board and to the shareholders	✓		
6 (5)(b)	NRC shall oversee, among others, the following matters and make report with recommendation to the Board:	✓		
6 (5)(b)(i)	Formulation the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director and recommend a policy to the Board, relating to the remuneration of the directors top level executive, considering the following:	✓		
6 (5)(b)(i)(a)	The level and composition of remuneration is reasonable and sufficient to attract, retain and motivate suitable directors to run the company successfully	✓		
6 (5)(b)(i)(b)	The relationship of remuneration to performance is clear and meets appropriate performance benchmarks	✓		

Condition No.	Title	Compliance Status (Put ✓ in the appropriate column)		Remarks (if any)
		Complied	Not Complied	
6 (5)(b)(i)(c)	Remuneration to directors, top level executive involves a balance between fixed and incentive pay reflecting short and long-term performance objectives appropriate to the working of the company and its goals	✓		
6 (5)(b)(ii)	Devising a policy on Board's diversity taking into consideration age, gender, experience, ethnicity, educational background and nationality	✓		
6 (5)(b)(iii)	Identifying persons who are qualified to become directors and who may be appointed in top level executive position in accordance with the criteria laid down, and recommend their appointment and removal to the Board	✓		
6 (5)(b)(iv)	Formulating the criteria for evaluation of performance of independent directors and the Board;	✓		
6 (5)(b)(v)	Identifying the company's needs for employees at different levels and determine their selection, transfer or replacement and promotion criteria	✓		
6 (5)(b)(vi)	Developing, recommending and reviewing annually the company's human resources and training policies	✓		
6 (5)(c)	The company shall disclose the nomination and remuneration policy and the evaluation criteria and activities of NRC during the year at a glance in its annual report.	✓		
7	External Auditors			
7 (1)	The issuer company shall not engage its external or statutory auditors to perform the following services of the company, namely: -			
7 (1)(i)	Appraisal or valuation services or fairness opinions	✓		
7 (1)(ii)	Financial information systems design and implementation	✓		
7 (1)(iii)	Book-keeping or other services related to the accounting records or financial statements	✓		
7 (1)(iv)	Broker-dealer services	✓		
7 (1)(v)	Actuarial services	✓		
7 (1)(vi)	Internal audit services or special audit services	✓		
7 (1)(vii)	Any service that the Audit Committee determines	✓		
7 (1)(viii)	Audit or certification services on compliance of corporate governance as required under condition No. 9(1)	✓		
7 (1)(ix)	Any other service that creates conflict of interest.	✓		
7 (2)	No partner or employees of the external audit firms shall possess any share of the company they audit at least during the tenure of their audit assignment of that company; his or her family members also shall not hold any shares in the said company.	✓		
7 (3)	Representative of external or statutory auditors shall remain present in the Shareholders' Meeting (Annual General Meeting or Extraordinary General Meeting) to answer the queries of the shareholders.	✓		
8	Maintaining a website by the Company			
8 (1)	The company shall have an official website linked with the website of the stock exchange.	✓		
8 (2)	The company shall keep the website functional from the date of listing.	✓		
8 (3)	The company shall make available the detailed disclosures on its website as required under the listing regulations of the concerned stock exchange(s).	✓		
9	Reporting and Compliance of Corporate Governance			
9 (1)	The company shall obtain a certificate from a practicing Professional Accountant or Secretary (Chartered Accountant or cost and Management Accountant or Chartered Secretary) other than its statutory auditors or audit firm on yearly basis regarding compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance Code of the Commission and shall such certificate shall be disclosed in the Annual Report.	✓		
9 (2)	The professional who will provide the certificate on compliance of this Corporate Governance Code shall be appointed by the shareholders in the annual general meeting.	✓		
9 (3)	The directors of the company shall state, in accordance with the Annexure-C attached, in the directors' report whether the company has complied with these conditions or not.	✓		

Audit Committee Report

The Audit Committee is a sub-committee of the Board of Directors of Navana CNG Limited. In compliance with the Corporate Governance Code, the Board of Directors of the Company appointed 3 (three) members of the Audit Committee including 2 (Two) Independent Directors. The Audit Committee shall assist the Board of Directors to ensure that the financial statements reflect true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and to ensure a good monitoring system within the business and they shall be responsible to the Board.

Members of the Audit Committee:

Mr. Md. Mustafizur Rahman	Independent Director	Chairperson
Mr. Abul Layes Afsary	Independent Director	Member
Mr. Saiful Islam	Non - Executive Director	Member

The Committee held on Four (4) meetings during the year under review. Mr. Nafis Ahmed, Company Secretary acts as the Secretary of the Committee. A record of the Members' attendance at the Audit Committee meetings during 2023-2024 is given below:

Name	Designation	Attendance	%
Mr. Md. Mustafizur Rahman	Chairperson	4/4	100
Mr. Abul Layes Afsary	Member	4/4	100
Mr. Saiful Islam	Member	4/4	100

Role of Audit Committee

Role of audit committee shall include the following:

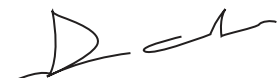
- Oversee the financial reporting process;
- Monitor choice of accounting policies and principles;
- Oversee hiring and performance of external auditors;
- Review the quarterly and annual financial statements before submission to the Board for approval;
- Review the adequacy of internal audit function;
- Review statement of related party transactions;
- Audit committee shall submit their recommendation to the Board regarding the change or addition of any accounting principle if they think necessary;
- Propose best practices on disclosure in financial results and Annual Reports of the Company, inline with the principles set out in the Bangladesh Code on Corporate Governance and other applicable laws, rules, directives, and guidelines.
- The Audit committee shall disclose to the Board immediately on any matter if deems necessary; and
- Oversee the determination of audit fees based on scope and magnitude, level of expertise deployed for effective audit and evaluate the performance of external auditors.

Activities of the Audit Committee carried out

The Audit Committee of Navana CNG Limited carried out works during the reporting period for the year ended 30 June 2024 as follows:

- Reviewed the Financial Statements of Navana Engineering Ltd., Navana Welding Electrode Ltd., and Navana LPG Ltd., subsidiaries of Navana CNG Limited for the year ended 30 June 2024 and found adequate arrangement to present a true and fair view of the financial statements of the Companies.
- Reviewed the procedure and task of the internal audit, financial audited report prepared by the external auditors on the consolidated financial statements of Navana CNG Limited for the year ended 30 June 2024 and forwarded the same to meeting of the Board of Directors.
- Reviewed procedures to ensure compliance with regulatory and financial reporting requirements.
- Reviewed the Auditors' Certification on compliance with Corporate Governance for the year ended 30 June 2024.
- The Committee reviewed un-audited quarterly financial statements.
- Oversee the determination of audit fees based on scope and magnitude, expertise deployed for effective audit and evaluate the performance of external auditors.
- Approved annual report to the shareholders from the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee expressed its sincere thanks to the members of the Committee, Board, key Management personnel, Internal Audit Division and the auditors for their valuable wisdom, guidance and support in carrying out their duties and responsibilities.



(Md. Mustafizur Rahman)
Chairperson
Audit Committee

Report of The Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee is a sub-committee of the Board of Directors of Navana CNG Limited, constituted pursuant to the Corporate Governance Code of the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC). The Committee is accountable to the Board and to the shareholders.

The main activities of NRC are to assist and advise the Board. The Committee discharge the responsibility and oversee the function as defined in the Corporate Governance Code of BSEC.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee consists of the following:

Mr. Abul Layes Afsary	Independent Director	Chairperson
Mr. Md. Mustafizur Rahman	Independent Director	Member
Mr. Saiful Islam	Non-Executive Director	Member

The Committee held on one (1) meeting during the year under review. Mr. Nafis Ahmed, Company Secretary acts as the Secretary of the Committee.

Role of the NRC

- a. NRC shall be independent and responsible or accountable to the Board and to the shareholders;
- b. Devising a policy on Board diversity taking into consideration age, gender, experience and nationality;
- c. Identifying persons who are qualified to become directors/ top level executive and recommend their appointment/ removal;
- d. Assess as to whether the level and composition of remuneration is reasonable and efficient to attract, retain and motivate suitable Directors to run the Company successfully;
- e. Evaluate as to whether remuneration of Directors, top level executive involved a balance between fixed and incentive pay reflecting short and long-term performance objectives appropriate to the working of the company and its goal;
- f. Developing, recommending, and reviewing annually the Company's human resources and training policies; and
- g. Identify the Company's need for employees at different levels and determine their selection, transfer or replacement and promotion criteria;

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee expressed its sincere thanks to the members of the Committee, Board and Management for their support in carrying out their duties and responsibilities.



(Abul Layes Afsary)
Chairperson, NRC

NAVANA CNG LIMITED

Code of Conduct for the Chairperson, other Board Members and Chief Executive Officer/Managing Director

In compliance with the Notification dated 3 June 2018 of Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission on Corporate Governance Code under Condition 1.(7)(b), the Board laydown a code of conduct as determined by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) as follows:

This code of conduct is a guideline for the Chairperson, other Board Members and Chief Executive Officer/Managing Director of the Company.

Code of Conduct

1. Prudent conduct and behavior

- a) The Chairperson, other Board Members and Chief Executive Officer/Managing Director shall act honestly, ethically, in good faith and for the greater interest of the Company;
- b) They shall dedicate, attention to ensure diligent performance of his/her duties and responsibilities as set forth in the Company's Memorandum of Association, Articles of Association and Corporate Governance Code;
- c) They shall be free from exercising in any discriminatory practice or behavior based on race, gender, age, color, ethnic or national origin, religion;
- d) They shall conduct themselves in a professional, courteous & respectful manner and shall not take any improper advantage of their position;
- e) They shall use Company's assets, properties, intellectual rights for business purposes of the Company not for any personal benefits or gains;
- f) They shall comply with all applicable laws, regulations, confidentiality, obligations and corporate policies;
- g) They shall aware of the Countries/Foreign business policies, new innovations, future prosperity/prospect and so more; and
- h) The Chairperson shall preside over all the meetings of Board of Directors and General Meetings.

2. Confidentiality

- a) Directors shall be aware of confidential information concerning the affairs and business transaction of the Company;
- b) Directors neither disclose any information to persons outside of the Company, nor they use information for their personal benefits or for the benefit of any person/concern outside of the Company; and
- c) All confidential information must be held in confidence unless authorized by the Board for public dissemination, permissible in accordance with the Corporate Governance Code of BSEC, Listing Regulations of the Exchange(s) or any applicable rules and laws.

3. Conflict of Interest

- a) The Chairperson, Chief Executive Officer/Managing Director and other Board Members shall not enter into any transaction which is may likely to have a conflict with the interest of the Company.
- b) All transaction having conflict of interest, if any, be carried out in accordance with the law and rules fully disclosed to the Board.

4. Compliance with Laws, Rules and Regulations

- a) The Chairperson, Chief Executive Officer/Managing Director and other Board Members shall ensure compliance with relevant legal/regulatory requirements, as applicable to/from the business of the Company and endeavor that before any directions are given or decisions taken, relevant legal/regulatory requirements are considered;
- b) They shall adhere to the laws of the Government and compliance with regulatory requirements applicable for the business. This includes compliance with Company's Act, Regulatory Directives, notification/orders, Income Tax Laws, VAT Act/Rules, Labour Laws, Industry Laws, Trade & Finance Laws, Securities Laws, Copyright Act, Employment Policy, Health & Safety Laws, Environmental Laws, Legal Laws and other applicable rules and regulations; and

- c) They shall comply/implement all applicable laws, rules and regulations in order to assist the Company in promoting lawful and ethical behaviors, any possible violation of laws, rules, regulations or the code of conduct shall be reported to the Board.

5. Prohibition of insider trading

- a) Insider trading means using confidential material information about the Company to achieve an unfair advantage in the buying or selling of the company's share/securities. Material Information is usually defined as information which, if publicly disclosed, would reasonably be expected to influence decision to investor to buy, hold or dispose of securities/shares of the Company;
- b) Insider trading is both unethical and illegal. It is also illegal to pass on undisclosed material information in the necessary course of business;
- c) All these materials are subject to take necessary action against who is involves and may be taken prosecutions; and
- d) They shall comply applicable rules and regulations, notifications/orders issued by the regulatory authorities.

6. Relationship with employees

- a) They shall strive for causing the Company to maintain cordial employee relation;
- b) They shall build competency based on human resource systems and maintain human resource policies that have been directed at managing the growth of the Company efficiently; and
- c) They shall assist the Company in future aligning its human resources policies, process and initiatives to meet the business needs.

7. Relationship with shareholder/investor

They shall preserve the lawful benefits and interests of its shareholders/investors. They shall provide with accurate, relevant, transparent, information on Company's operation/business. They shall make utmost endeavor to maximize the project.

8. Relationship with customer

They shall maintain a good business relationship and liaison with its customers through proper business communication, manufacture and market its products of the highest quality and standards as per customer needs backed by efficient market analysis and review with the requirements of the customers to ensure their total satisfaction.

9. Relationship with suppliers

They shall ensure that the suppliers are committed to supply the raw-materials persistently to keep the production stream moving, as well as consider the availability, quality, price of raw materials.

10. Relationship with environments

Environmental and climate protection are among the most pressing global challenges of the time. Risks inherent to environment and social events/activities need to be taken consideration.

11. Independency

- a) They shall remain independent in all material aspects;
- b) They shall works with independency in every sphere of activities, business of the Company; and
- c) They shall ensure the independency of employees at their workplace with a view to deriving the best performance from them that will influence the growth proceeds of the business of the Company.

DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION POLICY OF NAVANA CNG LIMITED

Introduction

A Dividend Distribution Policy maintaining by Navana CNG Limited since long. In Compliance with Directive No. BSEC/CMRRCD/2021-386/03 dated 14 January 2021 of Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC), the issuer shall formulate a Dividend Distribution Policy which shall be disclosed in the Annual Report and official website of the Company. In this connection the Board of Directors of Navana CNG Limited has adopted a Dividend Distribution Policy, which to be published in the Annual Report and website of the Company.

Dividend

Dividend means distribution of profit earned by the Company, to its shareholders in proportion to the and paid-up shares by the respective shareholders on Record Date. Dividend may be final in cash and/or stock. Dividend may be declared on the basis of audited financial statements regardless of interim or final. The Company may declare Dividend at the end of financial year which is called final Dividend. Final Dividend shall be declared on the basis of recommendation of the Board and subsequent approval by the shareholders of the Company in Annual General Meeting. The Company may also declare dividend from the profit of current year which is called interim Dividend and the Board of Directors at its discretion/approve/declare an interim Dividend out of current profit in conformity with the regulatory rules/regulations.

Objectives

The objective of the policy is to provide guideline to stakeholders on the dividend distribution policy adopted by the Company. The Board of Directors of the Company shall consider this policy when taken decision for recommendation of dividend, always in compliance with the regulatory requirement, directive, notification which applicable.

Eligibility for Dividend

Dividend is declared on the face value of each equity share. Unless otherwise clarified all the shareholders whose name appear in the share register of the Company or with CDBL on Record date declared by the Company for entitlement of dividend are eligible to get the dividend.

Factors for recommendation of Dividend

The Board of Directors of the Company shall consider the following factors among others while recommend Dividend.

Financial factors

- Profit earned during the financial year
- Profit growth
- Financial feasibility
- Debt equity relation
- Company's liquidity position and future cash flow requirements for operations of business of the Company

Internal factors

- Accumulated reserves
- Dividends distribution status of the Company
- Earnings stability
- Growth rate of predicted profits

External factors

- Cost and availability of alternative sources of financing
- Industry outlook for the next year/future years
- Shareholders' expectations
- Changes in the government policies or changes in regulatory provisions
- Other relevant factors that the Board may deem fit

Utilization of retained earnings

The Company may utilize its retained earnings in the manner which is beneficial to the interest of the Company and its stakeholders. Retained earnings helps in maintaining a healthy capital adequacy ratio and supports the future growth.

- Investment in new business and/or additional investment in existing business
- Diversification of business if any
- Market or product development/expansion plan

Apart from the above, the Board may consider to recommend on no dividend in accordance with financial position of the Company.

Policy Review

The Board of Directors of the Company may modify/amend this policy from time to time, if deem fit and necessary in accordance with related laws/ directives/notifications.

GLIMPSES OF 19th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING









INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF NAVANA CNG LIMITED AND IT'S SUBSIDIARIES

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the Consolidated financial statements of **Navana CNG Limited** (the Company), which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at June 30, 2024; Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income; Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information disclosed in notes 1 to 60 and Annexure- A, B & C .

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 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) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion

Emphasis of Matter

As per BSEC notification no. BSEC/CMRRCD/2021-391/20/Admin/121, Dated: 01June 2021, any cash or stock dividend or right share are laying unclaimed or undistributed or un-allotted for a period of 3 (three) years or more, shall be transferred to the Capital market Stabilization Fund (CMSF). But the entity didn't transfer unclaimed Dividend amounting Tk. 37,122,177 to Capital Market Stabilization Fund (CMSF) which is carry forwarded more than 3 years.

Our key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements for the year ended on June 30, 2024. These matters were addressed in the context of the audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming the auditors' opinion thereon and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

In addition to the matter described in the basis for opinion section each matter mentioned below our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in the context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters.

Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatements of our financial statements, the results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below;



Revenue Recognition and Account Receivables	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
<p>The company has reported a revenue of Taka 4,079,721,969 for the year ended 30th June, 2024.</p> <p>Revenue Recognition is recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income of the company. Accounts Receivables recognized on the statements of financial position for the year is Tk. 2,119,753,734 and for the prior year is Tk. 1,743,617,140.</p> <p>Following the application of the revenue recognition standard (IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers), the Company adopted its accounting policies.</p> <p>Under IFRS 15 revenue is recognized when a performance obligation is satisfied by transferring control over a promised good or service to a customer.</p> <p>Goods are considered as transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of that goods. Revenue from sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of returns and allowances, trade discounts, rebates and Value Added Tax (VAT).</p> <p>The sales of the company are derived from a large number of CNG stations located over the country with relatively small amount of transactions. As a result, to obtain sufficient audit evidence, high magnitude of audit work and resource are required.</p> <p>We identified revenue recognition as a key audit matter because revenue is one of the key performance indicators of the Company and therefore there is an inherent risk of manipulation of the timing of recognition of revenue by management to meet specific targets or expectations.</p> <p>We focused on the proper cut-off of sales to the Company's customers due to the fact that the documents of confirmation of dispatch of goods were provided by numerous transporting agencies based on different locations. There is a risk of differences between the timing of invoicing of products and the dispatch of the products to the company's CNG stations. Accordingly, there could be potential misstatements that these revenue transactions are not recognized in the proper reporting periods.</p> <p>See note no. 3.06 and 29.00 to the financial statements</p>	<p>Our procedures included obtaining an understanding of management's revenue recognition process, we tested a sample of transactions to verify whether the revenue was accounted for in accordance with the revenue accounting policy as disclosed in note 3.06 and 29 of the financial statements. In addition, we assessed whether the disclosed revenue accounting policy was in accordance with relevant accounting standards.</p> <p>For the revenue recognized throughout the year, we tested selected key controls, including results reviews by management, for their operating effectiveness and performed procedures to gain sufficient audit evidence on the accuracy of the accounting for customer contracts and related financial statement captions.</p> <p>With regard to the implementation of IFRS 15 we verified management's conclusion on assessing different types of contracts and the accuracy of the revised accounting policies in light of the industry specific circumstances and our understanding of the business. We tested the appropriateness of the accounting treatment on a sample basis. In addition, we verified the accuracy of IFRS 15 related disclosures.</p> <p>These procedures included reading significant new contracts to understand the terms and conditions and their impact on revenue recognition. We performed enquiries with management to understand their risk assessments and inspected meeting minutes to identify relevant changes in their assessments and estimates.</p> <p>Our audit approach was a combination of test of internal controls and substantive procedures which included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluated the design of internal controls relating to recording of efforts incurred and estimation of efforts required to complete the performance obligations. • We conducted substantive testing of revenue recorded over the year using sampling techniques by examining the relevant supporting documents including sales invoices and depot wise sales bank reconciliation report, bank statement and also, we confirmed selected customers' receivable balances at the balance sheet date, selected on a sample basis by considering the amount outstanding with those customers.

Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We specifically put emphasis on those transactions occurring close before or after the balance sheet date to obtain sufficient evidence over the accuracy of cut-off. • We tested the completeness of journal entries compared to financial statements; as well as if there any exception existed that the debit accounts of sales recognition were not related to cash and bank, trade receivable or advances from customers. • Finally assessed the appropriateness and presentation of disclosures against relevant accounting standards.
Valuation of Inventory	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
<p>The Company had inventory of Taka 3,114,162,837 at 30th June, 2024 held in different depot and warehouses.</p> <p>Inventories consisting of raw materials, working process, finished goods, spare parts, fuel and stock in transit are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost of inventories include expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition.</p> <p>Cost of inventories is determined by using the weighted average cost formula. Where necessary, allowance is provided for damaged, obsolete and slow-moving items to adjust the carrying amount of inventories to the lower of cost and net realizable value.</p> <p>Net realizable value is based on estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.</p> <p>Moreover, the process of estimating provision for inventories is judgmental and complex. Due to high level of judgment involved and use of some manual process in estimating the provision and net realisable value of inventories, we considered this to be a key audit matter.</p> <p>See note no. 3.07 and 11.00 to the financial statements.</p>	<p>We tested the appropriateness of management's assumptions applied in calculating the value of the inventory provisions by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evaluating the design and implementation of key inventory controls operating across the company, including those at a sample of, factory production house, warehouse, and sales depots; • evaluating internal controls to monitor or keep track of Inventory Movement; • attending inventory count on 30th June, 2024 and reconciling the count results to the inventory listing to test the completeness of data; • comparing the net realizable value, obtained through a detailed review of sales subsequent to the year-end, to the cost price of a sample of inventories; • reviewing the historical accuracy of inventory provisioning, and the level of inventory write-offs during the year; • challenging the completeness of inventory provisions through assessing actual and forecast sales of inventory lines to assess whether provisions for slow moving/obsolete stock are valid and complete; • evaluating the correctness of the batch wise costing of final products; • evaluating the correctness of the valuation of raw materials and packing material as per weighted average method;



Current Tax Provisioning	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
<p>Current Tax provision amounting to Tk. 53,023,041</p> <p>At the year end the company reported total income tax expense (Current Tax) of BDT 53,023,041 the calculation of the tax expense is a complex process that involves subjective judgments and uncertainties and require specific knowledge and competencies.</p> <p>We have determined this to be a key audit matter, due to the complexity in income tax provisioning.</p> <p>See note no. 3.14(a) and 34.01 to the Financial Statements.</p>	<p>Our audit procedure in this area included, among others:</p> <p>Use of own tax specialist to assess the company's tax computation. Our tax specialists were also taking into account the company's tax position and our knowledge and experience of the application of relevant tax legislation.</p> <p>To analysis and challenge the assumption used to determine tax provision based on our knowledge and experience of the application of the local legislation.</p> <p>Evaluating the adequacy of the financial statement disclosure, including disclosure of key assumption judgments and sensitive related to tax.</p>
Measurement of Deferred Tax Assets	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
<p>The Company reported net deferred tax assets totalling Tk. 598,411,677 as at 30th June, 2024. Significant judgement is required in relation to deferred tax liability as their liability is dependent on forecasts of future profitability over a number of years.</p> <p>See note no. 3.14(b) and 9.00 to the financial statements.</p>	<p>We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operational effectiveness of the Company's key controls over the recognition and measurement of Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities and the assumptions used in estimating the future taxable expense of the company.</p> <p>We also assessed the completeness and accuracy of the data used for the estimations of future taxable expense/income.</p> <p>We evaluated the reasonableness of key assumptions, timing of reversal of temporary differences and expiration of tax loss carry forwards, recognition and measurement of Deferred Tax Liability.</p> <p>We assessed the adequacy of the company's disclosures setting out the basis of deferred tax liability balances and the level of estimation involved.</p> <p>We also assisted in evaluating the tax implications, the reasonableness of estimates and calculations determined by management.</p> <p>Finally assessed the appropriateness and presentation of disclosures against IAS 12 Income Tax.</p>

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information.

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

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

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), the Companies Act 1994, the Securities and Exchange Rules 1987 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.

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

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

that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a 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.

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

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

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

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

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the Companies Act 1994 and the Securities and Exchange Rules 1987 and relevant notifications issues by Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission, we also report that:

- a) We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit and made due verification thereof;
- b) In our opinion, proper books of accounts, as records and other statutory books as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appeared from our examination of these books;
- c) The statements 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 accounts and returns; and
- d) The expenditure incurred was for the purposes of the Company's business.



Mohammad Fakhru Alam Patwary FCA
ICAB Enrolment No. 1249
Managing Partner
M. Z. Islam & Co.
Chartered Accountants
DVC: 2410271249AS708567

Place: Dhaka
Dated: October 27, 2024



NAVANA CNG LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT JUNE 30, 2024

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
Assets			
Non-Current Assets		6,888,750,842	7,096,674,752
Property, plant & equipment	4.00	5,191,272,607	5,511,114,820
Intangible Assets	5.00	19,306,316	21,451,461
Right of use asset	6.00	3,563,103	705,196
Capital Work-in-progress	7.00	1,012,219,443	949,667,127
Long-term security deposit	8.00	60,088,425	60,088,425
Deferred tax assets	9.00	598,411,677	549,911,800
Investment in shares	10.00	3,889,271	3,735,923
Current Assets		7,640,895,135	6,872,619,647
Inventories	11.00	3,114,162,837	2,904,723,455
Accounts receivable	12.00	2,119,753,734	1,743,617,140
Others Receivable	13.00	194,875,944	194,875,944
Current account with Group Companies	14.00	217,967,088	146,589,025
Advances, deposits & pre-payments	15.00	1,801,260,848	1,625,781,222
Cash & bank balances	16.00	192,874,684	257,032,861
Total Assets		14,529,645,977	13,969,294,399
Equity and Liabilities			
Share Capital	17.00	755,527,720	755,527,720
Tax Holiday Reserve		216,004,824	216,004,824
Fair Value Reserve	18.00	3,405,844	3,267,831
Retained Earnings	19.00	1,387,592,940	1,424,072,359
Equity attributable to owners of Company		2,362,531,328	2,398,872,734
Non-controlling interest		(10,386)	(9,547)
Total Equity		2,362,520,942	2,398,863,187
Non-Current Liabilities		8,918,098,940	8,215,825,656
Lease Liability	20.00	3,468,074	377,930
Security Retention Money	21.00	120,155,357	327,851,465
Loan from Others	22.00	50,000,000	50,000,000
Long Term Loan- Net of current portion	23.00	8,744,475,509	7,837,596,261
Current Liabilities		3,249,026,095	3,354,605,556
Long Term Loan- Current portion	24.00	989,063,252	1,513,498,890
Short-term loans	25.00	1,618,202,508	1,186,358,457
Provision for income tax	26.00	466,879,980	427,474,358
Unclaimed dividend Account	27.00	43,740,499	38,215,498
Payables and accruals	28.00	131,139,856	189,058,353
Total Equity and Liabilities		14,529,645,977	13,969,294,399
Net Assets Value Per Share	36.00	31.27	31.75

The annexed notes 1 to 60 and annexure-A, B & C form an integral part of these financial statements.

Signed in terms of our separate report of even date annexed


Managing Director


Director


Director


Company Secretary


Chief Financial Officer


Mohammad Fakhrul Alam Patwary FCA
ICAB Enrolment No. 1249
Managing Partner
M. Z. Islam & Co.
Chartered Accountants
DVC: 2410271249AS708567

Place: Dhaka
Dated: October 27, 2024



NAVANA CNG LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		July 01, 2023 to June 30, 2024	July 01, 2022 to June 30, 2023
Revenues	29.00	4,079,721,969	4,094,196,308
Less: Cost of sales	30.00	3,284,641,002	3,264,465,687
Gross profit		795,080,967	829,730,621
Less: Administrative & selling expenses	31.00	272,012,260	326,429,836
Less: Interest expenses	32.00	557,655,195	552,966,647
Operating (profit) /Loss		(34,586,488)	(49,665,862)
Add: Other income	33.00	53,463,906	5,150,364
Less: Foreign exchange Loss		-	(112,400)
Profit Before Contribution to WPPF		18,877,418	(44,627,898)
Less: Contribution to WPPF		7,397,928	6,548,890
Net Profit Before Tax		11,479,490	(51,176,788)
Less: Tax Holiday Reserve		-	-
Net Profit After Tax Holiday Reserve		11,479,490	(51,176,788)
Less: Income Tax Expenses	34.00	4,507,828	(61,032,708)
Current Tax	34.01	53,023,041	51,272,258
Deferred Tax	34.02	(48,515,213)	(112,304,966)
Net Profit for the year attributable to Equity holder		6,971,662	9,855,920
Add: Other Comprehensive Income:		138,013	232,322
Revaluation gain on investment in share		153,348	258,135
Less : Deferred tax adjustment		(15,335)	(25,813)
Total comprehensive income for the year		7,109,675	10,088,242
Profit Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		7,110,514	10,087,897
Non-controlling interests		(839)	345
		7,109,675	10,088,242
Earnings per share	35.00	0.09	0.13

The annexed notes 1 to 60 and annexure-A, B & C form an integral part of these financial statements

Signed in terms of our separate report of even date annexed


Managing Director


Director


Director


Company Secretary


Chief Financial Officer



Mohammad Fakhru Alam Patwary FCA
ICAB Enrolment No. 1249
Managing Partner
M. Z. Islam & Co.
Chartered Accountants
DVC: 2410271249AS708567

Place: Dhaka
Dated: October 27, 2024

NAVANA CNG LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 2024

Particulars	Share capital	Tax holiday Reserve	Fair value Reserve	Retained Earnings	Attributable to owners of the Company	Non-Controlling interests	Total
Balance as at July 01, 2023	755,527,720	216,004,824	3,267,831	1,424,072,359	2,398,872,734	(9,547)	2,398,863,187
Fair Value Reserve	-	-	138,013	-	138,013	-	138,013
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	6,972,501	6,972,501	(839)	6,971,662
Cash dividend	-	-	-	(43,451,920)	(43,451,920)	-	(43,451,920)
Balance as at June 30, 2024	755,527,720	216,004,824	3,405,844	1,387,592,940	2,362,531,328	(10,386)	2,362,520,942

For the year ended June 30, 2023

Balance as at July 01, 2022	719,550,210	216,004,824	3,035,509	1,470,885,683	2,409,476,226	(9,892)	2,409,466,334
Fair Value Reserve			232,322	-	232,322	-	232,322
Net profit for the year	-	-		9,855,575	9,855,575	345	9,855,920
Stock Dividend	35,977,510			(35,977,510)	-	-	-
Cash Dividend	-			(20,691,389)	(20,691,389)	-	(20,691,389)
Balance as at June 30, 2023	755,527,720	216,004,824	3,267,831	1,424,072,359	2,398,872,734	(9,547)	2,398,863,187



Managing Director



Director



Director



Company Secretary



Chief Financial Officer

 Place: Dhaka
 Dated: October 27, 2024



NAVANA CNG LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		July 01, 2023 to June 30, 2024	July 01, 2022 to June 30, 2023
A. Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		3,703,585,375	3,738,642,043
Receipts of other income		33,588,599	5,150,364
Foreign exchange Loss		-	(112,400)
Payments for materials, services and expenses		(3,610,576,592)	(3,668,010,972)
Cash generated from operations		126,597,382	75,669,035
Income tax paid		(36,077,446)	(29,020,439)
Net cash generated by operating activities	38.00	90,519,936	46,648,596
B. Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(28,789,687)	(9,515,223)
Acquisition of intangible assets		-	(1,255,344)
Capital Work-in-progress		(118,154,346)	(78,998,365)
Other Receivables		-	236,550
Long-term security deposits		-	(11,570,208)
Sale proceed of assets		52,634,545	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(94,309,488)	(101,102,590)
C. Cash flows from financing activities			
Net Paid to group companies		(71,378,063)	(874,000)
Bank Interest paid		(557,655,195)	(552,966,647)
Security Retention money		(207,696,108)	(96,857,400)
Dividend paid		(37,926,919)	(20,523,507)
Unclaimed Dividend transfer to CMSF Fund		-	(5,000,000)
Net Loan increased/(decreased)		814,287,660	793,934,368
Net cash Provided in financing activities		(60,368,625)	117,712,814
D. Net changes in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		(64,158,177)	63,258,821
E. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		257,032,861	193,774,040
F. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (D+E)		192,874,684	257,032,861
Net operating cash flows per share	37.00	1.20	0.62


Managing Director


Director


Khaleeda Islam
Director


Company Secretary


Chief Financial Officer

NAVANA CNG LIMITED AND IT'S SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024
FORMING AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1.00 Reporting Entity:

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

Navana CNG Limited (the Company) was incorporated in Bangladesh as a private limited company on 19th April, 2004 vide Registration No. C-52512(2807)/2004 and subsequently converted into a public limited company on 8th March, 2009. The company has 3 (three) subsidiary companies namely: Navana Engineering Limited, Navana Welding Electrode Limited and Navana LPG Limited.

Registered Office

The Registered Office and Principal Place of Business of Navana CNG Limited is located at 125/A, Motijheel Commercial Area, Islam Chamber, 4th Floor, Dhaka-1000. The Company is listed with Dhaka Stock Exchange Ltd. and the Chittagong Stock Exchange Ltd.

1.02 Other Corporate Information

- (i) Trade License: TRAD/DSCC/267649/2019 date: 10/07/2024
- (ii) e-TIN No.: 892172367019 date: 30/06/2014
- (iii) BIN No.: 000296477-0101 date: 01/07/2019

1.03 Nature of Business

The principal activities of the Company are conversion of petrol and diesel driven vehicles to Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) driven vehicles, CNG re-fuelling stations and other related services.

1.04 Subsidiary Companies

The Navana CNG Limited has a three following Subsidiary Companies of which holds controlling shares of its Subsidiary Companies, the details are given below:

(a) Navana Engineering Limited

Navana Engineering Limited is a public limited company which was incorporated in 2010 registered with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies & Firms, Dhaka, Bangladesh under the Companies Act, 1994 as a subsidiary with 99.99% shares owned by Navana CNG Limited.

The principal activities of the company are manufacturing of polymer, plastic, PVC, poly ethylene, pipes, tubes, conduits, fittings for house hold, industrial and commercial use. The company started its commercial operations from 1st March, 2011.

(b) Navana Welding Electrode Limited

Navana Welding Electrode Limited is a private limited company which was incorporated in 2011 registered with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies & Firms, Dhaka, Bangladesh under the Companies Act, 1994 as a subsidiary with 99.99% shares owned by Navana CNG Limited.

The principal activities of the company are manufacturing, importing, exporting, trading and marketing of all types of electrode rod, welding and cutting equipment, cutting rod, welding and cutting consumables. The company started its commercial operation from 1st January, 2013.

(c) Navana LPG Limited

Navana LPG Limited is a private limited company which was incorporated in 2015 registered with Registrar of Joint Stock Companies & Firms, Dhaka, Bangladesh under the Companies Act, 1994 vide registration no. C-125694 dated 13th September, 2015 as a subsidiary with 99.99% share owned by Navana CNG Limited. The company started its commercial production in November, 2017.



The main objective is to carry on the business of import, export, indenting and marketing of all types of gases also LPG, LNG, LPG, Propone, Oxygen, nitrogen, acetylene, nitrous, oxide, medical and commercial oxygen and other allied gases.

The Registered Office is situated at 214/D, Tejgaon Industrial Area, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

1.05 Structure, Content and Presentation of Financial Statements

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

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

2.00 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements:

2.01 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standard (IAS), the Companies Act, 1994, Securities and Exchange Rules, 2020 and other relevant laws as applicable.

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

2.02 Other Regulatory Compliances

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

The Income Tax Act, 2023;

The Value Added Tax and Supplementary Duty Act, 2012;

The Value Added Tax Rules, 2016;

The Stamp Act, 1899;

The Customs Act, 1969;

The Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission Act, 1993;

The Securities and Exchange Rules, 2020;

The Securities and Exchange Ordinance, 1969;

Bangladesh Labour Act, 2006 (as amended to 2013)

DSE/CSE Rules;

Listing Regulations, 2015;

2.03 Compliance with the Financial Reporting Standards as applicable in Bangladesh

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

Sl. No.	IAS No.	IAS Title	Compliance Status
1	1	Presentation of Financial Statements	Complied
2	2	Inventories	Complied
3	7	Statement of Cash Flows	Complied
4	8	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	Complied
5	10	Events after the Reporting Period	Complied
6	11	Construction Contracts	N/A
7	12	Income Taxes	Complied
8	16	Property, Plant and Equipment	Complied
9	19	Employee Benefits	Complied
10	20	Accounting for Govt. Grants and Disclosure of Govt. Assistance	N/A
11	21	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	Complied
12	23	Borrowing Costs	Complied
13	24	Related Party Disclosures	Complied
14	26	Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plan	Complied
15	27	Separate Financial Statements	Complied
16	28	Investment in Associated and Joint Venture	N/A
17	29	Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economics	N/A
18	31	Interest in Joint Ventures	N/A
19	32	Financial Instruments : Presentation	Complied
20	33	Earnings per Share	Complied
21	34	Interim Financial Reporting	Complied
22	36	Impairment of Assets	Complied
23	37	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	Complied
24	38	Intangible Assets	N/A
25	40	Investment Property	N/A
26	41	Agriculture	N/A

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



2.04 Basis of Measurement

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

2.05 Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company (its subsidiaries). Control is achieved where the company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Income and expenses of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the effective date of acquisition up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate.

Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by other members of the group.

Non-Controlling Interests are measured at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition.

Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

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

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated. Unrealized gains arising from transactions with equity accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

The consolidated financial statements comprise consolidated statement of financial position, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of cash flows, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated notes and explanatory materials covering accounting policies.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS 10: consolidated financial statements.

2.06 Accrual basis of Accounting

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

2.07 Functional and Presentation Currency

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

2.08 Key Accounting Estimates and Judgments in Applying Accounting Policies

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards including IAS's requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and for contingent assets and liabilities that require disclosure during and at the date of the financial statements.

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

In particular, the key areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements include accrued expenses, inventory valuation and other payables.

2.09 Materiality, Aggregation and Off Setting

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

2.10 Going Concern Assumption

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

2.11 Comparative Information

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

2.12 Changes in Accounting Policies

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

2.13 Responsibility for Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements

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

2.14 Reporting Period

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

2.15 Approval of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors on the 27th day of October, 2024.

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

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

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



Assets and Basis of their Valuation

3.01 Property, Plant and Equipment

3.01.1 Recognition and Measurements

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

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

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

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

3.01.2 Maintenance Activities

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

3.01.3 Subsequent Cost

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

3.01.4 Depreciation on Tangible Fixed Assets

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

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

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

Category of Fixed Assets	Rate of Depreciation
Land & Land Development	--
Building & Shed	10%
Plant & Machinery	10%
Cylinder	10%
Tools & Equipment	10%
Furniture & Fixtures	10%
Electric Equipment	10%
Office Equipment	10%
Vehicles	10%

3.01.5 Impairment

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

3.01.6 Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment

An item of Property, Plant and Equipment is removed from the statement of financial position when it is disposed off or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss on the disposal of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment is included in the statement of income of the period in which the de-recognition occurs.

3.01.7 Capital Work-in-Progress

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

3.01.8 Intangible Assets

(i) Recognition and Measurement

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

(ii) Subsequent Expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the company and its cost can be measured reliably. All other expenditures are recognized in profit or loss, when incurred.

(iii) Amortization

Amortization is recognized in profit or loss on a diminishing balance method over the estimated useful lives of the intangible assets, from the month they are available for use. Software is amortized @ 10%.

3.02 Investment in FDR and Shares

Investment in shares and FDR's is stated at its market price and cost price respectively. The statement of profit or loss reflects the income on account of interest on investment in FDR and unrealized gain or loss from investment in shares are recognized as other comprehensive income.

It may be mentioned here that a fluctuation reserve / fair value reserve has been created in order to equalize the price go down below the cost price of the shares and during the year under audit unrealised gain / (loss) on investment in shares for price go down below the cost price of the shares has been charged directly to statement of other comprehensive income.

3.03 Recognition of Investment in Subsidiary in a separate Financial Statement

The investments in subsidiary is being accounted for using equity method in the company's separate financial statements as directed by para 10 (c) of IAS 27 separate Financial Statements, "under the equity method, on initial recognition the investment in an associate or a joint venture is recognized at cost, and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognize the investor's share of the profit or loss of the investee after the date of acquisition.

The investor's share of the investee's profit or loss is recognized in the investor's profit or loss. Distributions received from an investee reduce the carrying amount of the investment. Adjustments to the carrying amount may also be necessary for changes in the investor's proportionate interest in the investee arising from changes in the investee's other comprehensive income."

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

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

3.05 Other Current Assets

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

3.06 Revenue Recognition

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

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

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

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

(a) Petrol and Diesel Vehicle Conversion Services

Revenue on petrol and diesel vehicle conversion services is recognized, net of VAT where applicable upon the completion of the conversion of vehicles to run on either the Bi-Fuel system or CNG Fuel System and the delivery of the converted vehicles to the vehicle owners.

b) Sale of CNG

Revenue from sale of CNG is recognized upon the transfer of significant risk and rewards of ownership of the goods to the customer. Revenue is not recognized to the extent where there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due, associated costs or the possible return of goods.

(c) Dividend

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

(d) Other Revenues

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

3.07 Inventories

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

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

Raw materials:

Purchase costs on a weighted average basis;

Finished goods and work-in-progress:

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

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

3.08 Foreign Currency Transactions

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

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

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

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

Amount in FCAD ERQ Account and any other foreign currency balance have been translated into taka at the reporting date at the exchange rate prevailing on that date and gain/(loss) have been accounted for as other income / (loss) in statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income.

3.09 Financial Instruments

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

(a) Financial Assets

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

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

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

(i) Advance, Deposits & Prepayments

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

(ii) Accounts Receivables

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

(iii) Investment

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



(iv) Investment in Subsidiary

Investment in subsidiary represents investment in the equity of Navana Engineering Limited, Navana Welding Electrode Limited and Navana LPG Limited.

(v) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

(b) Financial Liabilities

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

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

Financial liabilities include trade and other payables, and other non-current liabilities.

IFRS 9 sets out requirements for recognising and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. This standard replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

The details of new significant accounting policies and the nature and effect of the changes to previous accounting policies are set out below.

(i) Interest bearing borrowings

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

(ii) Payables and Accruals

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

3.10 Equity Instruments

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

3.11 Impairment

(i) Non-derivative Financial Assets

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

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired includes:

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

(ii) Financial Assets measured at amortized cost

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

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

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

(iii) Non-Financial Assets

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

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

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

3.12 Derivatives

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

3.13 Leases

IFRS 16 provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset as a low value. A lessee recognizes a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. There are recognition exemption for short-term leases and leases of low value items.

The Company applied IFRS 16 Lease for the first time on 1st July, 2019. The nature and effect of the changes as a result of adoption of this new accounting standard is described below.

A lease is defined as a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Previously the company used to charge the consideration paid in its books as revenue expenses. IFRS 16 introduced a single, on balance sheet



accounting model for leases. As a result, the Company, as a lessee, has recognized right of use assets representing its rights to use underlying assets and lease liabilities representing its obligation to make lease payments. The Company applied IFRS 16 on 1st January, 2019 for the existing lease contracts.

The Company has only office rent agreement, which is classified as operating leases, which under IFRS 16 are required to be recognized on the Company's statement of financial position. The nature and timing of expenses related to those leases has changed as IFRS 16 replaced the straight line operating lease expenses (as per IAS-17) with an amortization charge for the right of use assets and interest expense on lease liabilities.

The Company applied the practical expedient to the definition of a lease on transition. This means that it applied IFRS 16 to all contracts entered into before 1st January, 2019 and identified as leases in accordance with IAS 17 and IFRIC 4.

The Company's all contractual payments to the lessor contains only fixed amounts of lease payment and no variable lease payments are embedded with the lease payments. The rental agreements do not include any automatic renewals, nor do they include any guaranteed residual values of the underlying assets.

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term or a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments.

Subsequent Measurement:

The Lease Liability:

Upon initial recognition, the lease liability is being accounted for using amortised cost. Meaning that the initial liability is added by finance charge at company's incremental borrowing cost less subsequent rental payment on monthly basis.

Right to Use Assets:

The leased assets (Right to Use Asset) are depreciated over its useful life on monthly basis using straight line depreciation method.

3.14 Taxation

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

(a) Current Tax:

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

The company enjoyed the tax holiday up to April, 2009 and accordingly necessary provision has been made for tax holiday period.

(b) Deferred Tax:

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

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

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

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

(c) Value Added Tax:

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

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

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

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

3.15 Proposed Dividend

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

3.16 Cost of Post-Employment Benefits

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

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

(a) Short-Term Employee Benefits:

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

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

This represents 5% of net profit before tax contributed by the company as per provisions of the Bangladesh Labour (amendment) Act, 2014 and is payable to Workers as defined in the said law.

(c) Insurance Scheme:

Employees of the company are covered under insurance schemes.

(d) Defined Contribution Plan (Provident Fund):

The company has a registered provident fund scheme (Defined Contribution Plan) for employees of the company eligible to be members of the fund in accordance with the rules of the provident fund constituted under and irrevocable trust. All permanent employees contribute 10% of their basic salary to the provident fund and the company also makes equal contribution.

The company recognizes contribution to defined contribution plan as an expense when an employee has rendered services in exchange for such contribution. The legal constructive obligation is limited to the amount it agrees to contribute to the fund.



(e) Defined Benefit Plan (Gratuity)

A defined benefit is a post-employment plan other than a defined contribution plan. The employee gratuity plan is considered as defined benefit plan as it meets the recognition criteria. The company's obligation is to provide the agreed benefits to current and former employees. The net defined benefit liability / (asset) in respect of a defined benefit plan is recognized in the statement of financial position.

Current service cost, past service cost and gain/loss on settlement and net interest on the net defined benefit liability/(asset) are recognized in profit or loss.

Service cost and gain/loss on settlement are classified as personnel expense and net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) is classified as financial expense.

The gratuity is calculated for all the employees prescribed by the rates as per labour Act, 2006 (as amended to 2013) for their service with the company.

3.17 Capitalization of Borrowing Costs

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

3.18 Accruals, Provisions and Contingencies

(a) Accruals

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

(b) Provisions

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

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

(c) Contingencies

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

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company. At the reporting date the company does not have any contingent asset.

Contingent liabilities and assets are not recognized in the statement of financial position of the company.

3.19 Operating Segments

Basis for Segmentation

A business segment is a distinguishable component of an entity that is engaged in providing an individual product or service or a group of related products or services and that is subject to risk and returns that are different from those of other business segment. The company has two distinguishable operating segments vide conversion workshop and CNG station in case of Navana CNG Ltd. which are disclosed in **note 39**.

The following summary describes the operation of each reportable segment:

Reportable Segments	Operations
Conversion Workshop	The principle activities of the company are conversion of petrol and diesel driven vehicles to compressed natural gas (CNG) driven vehicles.
CNG & LPG Station	CNG re-fuelling stations and other related services.

These two reportable segments are the strategic business units of the company and are managed separately based on the Company's management and internal structure. For each of the strategic business units, the management reviews internal management report on at least quarterly basis. Performance is measured based on segment profit from operation, as included in the internal management reports. Segment revenue and operating profit is used to measure performance as management believes that such information is the most relevant in evaluating the results of certain segments relative to their entities that operate within these industries.

A geographical segment is a distinguishable component of an entity that is engaged in providing products or services within a particular economic environment and that is subject to risks and return that different from those of components operating in other economic environments. Since the company has operating all its activities in the same economic environment geographical segment reporting is not required.

3.20 Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

3.21 Statement of Cash Flows

The Statement of Cash Flow has been prepared in accordance with the requirements IAS 7: Statement of Cash Flows. The cash generated from operating activities has been reported using the Direct Method as prescribed by the Securities and Exchange Rules, 1987 and considering the provisions of Paragraph 19 of IAS 7 which provided that "*Enterprises are Encouraged to Report Cash Flow From Operating Activities Using the Direct Method*".

3.22 Earnings per Share (EPS)

Earnings Per Share (EPS) are calculated in accordance with the International Accounting Standard IAS-33 "Earnings Per Share".

Basic Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the entity by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. The Basic EPS of previous year has been restated to adjust the effect of bonus issue of shares during the year.

Diluted Earnings Per Share

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per shares, an entity adjusts profit or loss attributable to each ordinary equity holders of the entity, and weighted average number of shares outstanding, for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

Diluted EPS is only calculated where the company has commitment to issue ordinary shares in future at



reporting date. No such commitment is hold by company at reporting date.

3.23 Risk Exposure

Interest Rate Risk

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

Management Perception

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

Exchange Rate Risk

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

Management Perception

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

Industry Risks

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

Management Perception

Management is optimistic about growth opportunity in CNG sector in Bangladesh.

Market Risk

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

Management Perception

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

Operational Risks

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

Management Perception

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

Liquidity Risk

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

Management Perception

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

Labour Unrest Risk

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

Management Perception

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

3.24 Events after the Reporting Period

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

3.25 Related Party Disclosure

As per International Accounting Standard, IAS-24: 'Related Party Disclosures', parties are considered to be related if one of the parties has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. The Company carried out transactions in the ordinary course of business on an arm's length basis at commercial rates with its related parties. Related party disclosures have been given in **Note 41**.

3.26 General

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



Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		30 June, 2024	30 June, 2023
4.00 Consolidated Property, Plant and Equipment, Net			
	Land and land development	1,172,982,259	1,180,687,289
	Building & Shed	674,205,283	740,144,478
	Plant & Machinery	1,689,017,475	1,801,948,766
	Cylinder	1,410,591,028	1,519,986,976
	Tools & equipment	76,560,058	82,467,382
	Furniture & fixtures	16,034,332	17,808,665
	Electrical equipment	13,974,064	14,974,965
	Office equipment	5,017,742	5,440,337
	Vehicles	132,890,366	147,655,962
	Written Down Value	5,191,272,607	5,511,114,820
	*An elaborate schedule of PPE are shown in Annexure -A.		
5.00 Consolidated Intangible Assets, Net			
	Software Sytem	19,306,316	21,451,461
	Written Down Value	19,306,316	21,451,461
	*An elaborate schedule of PPE are shown in Annexure -B.		
6.00 Consolidated Right of Use Assets			
	A. Cost		
	Opening Balance	21,788,137	21,788,137
	Add: Addition during the year	3,875,866	-
	Less: Disposal	-	-
	Closing Balance	25,664,003	21,788,137
	B. Accumulated Depreciation		
	Opening balance	21,082,942	20,607,340
	Add: Charged during the year	1,017,958	475,602
	Less: Adjustement during the year	-	-
	Closing Balance	22,100,900	21,082,942
	Written Down Value (A-B)	3,563,103	705,196
	The details of the above have been shown in Annexure-C		
7.00 Consolidated Capital work -In- progress			
	Opening Balance	949,667,127	958,441,594
	Add: Addition during the year	118,154,346	78,998,365
		1,067,821,473	1,037,439,959
	Less: Transfer to Property, plant and equipment	55,602,030	87,772,832
	Closing Balance	1,012,219,443	949,667,127

Capital Work in progress represents land and land development , civil construction, plant and machineries etc for LPG project and land and land development, civil construction, Plant and machineries etc for BMRE project of Navana Engineering Ltd. Baligoan at Kalligonj.

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka		
		30 June, 2024	30 June, 2023	
8.00	Consolidated Long-term security deposit			
	PDBF	5,056	5,056	
	Titas Gas T&D Co., Ltd.	25,977,645	25,977,645	
	Karnaphully Gas Co.	14,614,898	14,614,898	
	Pashchimanchal Gas Co.	2,650,741	2,650,741	
	Dhaka Electricity Supply Co., Ltd.(DESCO)	58,752	58,752	
	Dhaka Electricity Supply Authority (DESA)	270,000	270,000	
	Jalalabad Gas Co., Ltd.	1,299,297	1,299,297	
	Dhaka Palli Budyut Samity(PBS- 1)	658,444	658,444	
	Delta life Insurance Co., Ltd	10,000	10,000	
	Roads & Highway	190,350	190,350	
	North South University	16,143	16,143	
	Standard Bank Ltd.	745,038	745,038	
	Bangladesh Telecommunication Co., Ltd (BTCL)	10,000	10,000	
	UCEP	338,000	338,000	
	Dhaka Metropolitan Police	147,331	147,331	
	Mobile Com	22,000	22,000	
	Road Cutting	10,413	10,413	
	PDB	1,104,225	1,104,225	
	DPDC Limited	240,000	240,000	
	Narayangonj Palli Bidut samity-02	500,000	500,000	
	Cox's Bazar Polly Biddut samity	392,000	392,000	
	Polli-Bidyut Somity-Bagerhat	5,028,094	5,028,094	
	Mongla port authority	5,399,998	5,399,998	
	Desco- Nikunja	400,000	400,000	
	Total	60,088,425	60,088,425	
9.00	Consolidated Deferred Tax Assets			
	Deferred tax for temporary difference	(587,217,604)	(538,702,393)	
	Deferred tax for gratuity provision	(11,572,500)	(11,572,500)	
	Deferred tax on Unrealized Gain/ loss	378,427	363,092	
	Total	598,411,677	549,911,800	
10.00	Consolidated Investment in shares			
	Name of Investor	No. of Shares	Market value as on 30/06/24	Market value as on 30/06/23
	Lafarge Surma Cement Ltd.	21,000	1,331,400	1,459,500
	Aftab Automobiles Ltd.	82,779	2,557,871	2,276,423
	Total	103,779	3,889,271	3,735,923

The above Investment in Marketable Securities are designated as Fair Value through OCI (FVTOCI) by the management. These are measured at fair Value and presented as non-current asset. Unrealized gain/ (loss) from the above investment were recognized as other comprehensive income.



Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		30 June, 2024	30 June, 2023
11.00	Consolidated Inventories		
	Raw materials	881,372,093	775,681,361
	Work in process	200,249,867	191,066,779
	Finished Goods	1,719,801,975	1,591,811,325
	Spare Parts	29,958,435	28,233,397
	Stock in transit	282,780,467	317,930,593
	Total	3,114,162,837	2,904,723,455
12.00	Consolidated Accounts receivable		
	Tejgaon CNG Conversion Center	9,180,729	9,378,663
	Kallyanpur CNG Conversion Center	3,956,232	5,103,735
	Dipnagar Diesel Conversion Center	12,438,256	17,438,618
	Chittagong CNG Conversion Center	5,057,717	5,057,717
	Sylhet CNG Conversion Center	6,143,967	6,402,507
	Cylinder Testing Unit	2,318,395	2,318,395
	Kalurghat CNG Conversion Center	6,117,342	6,149,937
	Kalurghat CRT	157,946	235,460
	Uttara CNG Conversion Center	2,705,253	2,731,851
	Uttara CRT	68,353	68,353
	Bogra CNG Conversion Center	3,370,805	2,320,613
	Palton CNG Conversion Center	1,237,032	1,096,216
	Auto repair & services- Palton-Dhaka	2,179,483	2,510,167
	Palton CRT	129,775	119,801
	Kallyanpur CRT	233,723	180,479
	Auto repair & services- Kally-Dhaka	26,366,182	28,257,550
	Auto repair & services- Kalurghat-CTG	6,413,813	5,987,800
	Denso CNG Station	13,695,564	14,183,362
	Binimoy CNG Station	15,684,969	22,560,863
	Sylhet CNG Station	5,532,574	5,487,707
	Sylhet CNG Station-2	615,723	627,785
	Station Technical Department Sylhet	10,739,354	12,295,212
	Station Technical Department CTG	26,638,378	22,227,728
	Station Technical Department Dhaka	66,957,155	66,732,185
	Station Maintenance Department -CTG	52,992	52,992
	Station Maintenance Department -Sylhet	81,510	-
	PRS Department	7,463,801	4,463,439
	Engineering service department	2,560,133	1,529,505
	Baipail CNG Station	9,934,432	8,753,973
	Bogra CNG Station	2,636	2,636
	Leguna CNG Station	17,024	61,305
	Sitakundu CNG Station	156,297	69,582
	B.O.C CNG Station	46,772	35,395
	Kwality CNG Station	161,802	170,609
	Bhoirab CNG Station	2,813	45,337
	Elega Station CNG Station	121,268	132,240
	United CNG Station	314,655	252,145
	Jogajog CNG Station	10,343,602	9,397,868
	Sonarbangla CNG Station	16,818,234	16,638,680
	Mymensing Zone	75,657,506	62,620,975
	Chattagram Zone	72,337,727	58,081,378
	Khulna Zone	59,611,155	47,973,753
	Gazipur Zone	57,878,398	47,424,021
	Sylhet Zone	53,785,768	48,423,179
	Dhaka Zone	91,512,492	74,146,511
	HDPE	66,752,141	69,118,035
	Tender	3,150,158	3,150,158
	Navana Real Estate Ltd.	2,098,617	2,098,962



Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		30 June, 2024	30 June, 2023
	Navana Construction limited	5,854,997	5,854,997
	Navana Batteries limited	726,953	667,785
	Sylhet Zone	3,233,782	2,697,298
	Jessore Zone	4,852,352	2,462,876
	Kustia Zone	3,280,547	2,495,448
	Dhaka South zone	19,445,733	18,633,909
	Dhaka North zone	11,583,606	4,552,381
	Rajshahi Zone	67,148,648	51,820,986
	Rangpur Zone	3,361,077	2,371,012
	Chitta. South Zone	9,794,698	6,580,410
	Chitta. North Zone	4,235,217	2,888,405
	Barishal Zone	83,244,986	71,825,756
	Corporate Customer	532,977,718	372,693,100
	Channel Partners & Distribution	533,060,422	427,044,713
	Others Customer	75,545,503	74,305,840
	Receivable from Employees' provident fund	2,606,842	2,606,842
	Total	2,119,753,734	1,743,617,140

Ageing schedule of Accounts Receivables:

Duration

1-30 days	50,049,712	22,512,011
31-60 days	401,962,631	345,707,705
61-90 days	485,816,878	402,773,036
91-180 days	592,346,210	488,981,822
181-365 days	374,228,368	290,736,515
Over 365 days	215,349,935	192,906,051
Total	2,119,753,734	1,743,617,140

(i) Net receivables are considered good. The company holds no security other than debtors' personal security in the form of work orders etc.

(ii) No amount was due by the directors (including the Managing Director and Chairman), managers and other officers of the company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person.

13.00 Consolidated Other Receivables	194,875,944	194,875,944
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It represents the total balance of Consolidated Other Receivables as on 30th June, 2024.

(i) Net receivables are considered good. The company holds no security other than debtors' personal security in the form of work orders etc.

(ii) No amount was due by the directors (including the Managing Director and Chairman), managers and other officers of the company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person.

14.00 Consolidated Current account with Group Companies	217,967,088	146,589,025
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It represents the total balance of consolidated current account with group companies as on 30 June, 2024.



Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
15.00	Consolidated Advances, deposits & pre-payments		
	Advance against land Rent	34,948,624	37,948,624
	Advance against local procurement	169,348,902	147,266,517
	Bank guarantee margin	54,033,020	52,657,724
	Security deposit	5,680,728	7,278,638
	Advance Income Tax	457,400,418	434,940,390
	Jakshon international Ltd.	251,391	251,031
	Vat Account	4,299,450	4,097,616
	Advance for Rent	19,077,478	19,077,478
	Advance for Tender	1,139,100	1,138,560
	Earnest Money & Security Deposit	1,317,939	1,317,939
	Clearing & forwarding agent	1,350,330	1,351,023
	Rose vally International	339,214	340,470
	Advance to Suppliers	460,025,578	390,326,005
	Security Deposit to Bangladesh Railway	20,000	20,000
	Advance against Employee	13,483,009	11,562,992
	Advance to others	489,633,389	434,091,300
	Advance against civil construction	88,912,277	82,114,914
	Total	1,801,260,848	1,625,781,222
	Advance paid to suppliers against work orders are considered good. Advance to employees against expenses, salary etc. which are realizable on production of documents and monthly salary respectively are considered good. Deposits consist of utility deposits, Bangladesh railway etc. security money against tender and bank guarantee are considered good.		
16.00	Consolidated Cash & Cash Equivalent		
	Cash in Hand	5,925,122	19,608,150
	Cash at Bank	186,949,562	237,424,711
	Total	192,874,684	257,032,861
16.01	Consolidated Fixed deposit receipt (FDR) :		
	Mercantile Bank Ltd. (FDR)	42,534,238	40,913,305
	Standard Bank Ltd. (FDR)	17,803,870	16,772,292
	Shahjalal Islami Bank Ltd. (FDR)	79,768,172	65,715,760
	Mutual Trust Bank Limited (FDR)	546,473	503,777
	Total	140,652,753	123,905,134
16.02	Consolidated Bank Balances :		
	AB Bank Ltd.	3,096,658	1,054,548
	Bank Alfalah Ltd.	-	4,343
	Al-Arafah Islami Bank Ltd.	-	33,222
	Bank Asia Ltd.	2,328,912	8,094,887
	Brac Bank Ltd.	649,777	266,154
	Dhaka Bank Ltd.	209,281	208,507
	Dutch Bangla Bank Ltd.	13,396,037	33,383,766
	IFIC Bank Ltd.	257,449	259,980
	Jamuna Bank Ltd.	112	40,972
	Mutual Trust Bank Ltd.	11,109,935	20,460,244
	National Bank Ltd.	3,501,876	2,260,155
	NCC Bank Ltd.	298,994	190,514
	Prime Bank Ltd.	46,165	51,081
	Pubali Bank Ltd.	172,239	14,440
	Rupali Bank Ltd.	15,170	-

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
	Shahjalal Islami Bank Ltd.	897,900	26,012,504
	Southeast Bank Ltd.	3,274,883	2,595
	Standard Bank Ltd.	1,508,612	2,354,966
	Uttara Bank Ltd.	114,545	312,444
	Mercantile Bank Ltd.	401,644	405,014
	Trust Bank Ltd.	84,876	604,889
	Islami bank Bd.ltd	1,549,069	2,014,950
	Sonali Bank Ltd.	704,900	10,965,934
	United Commercial Bank Ltd	48,751	48,040
	City Bank Ltd.	1,747,291	2,470,320
	State Bank of India	32,713	24,371
	Agrani bank ltd.	102,530	103,715
	The Premier Bank Ltd.	-	4,183
	Community Bank Ltd.	10,141	11,061
	NRB Commercial Bank Ltd.	15,812	32,997
	One Bank Ltd.	47,657	1,450,145
	Estern Bank Limited	99,200	-
	Dormant Account	573,680	378,636
	Total	46,296,809	113,519,577

The cash at bank balances represents the balance as per cash book. The above balances are yet to be reconciled with the balances as per bank statement as on 30th June, 2024. We obtained the cash custody certificate from the concerned authority in support of the cash in hand.

17.00 Share capital

Authorized capital:

(150,000,000 Ordinary Shares @ Tk. 10 each)

1,500,000,000	1,500,000,000
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Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Capital:

(75,552,772 ordinary Shares @ Tk. 10 each)

755,527,720	755,527,720
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Particulars	Date	No. of Shares	Share Capital June 30, 2024	Share Capital June 30, 2023
Subscription @ Tk. 100 each	19.04.2004	10,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Cash Allotment @ Tk. 100 each	10.11.2004	250,000	25,000,000	25,000,000
Cash Allotment @ Tk. 100 each	25.04.2005	250,000	25,000,000	25,000,000
Cash Allotment @ Tk. 100 each	30.12.2007	490,000	49,000,000	49,000,000
Ordinary shares @ Tk. 10 each issued as bonus	08.02.2009	20,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000
Ordinary shares @ Tk. 10 each issued as bonus	20.05.2009	6,300,000	63,000,000	63,000,000
Ordinary shares @ Tk. 10 each issued as bonus	26.07.2010	7,260,000	72,600,000	72,600,000
Ordinary shares @ Tk. 10 each issued as bonus	09.10.2011	6,098,400	60,984,000	60,984,000
Ordinary shares @ Tk. 10 each issued as bonus	07.10.2012	7,448,760	74,487,600	74,487,600
Ordinary shares @ Tk. 10 each issued as bonus	06.10.2013	11,421,432	114,214,320	114,214,320
Ordinary shares @ Tk. 10 each issued as bonus	20.01.2022	3,426,429	34,264,290	34,264,290
Ordinary shares @ Tk. 10 each issued as bonus	19.01.2023	3,597,751	35,977,510	35,977,510
Total			755,527,720	755,527,720



Shareholding Position:

Class of shareholders	Number of Investors	Number of share hold	Share holding % 2024	Share holding % 2023
Sponsors	6	32,100,852	42.49%	42.49%
General public	10,887	23,880,276	31.61%	30.29%
Institutional investors	149	19,571,644	25.90%	27.22%
Total	11,042	75,552,772	100%	100%

Classification of shareholders:

Particulars	Number of Investors	Number of Shares	% of Share Holdings 30.06.24	% of Share Holdings 30.06.23
1 to 500	6,102	1,067,321	1.41%	1.55%
501 to 5000	4,030	6,525,352	8.64%	7.99%
5001 to 10000	447	3,208,182	4.25%	3.33%
10001 to 20000	246	3,443,440	4.56%	3.72%
20001 to 30000	74	1,826,941	2.42%	1.51%
30001 to 40000	35	1,281,939	1.70%	1.40%
40001 to 50000	20	904,027	1.20%	0.73%
50001 to 100000	37	2,544,093	3.37%	3.14%
100001 to 1000000	41	13,260,300	17.55%	15.66%
Above 1000000	10	41,491,177	54.92%	60.96%
Total	11,042	75,552,772	100%	100%

18.00 Consolidated Fair Value Reserve

3,405,844

3,267,831

It represents the total balance of Consolidated Fair Value Reserve as on 30th June, 2024

19.00 Consolidated Retained earnings

Opening balance	1,424,072,359	1,470,885,683
Add: Total Comprehensive Income for the year	6,972,501	9,855,575
	1,431,044,860	1,480,741,258
Less: Stock dividend	-	(35,977,510)
Less: Cash dividend	(43,451,920)	(20,691,389)
Closing balance	1,387,592,940	1,424,072,359

20.00 Lease liability/Lease obligation-Leases as lessee

At Cost:

Opening Balance	377,930	695,645
Addition during the year	3,875,866	-
Finance Charge during the year	200,918	44,935
Closing Balance	4,454,714	740,580
Less: Transferred to Current Maturity	986,640	362,650
Less: Adjustment of lease	-	-
Total	3,468,074	377,930

21.00 Consolidated Security Retention Money

120,155,357

327,851,465

It represents the total balance of Consolidated Security Retention Money as on 30th June, 2024



Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
22.00 Consolidated Loan from others		50,000,000	50,000,000
	This is as per last account.		
23.00 Consolidated Long Term Loan- Net of Non-Current portion			
	City Bank Limited, Gulshan Avenue Br.	4,182,968,459	4,201,825,077
	Shahjalal Islami Bank Ltd.	2,808,368,822	2,612,212,854
	One Bank Limited, Gulshan Br.	2,323,404,654	2,122,605,800
	Standard Bank Limited	93,679,300	89,333,894
	Dues to Director (Mr.Shafiu Islam, chairman)	325,117,526	325,117,526
		9,733,538,761	9,351,095,151
	Less: Long Term Loan- Current portion	989,063,252	1,513,498,890
	Long Term Loan-Net of Current Portion	8,744,475,509	7,837,596,261
	Brief Terms & Condition of above Loan:		
	(I) Non-current portion of Loan amount represent the amounts which would be due for repayment after 12 (Twelve) months from the date of statement of financial position.		
	(ii) The loan was taken from the above mentioned banks and financial institutions against mortgage of 5548.59 decimals of land including 227,500 square feet factory building located there on to import capital machinery and other purpose.		
24.00 Consolidated Long Term Loan- Current portion			
	City Bank Limited, Gulshan Avenue Br.	4,182,968,459	4,201,825,077
	Shahjalal Islami Bank Ltd.	2,808,368,822	2,612,212,854
	One Bank Limited, Gulshan Br.	2,323,404,654	2,122,605,800
	Standard Bank Limited	93,679,300	89,333,894
	Dues to Director (Mr.Shafiu Islam, chairman)	325,117,526	325,117,526
		9,733,538,761	9,351,095,151
	Less: Long Term Loan- Current Portion	989,063,252	1,513,498,890
	Long Term Loan-Net of Current Portion	8,744,475,509	7,837,596,261
	The amounts represent current maturity of long term finance of obtained from the above noted banks and director which are repayable within next 12 (Twelve) months from the date of statement of financial position.		
25.00 Consolidated Short-Term Loan			
	Shahjalal Islami Bank Ltd.	55,810,700	73,903,489
	One Bank Ltd.	303,647,927	268,154,909
	City Bank Ltd.	1,049,184,039	634,812,362
	Janata Bank Limited	209,559,842	209,487,697
	Total	1,618,202,508	1,186,358,457
	Short term loan is repayable within twelve months other than any revolving credit.		
26.00 Consolidated Provision for income tax			
	Navana CNG Limited	76,450,872	60,977,610
	Navana Welding Electrode Limited	164,251,203	154,920,154
	Navana Engineering Limited	130,121,311	128,722,423
	Navana LPG Limited	96,056,594	82,854,171
	Total	466,879,980	427,474,358



Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
27.00	Unclaimed Dividend Account		
	Opening Balance	38,215,498	43,047,616
	Add: Cash Dividend for the year 30.06.2023	43,451,920	20,691,389
		81,667,418	63,739,005
	Less: Dividend paid during the year	(37,926,919)	(20,523,507)
	Less: Fund transfer to CMSF during the year	-	(5,000,000)
	Closing Balance	43,740,499	38,215,498
	The ageing of Unclaimed Dividend are as follows:		
	Unclaimed for less than 3 year's	6,618,322	3,965,209
	Unclaimed for more than 3 year's	37,122,177	34,250,289
	Total	43,740,499	38,215,498
28.00	Consolidated Payables and accruals		
	Navana CNG Limited	82,829,790	108,556,368
	Navana Engineering Limited	14,326,368	25,826,384
	Navana Welding Electrode Limited	24,358,452	40,720,249
	Navana LPG Limited	9,625,247	13,955,352
	Total	131,139,856	189,058,353
29.00	Consolidated Revenue-net		
	Navana CNG Limited	1,320,833,836	1,326,861,116
	Navana Engineering Ltd.	206,400,040	304,586,949
	Navana Welding Electrode Ltd.	352,084,201	396,321,746
	Navana LPG Limited	2,200,403,892	2,066,426,497
	Total	4,079,721,969	4,094,196,308
30.00	Consolidated Cost of Goods Sold		
	Navana CNG Limited	1,072,429,791	1,074,965,780
	Navana Engineering Limited	151,369,426	222,835,102
	Navana Welding Electrode Limited	284,893,771	327,284,904
	Navana LPG Limited	1,775,948,015	1,639,379,901
		3,284,641,002	3,264,465,687
	Raw materials Consumed	2,978,296,619	3,045,204,878
	Add : Direct cost	16,464,516	17,071,962
	Add: Factory overhead	427,053,605	405,400,410
	Cost of Production	3,421,814,740	3,467,677,250
	Add: Opening WIP	191,066,779	175,385,797
		3,612,881,519	3,643,063,047
	Less: Closing WIP	200,249,867	191,066,779
	Cost of goods manufacture	3,412,631,652	3,451,996,268
	Add: opening finished goods	1,591,811,325	1,404,280,744
		5,004,442,977	4,856,277,012
	Less: Closing finished goods	1,719,801,975	1,591,811,325
	Cost of Goods sold	3,284,641,002	3,264,465,687
30.01	Consolidated Raw Material Consumed		
	Opening stock of raw materials	775,681,361	782,796,904
	Add: Purchase for the year	2,121,747,696	2,124,262,723
	Add: Cost of CNG sales	962,354,647	913,826,612
		3,859,783,704	3,820,886,239
	Less: Closing stock of raw materials	881,487,085	775,681,361
	Raw material consumed	2,978,296,619	3,045,204,878

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
31.00	Consolidated Administrative and selling expense		
	Salary & allowances	137,675,162	136,881,284
	Vehicle maintenance	652,215	846,368
	Electricity bill	2,479,418	2,831,367
	Rental expense	2,398,130	3,350,250
	Telephone & mobile expense	2,357,368	2,208,196
	Conveyance	4,049,735	3,931,789
	CDBL & Annual listing fee	861,528	1,053,479
	Electrical expense	134,563	482,557
	Entertainment	1,389,970	1,627,628
	Labor charge	928,170	944,907
	Board meeting attendance fee	561,000	615,000
	Medical expense	6,939	115,239
	Carrying charge	110,957	495,125
	Professional, Legal & Consultancy fee	227,845	1,223,450
	Distribution Labour expenses	8,222,955	16,464,177
	Mineral water	355,758	251,994
	Annual general meeting expenses	73,800	54,980
	Miscellaneous expense	1,106,654	1,070,062
	Newspaper & periodicals	72,897	70,249
	Office maintenance	1,200,475	1,747,843
	Audit fees	989,000	782,000
	ISO audit Fee	-	48,956
	Oil , Gas & lubricants	3,623,336	5,171,515
	Photocopy expense	4,377	2,467
	Postage , Courier & stamp	291,157	264,174
	Security guard exp.	4,603,215	4,652,454
	Uniform & liveries	179,979	87,886
	Printing expense	1,726,589	1,674,923
	Stationary expense	1,080,483	1,102,747
	Registration , Renewals & License fee	5,120,916	7,712,055
	TA/DA expense	1,127,229	1,773,885
	Bank charge	4,173,628	2,564,255
	Internet bill	1,636,209	1,292,852
	Dividend distribution exp.	169,666	-
	Utility & service charge	295,182	1,183,893
	Transport Expenses	64,150	927,185
	Advertisement	1,160,196	1,245,627
	Repair & Maintenance	3,879,132	5,010,403
	Subsidy to canteen	1,213,969	1,612,851
	Other interest expenses	-	4,794,452
	Insurance exp.	1,477,824	1,255,849
	Software Maintenance fee	681,049	365,625
	Business promotional expenses	113,520	2,601,059
	Service & other expenses	110,860	834,389
	Depreciation of Right of use asset	1,017,958	475,602
	Depreciation	71,978,067	102,264,036
	Amortization	429,029	462,751
	Total	272,012,260	326,429,836



Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
32.00	Consolidated Financial expenses		
	Navana CNG Limited	3,417,620	4,597,931
	Navana Engineering Limited	154,339,286	152,902,224
	Navana Welding Electrode Limited	2,285,166	2,662,788
	Navana LPG Limited	397,613,123	392,803,704
	Total	557,655,195	552,966,647
33.00	Consolidated Other income		
	Navana CNG Limited	23,659,074	1,458,405
	Navana Engineering Limited	26,747,911	-
	Navana Welding Electrode Limited	3,056,921	3,691,959
	Total	53,463,906	5,150,364
34.00	Consolidated Income tax expense		
	Current tax	53,023,041	51,272,258
	Deferred tax	(48,515,213)	(112,304,966)
	Total	4,507,828	(61,032,708)
34.01	Calculation of Consolidated Current tax		
	A. Income tax on Regular Rate		
	Consolidated Profit Before Tax	11,479,491	(51,176,788)
	Add: Consolidated Adjustment for admissible and inadmissible expenses	136,479,065	182,154,593
	Consolidated taxable profit/(Loss)	147,958,556	130,977,806
	Consolidated tax expenses based on applicable tax rate as per ITO 1984	38,421,730	37,046,177
	B. Minimum Tax	14,601,311	14,226,081
	Total Consolidated current Tax	53,023,041	51,272,258
34.02	Consolidated Deferred tax (Assets)/ Liabilities		
	Deferred tax for temporary difference	(587,217,604)	(538,702,393)
	Deferred tax for gratuity provision	(11,572,500)	(11,572,500)
	Deferred tax on Unrealized Gain/ loss	378,427	363,092
	Total	(598,411,677)	(549,911,800)
34.02.01	Calculation of Consolidated Deferred tax		
	A. Deferred tax for Assets		
	Deferred tax for temporary difference of PPE		
	Accounting Base WDV	5,210,578,922	5,532,566,280
	Tax Base WDV	6,941,200,718	6,947,231,054
	Taxable temporary difference	(1,730,621,797)	(1,414,664,774)
	Less: Unabsorbed Depreciation	(377,516,735)	(339,898,949)
		(2,108,138,532)	(1,754,563,723)
	Tax rate 22.5% & 27.5% respectively	-	-
	Closing Deferred tax (Assets) / liabilities	(587,217,604)	(538,702,393)
	Opening Deferred tax (Assets) /liabilities	(538,702,392)	(426,397,427)
	Deferred tax expenses / (income) for temporary difference	(48,515,213)	(112,304,966)
	Deferred tax expenses /(income) for gratuity provision (33.02.02)	-	-
	Total Deferred Tax Expense/(Income) for the year	(48,515,213)	(112,304,966)



Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023

34.02.02 Consolidated Deferred Tax for Gratuity Provision

Closing Provision	46,200,000	46,200,000
Applicable Tax rate @ 22.5% & 27.5% respectively	-	-
Closing deferred tax for gratuity provision	(11,572,500)	(11,572,500)
Less: Opening deferred tax for gratuity provision	(11,572,500)	(11,572,500)
Deferred tax expense/(income) for the year	-	-

34.02.03 Consolidated Deferred tax on Unrealized Gain/ Loss

Opening Balance	363,092	337,279
Add: During for the year	15,335	25,813
Closing Balance	378,427	363,092

35.00 Consolidated Earnings per share (EPS)

	Profit Attributable to shareholders	
	Number of ordinary shares	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	6,971,662	9,855,920
Number of ordinary shares used to compute earnings per share	75,552,772	75,552,772
Earnings per share	0.09	0.13

The company's gross profit declined despite concerted efforts to maintain performance levels. Several key challenges drove this decrease, including the difficulty opening Letters of Credit (LC) due to a shortage of U.S. dollars. This issue was further compounded by ongoing political instability in the country, which has affected operations and contributed to increased costs and supply chain disruptions. Consequently, consolidated earnings per share (EPS) fell significantly compared to last year's period.

36.00 Consolidated Net assets value per share (NAVPS)

	Total Asset - Total Liabilities	
	Number of ordinary shares	
Net asset value	2,362,531,328	2,398,872,734
Number of ordinary shares used to compute NAVPS	75,552,772	75,552,772
Net assets value per share (NAVPS)	31.27	31.75

37.00 Consolidated Net operating cash flows per share (NOCFPS)

	Net operating cash flow	
	Number of ordinary shares	
Net operating cash flows	90,519,936	46,648,596
Number of ordinary shares used to compute NOCFPS	75,552,772	75,552,772
Net operating cash flows per share	1.20	0.62

Despite the broader economic challenges, the company's net operating cash flows per share (NOCFPS) showed a significant improvement over the prior year. This growth is primarily due to a well-executed strategy to reduce payments for materials, services, and other expenses, alongside increased revenue from various additional income sources. These measures collectively strengthened our cash flow performance, reinforcing our financial resilience.



Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023

38.00 Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities under indirect method:

Calues no.5 (2) (e) of Notification No. BSEC/CMRRCD/2006-158/208/Admin/81, Dated: 20 June 2019:
Reconciliation of Net Operating cash flow under Indirect Method:

Net profit/Loss before interest & income tax during the year	549,259,378	501,789,859
Adjustment to recocile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Interest on lease	200,918	44,935
Payment of lease liability	(986,640)	(362,650)
Depreciation	374,637,795	401,115,156
Income tax paid during the year	(36,077,446)	(29,020,439)
Changes in current assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/ (increase) in inventories	(209,439,382)	(171,278,290)
Decrease/ (increase) in advance and prepayments	(153,019,598)	(276,592,159)
(Decrease)/ increase in payables & accruals	(57,918,496)	(23,493,550)
Decrease/ (increase) in Accounts receivable	(376,136,595)	(355,554,265)
Net cash flow from operating activities	90,519,936	46,648,596
Total cash flow from operating activities- Indirect Method*	90,519,936	46,648,596
Total cash flow from operating activities- Direct Method*	90,519,936	46,648,596
Difference	-	-

* Details in the statement of cash flows

39.00 Information about Reportable Segments

Information related to each reportable segment is setout below:

39.01 Segment wise Financial Position as at 30th June, 2024

Particulars	Conversion, Spareparts & Service Workshop	CNG & LPG Refueling Station	Total
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant & Equipments	199,495,079	465,488,517	664,983,596
Right of Use Asset	3,508,831	-	3,508,831
Investment in Subsidiaries	637,763,197	-	637,763,197
Long Term Security Deposit	9,852,067	39,408,266	49,260,333
Investment in Shares	3,889,271	-	3,889,271
Total Non-Current Assets	854,508,445	504,896,783	1,359,405,228
Current Assets			-
Inventories	360,305,886	-	360,305,886
Accounts Receivables	111,292,805	166,939,207	278,232,012
Advances, Deposits & Pre-payments	170,245,378	18,897,803	189,143,181
Inter Company Receivables	764,606,422	-	764,606,422
Cash & Cash Equivalents	39,689,808	59,534,713	99,224,521
Total Current Assets	1,446,140,299	245,371,723	1,691,512,022
Total Assets	2,300,648,744	750,268,506	3,050,917,250
Equity and Liabilities			
Capital and Reserves			
Share Capital	755,527,720	-	755,527,720
Tax Holiday Reserve	180,618,848	-	180,618,848
Fair Value Reserve	3,405,844	-	3,405,844
Other Reserve	828,897	1,243,346	2,072,243
Retained Earnings	277,899,206	1,111,596,823	1,389,496,029
Total Equity	1,218,280,515	1,112,840,169	2,331,120,684
Non-Current Liabilities			-
Deferred Tax Liabilities	10,869,232	16,303,847	27,173,079
Lease Liability	1,027,052	2,396,455	3,423,507
Long Term Loan	138,500,000	-	138,500,000
Total Non-Current Liabilities	150,396,284	18,700,302	169,096,586
Current Liabilities			-
Short Term Loans	32,143,456	-	32,143,456
Provision for Income Tax	30,580,349	45,870,524	76,450,873
Inter Company Payables	315,535,362	-	315,535,362
Inter Unit Balances	457,938,108	(457,938,108)	-
Unclaimed Dividend Account	43,740,499	-	43,740,499
Payables and Accruals	49,697,874	33,131,916	82,829,790
Total Current Liabilities	929,635,648	(378,935,668)	550,699,980
Total Liabilities	1,080,031,932	(360,235,366)	719,796,566
Total Equity and Liabilities	2,298,312,447	752,604,803	3,050,917,250

- 39.02 Segment profit from operation is used to measure performance because management believes that this information is the most relevant in evaluating the results of the respective segments relative to other entities that operate in the same industries.

Segment wise Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30th June, 2024

Particulars	Conversion, Spareparts & Service Workshop	CNG & LPG Refueling Station	Total
Revenue	178,303,686	1,142,530,150	1,320,833,836
Less: Cost of Sales	110,075,144	962,354,647	1,072,429,791
Gross Profit	68,228,542	180,175,503	248,404,045
Less: Administrative & Selling Exp.	85,227,285	56,818,190	142,045,475
Less: Interest Expenses	3,417,620	-	3,417,620
Operating Profit	(20,416,363)	123,357,313	102,940,950
Add: Other Income	23,659,074	-	23,659,074
Add: Foreign Exchange gain	-	-	-
Profit before Contribution to WPPF	3,242,711	123,357,313	126,600,024
Less: Contribution to WPPF	2,411,429	3,617,144	6,028,573
Profit before Tax	831,282	119,740,169	120,571,451
Add: Share of Profit from Subsidiaries	(87,850,521)	-	(87,850,521)
Less: Income Tax Expenses	10,299,372	15,449,058	25,748,430
Current Tax	11,636,272	17,454,409	29,090,681
Deferred Tax	(1,336,900)	(2,005,351)	(3,342,251)
Net Profit for year	(97,318,611)	104,291,112	6,972,501
Other Comprehensive Income:	138,013		138,013
Unrealized Profit/Loss on Investment in Share	153,348	-	153,348
Deferred Tax Adjustment	(15,335)	-	(15,335)
	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(97,180,598)	104,291,112	7,110,514

40.00 Revaluation Gain/(Loss) on Investment in Shares (Change in Fair Value of Marketable Securities)	48,348	258,135
Closing Balance of Marketable Securities	3,784,271	3,735,923
Opening Balance of Marketable Securities	3,735,923	3,477,788
	48,348	258,135

41.00 Related Party Transactions

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

(i) Parent and Ultimate Controlling Party

There is no such parent company as well as ultimate holding company/controlling party of the company.

(ii) Entities with joint control of, or significant influence over

There is no joint control of, or significant influence over the Company.

(iii) Subsidiaries

There are three subsidiary companies namely Navana Engineering Limited, Navana Welding Electrode Limited and Navana LPG Limited of which 99.99% shares owned by the entity (company).

(iv) Associates

There is no Associate Company of the entity (company).

(v) Joint Venture in which the Entity is a Joint Venturer

The Company has not entered into Joint Venture Agreement in which the company is a Joint Venturer.

(vi) Transactions with key management personnel and their compensation

(a) Loans to Director

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

(b) Key Management Personnel and their Compensation

There is no compensation, except the board meeting fees, paid to the chairman and directors other than the managing director. Managers and above designated personnel of the companies are considered as key management personnel and compensation of that personnel is disclosed below as required by paragraph 17 of IAS 24: Related Party Disclosures:

Particulars	Amount (Tk.)	Amount (Tk.)
	30.06.2024	30.06.2023
Salary	137,675,162	136,881,284
Meeting Fee	561,000	615,000
Provision for Post Employment Benefits	18,154,495	18,091,739
Total	156,390,657	155,588,023

Compensation includes salary, non-cash benefits and contributions to a post employment defined benefits plan.

(vii) Other related party transactions

During the period, the company carried out a number of transactions with related parties in the normal course of business. The name of the related parties, nature of transaction and transaction value have been set out in accordance with the provisions of IAS 24: Related Party Disclosure are as follows:

Intra group Company Receivables/Payables

Name of Related Party	Relationship	Nature of Transaction	Transaction for the year		Outstanding (Receivable/payable)	
			2024		2024	2023
			Dr.	Cr.		
Loan from Chairman	Director	Temporary Loan	-	-	(325,117,526)	(325,117,526)
Aftab automobiles Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	157,205,500	191,022,626	(2,680,173)	31,136,953
Navana Limited.	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	93,512,182	(18,800,000)	459,544,254	384,832,072
Navana Construction Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	21,925,000	-	8,041,000	(13,884,000)
Navana Furniture Limited	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	-	-	5,000,000	5,000,000
Navana Electronics Limited	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	900,000	-	10,900,000	10,000,000
Navana Real Estate Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	17,200,000	25,261,993	(248,557,993)	(240,496,000)
Navana Toyota 3s Centre	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	270,000	-	3,270,000	3,000,000
Navana Foods Limited	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	-	-	(18,000,000)	(18,000,000)
Navana Interlinks Limited	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	-	-	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)
Navana Batteries Limited	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	15,450,000	-	15,450,000	-
Meeting Fee	Director	Fees	561,000	-	561,000	615,000

42.00 Amount due by Directors

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

43.00 Number of Employees

During the year total number of employees/workers for the company was 962 who drawing above Tk. 5,000 per month.

44.00 Significant Disclosure

Sales amount has been decreased and gross profit (GP) ratio decreased due to increases of production cost by ceasing workers, management employees and monitoring production strictly.

45.00 Capital Expenditure Commitment

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

46.00 Contingent Assets

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

47.00 Contingent Liabilities

The company does not hold any claim that meets denition of contingent liability in accordance with IAS 37 provision, contingent liability exists at reporting date.

48.00 Foreign Earnings/Loss or Gain

During the year the company has no incurred a foreign exchange loss / gain.



49.00 Remittance of Dividend

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

50.00 Credit Facility not Availed

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

51.00 Attendance Status of Board Meeting of Directors

During the year there was 19 Board Meetings were held. The attendance status of all the meetings is as follows:

Name of the Directors	Position	Duration Period	Meeting Held	Attended
Shafiul Islam	Chairman	July, 2023 to June, 2024	19	16
Khaleda Islam	Director		19	17
Saiful Islam	Director		19	18
Sajedul Islam	Managing Director		19	19
Farhana Islam	Director		19	16
Md. Mustafizur Rahaman	Independent Director		19	4
Abul Layes Afsary	Independent Director		19	4

52.00 Auditors fees for service rendered

As per schedule XI, part II, para 6 of Companies Act, 1994, auditors are only paid audit fees (including VAT) of Tk. 989,000. No other service has been taken from auditor hence other than this no other fees given to auditor.

**53.00 Disclosures as per Requirement of Schedule XI, Part II of the Companies Act, 1994
(Employee Position as on 30th June, 2024)**

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

Monthly Salary Range	Head Office	Factory	No. of Employee
Above 5000	124	838	962
Below 5000	-	-	-

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

Name of the Director	Position	Remuneration	AIT Deduction	Net Amount
Shafiul Islam	Chairman			
Khaleda Islam	Director			
Saiful Islam	Director			
Sajedul Islam	Managing Director	4,200,000	672,000	3,878,000
Farhana Islam	Director			
Md. Mustafizur Rahaman	Independent Director			
Abul Layes Afsary	Independent Director			

Period of payment to Directors is from 1st July, 2023 to 30th June, 2024.

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

- Expenses reimbursed to the managing agent: Nil.
- Commission or other remuneration payable separately to a managing agent or his associate: Nil.
- Commission received or receivable by the managing agent or his associate as selling or buying agent of other concerns in respect of contracts entered into such concerns with the company: Nil.
- The money value of the contracts for the sale or purchase of goods and materials or supply of services, entered into by the company with the managing agent or his associate during the financial year: Nil.
- Any other perquisites or benefit in cash or in kind stating: Nil.
- Other allowances and commission including guarantee commission: Nil.
- Pensions: Nil.
- Gratuities: Nil.
- Payments from Provident Fund: Nil.
- Compensation for Loss of Office: Nil.
- Consideration in connection with retirement from office: Nil.



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

Requirements under Condition No.	Compliance status of Disclosure of Schedule XI, Part II, Para 3
3(i)(a) The Turnover	4,079,721,969
3(i)(b) Commission Paid to Selling Agents (Incentive)	N/A
3(i)(c) Brokerage and discount of Sales, Other than the usual trade discount	N/A
3(i)(d)(i) The value of the raw materials consumed, giving item-wise as possible	2,978,296,619
3(i)(d)(ii) The opening and closing stocks of goods produced	N/A
3(i)(e) In the case of companies, the purchase made and the opening and closing stocks	P 2,121,747,696 OB 775,681,361 CB 881,487,085
3(i)(f) In the case of companies rendering or supplying services, the gross income derived from services rendered or supplied	795,080,967
3(i)(g) Opening and closing stocks, purchases, sales and consumption of raw materials with value and quantity break up for the Company, which falls under one or more categories i.e. manufacturing and/or trading	Complied
3(i)(h) In the case of other companies, the gross income derived under different heads	53,463,906
3(i)(i) Work-in-progress, which have been completed at the commencement and at the end of the accounting period	OB 949,667,127 CB 1,012,219,443
3(i)(j) Provision for depreciation, renewals or diminution in value of fixed assets	N/A
3(i)(k) Interest on the debenture paid or payable to the Managing Director, Managing Agent and the Manager	N/A
3(i)(l) Charge for income tax and other taxation on profits	53,023,041
3(i)(m) Reserved for repayment of share capital and repayment of loans	Nil
3(i)(n)(i) Amount set aside or proposed to be set aside, to reserves, but not including provisions made to meet any specific liability, contingency or commitment, known to exist at the date as at which the balance sheet is made up	Nil
3(i)(n)(ii) Amount withdrawn from above mentioned reserve	Nil
3(i)(o)(i) Amount set aside to provisions made for meeting specific liabilities, contingencies of commitments.	Nil
3(i)(o)(i) Amount withdrawn from above mentioned provisions, as no longer required.	Nil
3(i)(p) Expenditure incurred on each of the following items, separately for each item:	
3(i)(p)(i) Consumption of stores and spare parts	2,978,296,619
3(i)(p)(ii) Power and Fuel	119,882,240
3(i)(p)(iii) Rent	2,398,130
3(i)(p)(iv) Repairs of Buildings	3,879,132
3(i)(p)(v) Repairs of Machinery	nil
3(i)(p)(vi) Other include:	
3(i)(p)(vi)(1) Salaries, wages and bonus	137,675,162
3(i)(p)(vi)(2) Contribution to provident and other funds	11,902,872
3(i)(p)(vi)(3) Workmen and staff welfare expenses to the extent not adjusted from any	7,397,928
3(i)(p)(vi)(4) Any previous provision or reserve.	Nil



55.00 Information regarding Accounts Receivables, Advance in line with Schedule XI

i. Disclosure in line with 4(a) of part I of Schedule XI

The details of trade receivable are given below:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount (Tk.) 30.06.2024	Amount (Tk.) 30.06.2023
1	Within 3 Months	937,829,221	773,797,701
2	Within 6 Months	579,771,363	482,493,804
3	Within 12 Months	366,283,918	287,653,907
4	More than 12 Months	210,778,296	199,671,728

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

There are no debts outstanding in this respect.

56.00 Disclosure in line with Instruction of Part of Schedule XI

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

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

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

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

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

(III) Debt considered doubtful or bad

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

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

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

(V) Debt due by common management

There is no debt under common management.

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

There is no such debt in this respect.

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

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

58.00 Financial Instrument-Fair Values and Risk Management
58.01 Accounting Classifications and Fair Values

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

Reconciliation of Carrying Amount	Carrying Amount Tk. '000							
	Note	Fair Value Hedging Instruments	Mandatory FVTPL- Others	FVOCI-debt instrument	FVOCI-equity instrument	Financial assets at amortized cost	Other Financial Liabilities	Total Amount
30.06.2024								
Financial Assets measured at Fair Value								
Equity Securities								
Financial Assets not measured at Fair Value								
Long Term Security Deposit	8.00	-	-	-	-	6,008	-	6,008
Investment in Shares	10.00	-	-	-	-	3,889	-	3,889
Accounts Receivables	12.00	-	-	-	-	2,119,754	-	2,119,754
Other Receivables	13.00	-	-	-	-	194,876	-	194,876
Advance,Deposits & Pre-payments	15.00	-	-	-	-	1,801,261	-	1,801,261
Cash and Cash Equivalents	16.00	-	-	-	-	192,875	-	192,875
Total						4,318,663		4,318,663
Financial Liabilities measured at fair value:								
Financial Liabilities not measured at fair value:								
Long Term loans-net of non -Current portion	23.00						8,744,476	8,744,476
Long Term loans (Current portion)	24.00						989,063	989,063
Short Term loan	25.00						1,618,203	1,618,203
Lease Liabilities	20.00						3,468	3,468
Security Retention Money	21.00						120,155	120,155
Unclaimed Dividend	27.00						43,740	43,740
Payables & Accruals	28.00						131,140	131,140
Total							11,650,245	11,650,245
30.06.2023								
Financial Assets measured at Fair Value:								
Equity Securities								
Financial Assets not measured at Fair Value:								
Long Term Security Deposit	8.00	-	-	-	-	6,008	-	6,008
Investment in Shares	10.00	-	-	-	-	3,735	-	3,735
Accounts Receivables	12.00	-	-	-	-	1,743,617	-	1,743,617
Other Receivables	13.00	-	-	-	-	194,876	-	194,876
Advance,Deposits & Pre-payments	15.00	-	-	-	-	1,625,781	-	1,625,781
Cash and Cash Equivalents	16.00	-	-	-	-	257,033	-	257,033
Total						3,831,050		3,831,050
Financial Liabilities measured at fair value:								
Financial Liabilities not measured at fair value:								
Long Term loans-net of non -Current portion	23.00						7,837,596	7,837,596
Long Term loans (Current portion)	24.00						1,513,499	1,513,499
Short Term loan	25.00						1,186,358	1,186,358
Lease Liabilities	20.00						337	337
Security Retention Money	21.00						327,851	327,851
Unclaimed Dividend	27.00						38,215	38,215
Payables & Accruals	28.00						189,058	189,058
Total							11,092,914	11,092,914

The company has not disclosed the fair values for financial instruments such as accounts receivables, cash and cash equivalents, long term security deposit, short term loans and other non current liabilities because the carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

58.02 Financial Risk Management Framework

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

58.02.1 Credit Risk, 58.02.2 Liquidity Risk 58.02.3 Market Risk.

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



58.02.1 Credit Risk

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

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

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

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

i. Exposure to Credit Risk

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

Particulars	Amount (Tk.) 30.06.2024	Amount (Tk.) 30.06.2023
Non-Derivative Financial Assets:		
Accounts Receivable	2,119,753,734	1,743,617,140
Others Receivables	194,875,944	194,875,944
Advance to Suppliers	460,025,578	390,326,005
Advance against Employees	13,483,009	11,562,992
Security Deposits	1,317,939	1,317,939
Other advances	1,326,434,322	1,222,574,276
FDR	140,652,753	123,905,134
Cash at bank	186,949,562	113,519,577
Cash in Hand	5,925,122	19,608,150
Total	4,449,417,963	3,821,307,156

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

Particulars	Amount (Tk.) 30.06.2024	Amount (Tk.) 30.06.2023
Domestic	2,314,629,678	1,938,493,084
Foreign Receivable		
Total	2,314,629,678	1,938,493,084

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

0 to 1 Months	50,049,712	21,193,414
More than 1 Months to 3 Months	401,962,631	348,505,110
More than 3 Months to 6 Months	485,816,878	382,513,570
More than 6 Months to 9 Months	592,346,210	470,498,466
More than 9 Months to 12 Months	374,228,368	294,663,995
Above 12 Months	215,349,935	226,242,585
	2,119,753,734	1,743,617,140

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

58.02.2 Liquidity Risk

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

Exposure to Liquidity Risk

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

Long Term interest bearing loans

In Taka	Note	Contractual Cash Flows					
		Carrying Amount	Total	2 months or less	2-12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-Derivative Financial Liabilities:							
Short Term interest bearing loans	25	1,618,202,508	1,618,202,508	728,191,129	890,011,379	-	-
Long Term interest bearing loans	23	8,744,475,509	8,744,475,509	-	-	6,995,580,407	1,748,895,102
Finance lease liabilities	20	3,468,074	3,468,074	-	-	3,468,074	-
Trade and other payables	28	131,139,856	131,139,856	28,850,768	62,947,131	22,293,776	17,048,181
Inter Company Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Current Liabilities	-	8,918,098,940	8,918,098,940	1,783,619,788	3,121,334,629	2,675,429,682	1,337,714,841
		19,415,384,887	19,415,384,887	2,540,661,685	4,074,293,139	9,696,771,939	3,103,658,124
Derivative financial liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-
		19,415,384,887	19,415,384,887	2,540,661,685	4,074,293,139	9,696,771,939	3,103,658,124

30th June, 2023

In Taka	Note	Contractual Cash Flows					
		Carrying Amount	Total	2 months or less	2-12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-Derivative Financial Liabilities:							
Short Term interest bearing loans	25	1,186,358,457	1,186,358,457	533,861,306	652,497,151	-	-
Long Term interest bearing loans	23	7,837,596,261	7,837,596,261	-	-	-	-
Finance lease liabilities	20	377,930	377,930	-	-	377,930	-
Trade and other payables	28	189,058,353	189,058,353	41,592,838	90,748,009	32,139,920	24,577,585.89
Inter Company Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Current Liabilities	-	8,215,825,656	8,215,825,656	1,643,165,131	2,875,538,980	2,464,747,697	1,232,373,848
		17,429,216,658	17,429,216,658	2,218,619,275	3,618,784,141	2,497,265,547	1,256,951,434
Derivative Financial Liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-
		17,429,216,658	17,429,216,658	2,218,619,275	3,618,784,141	2,497,265,547	1,256,951,434



58.02.3 Market Risk

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

(i) Interest Rate Risk

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

(ii) Currency Risk

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

59.00 Capital Management

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

60.00 Subsequent Events-Disclosures under IAS 10 "Events after Reporting Period"

The directors in the meeting held on 27th day of October, 2024 recommended 10% cash dividend for the general shareholders only excluding Sponsors & Directors whose name will be appeared in the Shareholders Registers on record date which is subject to Shareholders approval at the forthcoming 20th annual general meeting to be held on 24th day of December 2024.

Except the fact stated above, no circumstances have arisen since the balance sheet date which would require adjustments or disclosure in the financial statements or notes thereto.

NAVANA CNG LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
Statement of Property, Plant and Equipment
AS AT JUNE, 30 2024
Annexure-A

Particulars	Cost				Rate of Dep.	Depreciation				Written Down Value as at June 30, 2024
	Balance as at July 01, 2023	Addition During the year	Disposal /Adjustment during the year	Balance as at June 30, 2024		Balance as at July 01, 2023	Charged During the year	Disposal /Adjustment during the year	Balance as at June 30, 2024	
Land and land develop.	1,180,687,289	20,868,859	28,573,889	1,172,982,259	0%	-	-	-	-	1,172,982,259
Building & Shed	1,383,604,300	12,905,896	6,587,035	1,389,923,161	10%	643,459,822	74,659,743	2,401,686	715,717,879	674,205,283
Plant & Machinery	3,290,280,454	4,389,097	-	3,294,669,551	10%	1,488,331,688	117,320,387	-	1,605,652,076	1,689,017,475
Cylinder	2,486,688,788	43,142,025	-	2,529,830,813	10%	966,701,812	152,537,973	-	1,119,239,785	1,410,591,028
Tools & equipment	192,046,754	2,430,560	-	194,477,314	10%	109,579,372	8,337,884	-	117,917,256	76,560,058
Furniture & fixtures	39,481,370	7,000	-	39,488,370	10%	21,672,705	1,781,333	-	23,454,038	16,034,332
Electrical equipment	41,269,374	520,450	-	41,789,824	10%	26,294,409	1,521,351	-	27,815,760	13,974,064
Office equipment	11,579,493	127,830	-	11,707,323	10%	6,139,156	550,425	-	6,689,581	5,017,742
Vehicles	274,881,892	-	-	274,881,892	10%	127,225,930	14,765,595	-	141,991,525	132,890,366
Balance as at June 30, 2024	8,900,519,714	84,391,717	35,160,924	8,949,750,507		3,389,404,894	371,474,691	2,401,686	3,758,477,900	5,191,272,607
Balance as at June 30, 2023	8,803,231,659	97,288,055	-	8,900,519,714		2,991,079,094	398,325,800	-	3,389,404,894	5,511,114,820

NAVANA CNG LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Statement of Intangible Assets

As at June 30, 2024

Annexure-B

Particulars	Cost				Rate of Dep.	Depreciation				Written Down Value as at June 30, 2024
	Balance as at July 01, 2023	Addition During the year	Disposal /Adjustment during the year	Balance as at June 30, 2024		Balance as at July 01, 2023	Charged During the year	Disposal /Adjustment during the year	Balance as at June 30, 2024	
Software System	35,059,376	-	-	35,059,376	10%	13,607,915	2,145,146	-	15,753,061	19,306,316
Balance as at June 30, 2024	35,059,376	-	-	35,059,376		13,607,915	2,145,146	-	15,753,061	19,306,316
Balance as at June 30, 2023	33,804,032	1,255,344	-	35,059,376		11,294,161	2,313,754	-	13,607,915	21,451,461

NAVANA CNG LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Statement of Right of Use Assets

As at June 30, 2024

Annexure-C

Particulars	Cost				Rate of Dep.	Depreciation				Written Down Value as at June 30, 2024
	Balance as at July 01, 2023	Addition During the year	Disposal /Adjustment during the	Balance as at June 30, 2024		Balance as at July 01, 2023	Charged During the year	Disposal /Adjustment during the	Balance as at June 30, 2024	
Right of use assets	21,788,137	3,875,866	-	25,664,003		21,082,942	1,017,958	-	22,100,900	3,563,103
Balance as at June 30, 2024	21,788,137	3,875,866	-	25,664,003		21,082,942	1,017,958	-	22,100,900	3,563,103
Balance as at June 30, 2023	21,788,137	-	-	21,788,137		20,607,340	475,602	-	21,082,942	705,196

BANGLADESH ASSOCIATION OF PUBLICLY LISTED COMPANIES

Ref. No: CM-2024/113

BAPLC

Date of Issue : February 5, 2024

Renewed Certificate

This is to certify that

NAVANA CNG LIMITED

*is an Ordinary Member of Bangladesh Association of Publicly Listed Companies
and is entitled to all the rights and privileges appertaining thereto.*

This certificate remains current until 31st December 2024.




Secretary General



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF NAVANA CNG LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Navana CNG Limited** (the Company), which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at June 30, 2024; Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income; Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information disclosed in notes 1 to 59 and Annexure- A & B.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 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) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion

Emphasis of Matters:

As per BSEC notification no. BSEC/CMRRCD/2021-391/20/Admin/121, Dated: 01June 2021, any cash or stock dividend or right share are laying unclaimed or undistributed or un-allotted for a period of 3 (three) years or more, shall be transferred to the Capital market Stabilization Fund (CMSF). But the entity didn't transfer unclaimed Dividend amounting Tk. 37,122,177 to Capital Market Stabilization Fund (CMSF) which is carry forwarded more than 3 years.

Our key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements for the year ended on June 30, 2024. These matters were addressed in the context of the audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming the auditors' opinion thereon and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

In addition to the matter described in the basis for opinion section each matter mentioned below our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in the context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters.

Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatements of our financial statements, the results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below;



Revenue Recognition and Account Receivables	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
<p>The company has reported a revenue of Taka 1,320,833,836 for the year ended 30th June, 2024.</p> <p>Revenue Recognition is recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income of the company. Accounts Receivables recognized on the statements of financial position for the year is Tk. 278,232,012 and for the prior year is Tk. 283,293,731.</p> <p>Following the application of the revenue recognition standard (IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers), the Company adopted its accounting policies.</p> <p>Under IFRS 15 revenue is recognized when a performance obligation is satisfied by transferring control over a promised good or service to a customer.</p> <p>Goods are considered as transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of that goods. Revenue from sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of returns and allowances, trade discounts, rebates and Value Added Tax (VAT).</p> <p>The sales of the company are derived from a large number of CNG stations located over the country with relatively small amount of transactions. As a result, to obtain sufficient audit evidence, high magnitude of audit work and resource are required.</p> <p>We identified revenue recognition as a key audit matter because revenue is one of the key performance indicators of the Company and therefore there is an inherent risk of manipulation of the timing of recognition of revenue by management to meet specific targets or expectations.</p> <p>We focused on the proper cut-off of sales to the Company's customers due to the fact that the documents of confirmation of dispatch of goods were provided by numerous transporting agencies based on different locations. There is a risk of differences between the timing of invoicing of products and the dispatch of the products to the company's CNG stations. Accordingly, there could be potential misstatements that these revenue transactions are not recognized in the proper reporting periods.</p> <p>See note no. 3.06 and 26.00 to the financial statements</p>	<p>Our procedures included obtaining an understanding of management's revenue recognition process, we tested a sample of transactions to verify whether the revenue was accounted for in accordance with the revenue accounting policy as disclosed in note 3.06 and 26 of the financial statements. In addition, we assessed whether the disclosed revenue accounting policy was in accordance with relevant accounting standards.</p> <p>For the revenue recognized throughout the year, we tested selected key controls, including results reviews by management, for their operating effectiveness and performed procedures to gain sufficient audit evidence on the accuracy of the accounting for customer contracts and related financial statement captions.</p> <p>With regard to the implementation of IFRS 15 we verified management's conclusion on assessing different types of contracts and the accuracy of the revised accounting policies in light of the industry specific circumstances and our understanding of the business. We tested the appropriateness of the accounting treatment on a sample basis. In addition, we verified the accuracy of IFRS 15 related disclosures.</p> <p>These procedures included reading significant new contracts to understand the terms and conditions and their impact on revenue recognition. We performed enquiries with management to understand their risk assessments and inspected meeting minutes to identify relevant changes in their assessments and estimates.</p> <p>Our audit approach was a combination of test of internal controls and substantive procedures which included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Evaluated the design of internal controls relating to recording of efforts incurred and estimation of efforts required to complete the performance obligations. * We conducted substantive testing of revenue recorded over the year using sampling techniques by examining the relevant supporting documents including sales invoices and depot wise sales bank reconciliation report, bank statement and also, we confirmed selected customers' receivable balances at the balance sheet date, selected on a sample basis by considering the amount outstanding with those customers.



Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * We specifically put emphasis on those transactions occurring close before or after the balance sheet date to obtain sufficient evidence over the accuracy of cut-off. * We tested the completeness of journal entries compared to financial statements; as well as if there any exception existed that the debit accounts of sales recognition were not related to cash and bank, trade receivable or advances from customers. * Finally assessed the appropriateness and presentation of disclosures against relevant accounting standards.
Valuation of Inventory	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
<p>The Company had inventory of Taka 360,305,886 at 30th June, 2024 held in different depot and warehouses.</p> <p>Inventories consisting of raw materials, working process, finished goods, spare parts, fuel and stock in transit are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost of inventories include expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition.</p> <p>Cost of inventories is determined by using the weighted average cost formula. Where necessary, allowance is provided for damaged, obsolete and slow-moving items to adjust the carrying amount of inventories to the lower of cost and net realizable value.</p> <p>Net realizable value is based on estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.</p> <p>Moreover, the process of estimating provision for inventories is judgmental and complex. Due to high level of judgment involved and use of some manual process in estimating the provision and net realisable value of inventories, we considered this to be a key audit matter.</p> <p>See note no. 3.07 and 9.00 to the financial statements.</p>	<p>We tested the appropriateness of management's assumptions applied in calculating the value of the inventory provisions by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evaluating the design and implementation of key inventory controls operating across the company, including those at a sample of, factory production house, warehouse, and sales depots; • evaluating internal controls to monitor or keep track of Inventory Movement; • attending inventory count on 30th June, 2024 and reconciling the count results to the inventory listing to test the completeness of data; • comparing the net realizable value, obtained through a detailed review of sales subsequent to the year-end, to the cost price of a sample of inventories; • reviewing the historical accuracy of inventory provisioning, and the level of inventory write-offs during the year; • challenging the completeness of inventory provisions through assessing actual and forecast sales of inventory lines to assess whether provisions for slow moving/obsolete stock are valid and complete; • evaluating the correctness of the batch wise costing of final products; • evaluating the correctness of the valuation of raw materials and packing material as per weighted average method;



Current Tax Provisioning	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
<p>Current Tax provision amounting to Tk. 29,090,681</p> <p>At the year end the company reported total income tax expense (Current Tax) of BDT 29,090,681 the calculation of the tax expense is a complex process that involves subjective judgments and uncertainties and require specific knowledge and competencies.</p> <p>We have determined this to be a key audit matter, due to the complexity in income tax provisioning.</p> <p>See note no. 3.14(a) and 31.01 to the Financial Statements.</p>	<p>Our audit procedure in this area included, among others:</p> <p>Use of own tax specialist to assess the company's tax computation. Our tax specialists were also taking into account the company's tax position and our knowledge and experience of the application of relevant tax legislation.</p> <p>To analysis and challenge the assumption used to determine tax provision based on our knowledge and experience of the application of the local legislation.</p> <p>Evaluating the adequacy of the financial statement disclosure, including disclosure of key assumption judgments and sensitive related to tax.</p>
Measurement of Deferred Tax Liability	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
<p>The Company reported net deferred tax liability totalling Tk. 27,173,079 as at 30th June, 2024. Significant judgement is required in relation to deferred tax liability as their liability is dependent on forecasts of future profitability over a number of years.</p> <p>See note no. 3.14(b) and 31.02 to the financial statements.</p>	<p>We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operational effectiveness of the Company's key controls over the recognition and measurement of Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities and the assumptions used in estimating the future taxable expense of the company.</p> <p>We also assessed the completeness and accuracy of the data used for the estimations of future taxable expense/income.</p> <p>We evaluated the reasonableness of key assumptions, timing of reversal of temporary differences and expiration of tax loss carry forwards, recognition and measurement of Deferred Tax Liability.</p> <p>We assessed the adequacy of the company's disclosures setting out the basis of deferred tax liability balances and the level of estimation involved.</p> <p>We also assisted in evaluating the tax implications, the reasonableness of estimates and calculations determined by management.</p> <p>Finally assessed the appropriateness and presentation of disclosures against IAS 12 Income Tax.</p>



Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information.

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

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

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), the Companies Act 1994, the Securities and Exchange Rules 1987 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.

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

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



- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a 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.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the Companies Act 1994 and the Securities and Exchange Rules 1987 and relevant notifications issues by Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission, we also report that:

- a) We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit and made due verification thereof;
- b) In our opinion, proper books of accounts, as records and other statutory books as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appeared from our examination of these books;
- c) The statements 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 accounts and returns; and
- d) The expenditure incurred was for the purposes of the Company's business.

Mohammad Fakhru Alam Patwary FCA

ICAB Enrolment No. 1249

Managing Partner

M. Z. Islam & Co.

Chartered Accountants

DVC: 2410271249AS708567

Place: Dhaka

Dated: October 27, 2024

NAVANA CNG LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT JUNE 30, 2024

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		30 June, 2024	30 June, 2023
Assets:			
Non-Current Assets		1,359,405,228	1,485,998,513
Property, Plant & Equipment	4.00	664,983,596	706,830,656
Right of Use Asset	5.00	3,508,831	557,884
Investment in Subsidiaries	6.00	637,763,197	725,613,717
Long-Term Security Deposit	7.00	49,260,333	49,260,333
Investment in Shares	8.00	3,889,271	3,735,923
Current Assets		1,691,512,022	1,609,801,505
Inventories	9.00	360,305,886	363,394,375
Accounts Receivable	10.00	278,232,012	283,293,731
Advances, Deposits & Pre-Payments	11.00	189,143,181	193,920,839
Inter-Company Receivable	12.00	764,606,422	665,906,422
Cash & Cash Equivalent	13.00	99,224,521	103,286,138
Total Assets		3,050,917,250	3,095,800,018
Equity and Liabilities:			
Capital and Reserves		2,331,120,684	2,367,462,090
Share Capital	14.00	755,527,720	755,527,720
Tax Holiday Reserve	15.00	180,618,848	180,618,848
Fair Value Reserve	16.00	3,405,844	3,267,831
Other Reserve	17.00	2,072,243	2,072,243
Retained Earnings	18.00	1,389,496,029	1,425,975,448
Non-Current Liabilities		169,096,586	169,220,529
Deferred Tax Liabilities	31.02	27,173,079	30,499,995
Lease Liability	19.00	3,423,507	220,534
Long Term Loan	20.00	138,500,000	138,500,000
Current Liabilities		550,699,980	559,117,399
Short-Term Loans	21.00	32,143,456	47,832,560
Provision for Income Tax	22.00	76,450,873	60,977,610
Inter Company Payable	23.00	315,535,362	303,535,362
Unclaimed Dividend Account	24.00	43,740,499	38,215,498
Payables and Accruals	25.00	82,829,790	108,556,369
Total Equity and Liabilities		3,050,917,250	3,095,800,018
Net Assets Value Per Share	33.00	30.85	31.34

The annexed notes 1 to 59 and annexure-A & B form an integral part of these financial statements.

Signed in terms of our separate report of even date


Managing Director


Director


Director


Company Secretary


Chief Financial Officer


Mohammad Fakhru Alam Patwary FCA

ICAB Enrolment No. 1249

Managing Partner

M. Z. Islam & Co.

Chartered Accountants

DVC: 2410271249AS708567

Place: Dhaka
Dated: October 27, 2024

NAVANA CNG LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		July 01, 2023 to June 30, 2024	July 01, 2022 to June 30, 2023
Revenue	26.00	1,320,833,836	1,326,861,116
Less: Cost of Goods Sold	27.00	1,072,429,791	1,074,965,780
Gross Profit		248,404,045	251,895,336
Less: Administrative & Selling Expenses	28.00	142,045,475	140,323,264
Less: Interest Expenses	29.00	3,417,620	4,597,931
Operating Profit		102,940,950	106,974,141
Add: Other Income	30.00	23,659,074	1,458,405
Less: Foreign Exchange Loss		-	(88,214)
Profit before Contribution to WPPF		126,600,024	108,344,332
Less: Contribution to WPPF		6,028,573	5,159,254
Profit before Tax		120,571,451	103,185,078
Add: Share of (profit)/Loss from Subsidiaries		(87,850,521)	(70,112,859)
Less: Income Tax Expenses	31.00	25,748,430	23,216,642
Current Tax	31.01	29,090,681	26,827,784
Deferred Tax	31.02	(3,342,251)	(3,611,142)
Net Profit after Tax		6,972,501	9,855,577
Add: Other comprehensive income:			
Revaluation Gain/loss on Investment in Share		153,348	258,135
Less: Deferred Tax Adjustment		(15,335)	(25,813)
		138,013	232,322
Share of Other Comprehensive Income from Subsidiaries		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		7,110,514	10,087,899
Earnings Per Share (Operating)	32.00	0.09	0.13

The annexed notes 1 to 59 and annexure-A & B form an integral part of these financial statements.

Signed in terms of our separate report of even date


Managing Director


Director


Director


Company Secretary


Chief Financial Officer

Place: Dhaka
Dated: October 27, 2024


Mohammad Fakhru Alam Patwary FCA
ICAB Enrolment No. 1249
Managing Partner
M. Z. Islam & Co.
Chartered Accountants
DVC: 2410271249AS708567

NAVANA CNG LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Particulars	Share capital	Tax Holiday Reserve	Fair Value Reserve	Other Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
Balance at July 01, 2023	755,527,720	180,618,848	3,267,831	2,072,243	1,425,975,448	2,367,462,090
Other Comprehensive income	-	-	138,013	-	-	138,013
Net Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	6,972,501	6,972,501
Cash Dividend	-	-	-	-	(43,451,920)	(43,451,920)
Balance as at June 30, 2024	755,527,720	180,618,848	3,405,844	2,072,243	1,389,496,029	2,331,120,684

For the year ended June 30, 2023

Balance at July 01, 2022	719,550,210	180,618,848	3,035,509	2,072,243	1,472,788,770	2,378,065,580
Other Comprehensive income	-	-	232,322	-	-	232,322
Net Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	9,855,577	9,855,577
Stock Dividend	35,977,510	-	-	-	(35,977,510)	-
Cash Dividend	-	-	-	-	(20,691,389)	(20,691,389)
Balance as at June 30, 2023	755,527,720	180,618,848	3,267,831	2,072,243	1,425,975,448	2,367,462,090


Managing Director


Director


Director


Company Secretary


Chief Financial Officer

Place: Dhaka
Dated: October 27, 2024

NAVANA CNG LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		July 01, 2023 to June 30, 2024	July 01, 2022 to June 30, 2023
A. Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from Customers		1,325,895,555	1,284,319,917
Receipts of other Income		3,783,767	1,458,405
Foreign Exchange Loss		-	(88,214)
Payments for Materials, Services and Expenses		(1,211,515,334)	(1,170,904,572)
Cash generated from operations		118,163,988	114,785,536
Income Tax Paid		(13,617,418)	(10,043,142)
Net cash provided by operating activities	35.00	104,546,570	104,742,394
B. Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment		(17,509,089)	(6,275,220)
Long-Term Security Deposits		-	(11,570,208)
Sale Proceed of Assets		52,634,545	-
Net cash used in investing activities		35,125,456	(17,845,428)
C. Cash flows from financing activities			
Inter Company Receivable		(98,700,000)	-
Interest Paid		(3,417,620)	(4,597,931)
Short-Term Loan		(15,689,104)	(3,161,948)
Dividend Paid		(37,926,919)	(20,523,507)
Unclaimed Dividend Transfer to CMSF Fund		-	(5,000,000)
Inter Company Payable		12,000,000	(10,000,000)
Net cash used in financing activities		(143,733,643)	(43,283,386)
D. Net Changes in Cash and Cash Equivalentents (A+B+C)		(4,061,617)	43,613,580
E. Cash and Cash Equivalentents at the Beginning of the year		103,286,138	59,672,558
F. Cash and Cash Equivalentents at the end of the year (D+E)		99,224,521	103,286,138
Net operating cash flows per share	34.00	1.38	1.39


Managing Director


Director


Director


Company Secretary


Chief Financial Officer

NAVANA CNG LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024
FORMING AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1.00 Reporting Entity:

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

Navana CNG Limited (the Company) was incorporated in Bangladesh as a private limited company on 19th April, 2004 vide Registration No. C-52512(2807)/2004 and subsequently converted into a public limited company on 8th March, 2009. The company has 3 (three) subsidiary companies namely: Navana Engineering Limited, Navana Welding Electrode Limited and Navana LPG Limited.

Registered Office

The Registered Office and Principal Place of Business of Navana CNG Limited is located at 125/A, Motijheel Commercial Area, Islam Chamber, 4th Floor, Dhaka-1000. The Company is listed with Dhaka Stock Exchange Ltd. and the Chittagong Stock Exchange Ltd.

1.02 Other Corporate Information

(i) Trade License: TRAD/DSCC/267649/2019 date: 10/07/2024

(ii) e-TIN No.: 892172367019 date: 30/06/2014

(iii) BIN No.: 000296477-0101 date: 01/07/2019

1.03 Nature of Business

The principal activities of the Company are conversion of petrol and diesel driven vehicles to Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) driven vehicles, CNG re-fuelling stations and other related services.

1.04 Subsidiary Companies

The Navana CNG Limited has a three following Subsidiary Companies of which holds controlling shares of its Subsidiary Companies, the details are given below:

(a) Navana Engineering Limited

Navana Engineering Limited is a public limited company which was incorporated in 2010 registered with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies & Firms, Dhaka, Bangladesh under the Companies Act, 1994 as a subsidiary with 99.99% shares owned by Navana CNG Limited.

The principal activities of the company are manufacturing of polymer, plastic, PVC, poly ethylene, pipes, tubes, conduits, fittings for house hold, industrial and commercial use. The company started its commercial operations from 1st March, 2011.

(b) Navana Welding Electrode Limited

Navana Welding Electrode Limited is a private limited company which was incorporated in 2011 registered with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies & Firms, Dhaka, Bangladesh under the Companies Act, 1994 as a subsidiary with 99.99% shares owned by Navana CNG Limited.

The principal activities of the company are manufacturing, importing, exporting, trading and marketing of all types of electrode rod, welding and cutting equipment, cutting rod, welding and cutting consumables. The company started its commercial operation from 1st January, 2013.

(c) Navana LPG Limited

Navana LPG Limited is a private limited company which was incorporated in 2015 registered with Registrar of Joint Stock Companies & Firms, Dhaka, Bangladesh under the Companies Act, 1994 vide registration no. C-125694 dated 13th September, 2015 as a subsidiary with 99.99% share owned by Navana CNG Limited. The company started its commercial production in November, 2017.

The main objective is to carry on the business of import, export, indenting and marketing of all types of gases also LPG, LNG, LPG, Propane, Oxygen, nitrogen, acetylene, nitrous, oxide, medical and commercial oxygen and other allied gases.

The Registered Office is situated at 214/D, Tejgaon Industrial Area, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

1.05 Structure, Content and Presentation of Financial Statements

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

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

2.00 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements:

2.01 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standard (IAS), the Companies Act, 1994, Securities and Exchange Rules, 2020 and other relevant laws as applicable.

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

2.02 Other Regulatory Compliances

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

- The Income Tax Act, 2023;
- The Value Added Tax and Supplementary Duty Act, 2012;
- The Value Added Tax Rules, 2016;
- The Stamp Act, 1899;
- The Customs Act, 1969;
- The Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission Act, 1993;
- The Securities and Exchange Rules, 2020;
- The Securities and Exchange Ordinance, 1969;
- Bangladesh Labour Act, 2006 (as amended to 2013)
- DSE/CSE Rules;
- Listing Regulations, 2015;

2.03 Compliance with the Financial Reporting Standards as applicable in Bangla

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

Sl. No.	IAS No.	IAS Title	Compliance Status
1	1	Presentation of Financial Statements	Complied
2	2	Inventories	Complied
3	7	Statement of Cash Flows	Complied
4	8	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	Complied
5	10	Events after the Reporting Period	Complied
6	11	Construction Contracts	N/A
7	12	Income Taxes	Complied
8	16	Property, Plant and Equipment	Complied
9	19	Employee Benefits	Complied
10	20	Accounting for Govt. Grants and Disclosure of Govt. Assistance	N/A
11	21	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	Complied
12	23	Borrowing Costs	Complied
13	24	Related Party Disclosures	Complied
14	26	Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plan	Complied
15	27	Separate Financial Statements	Complied
16	28	Investment in Associated and Joint Venture	N/A
17	29	Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economics	N/A
18	31	Interest in Joint Ventures	N/A
19	32	Financial Instruments : Presentation	Complied
20	33	Earnings per Share	Complied
21	34	Interim Financial Reporting	Complied
22	36	Impairment of Assets	Complied
23	37	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	Complied
24	38	Intangible Assets	N/A
25	40	Investment Property	N/A
26	41	Agriculture	N/A

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

2.04 Basis of Measurement

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

2.05 Accrual basis of Accounting

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

2.06 Functional and Presentation Currency

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

2.07 Key Accounting Estimates and Judgments in Applying Accounting Policies

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards including IAS's requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and for contingent assets and liabilities that require disclosure during and at the date of the financial statements.

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

In particular, the key areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements include accrued expenses, inventory valuation and other payables.



2.08 Materiality, Aggregation and Off Setting

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

2.09 Going Concern Assumption

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

2.10 Comparative Information

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

2.11 Changes in Accounting Policies

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

2.12 Responsibility for Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements

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

2.13 Reporting Period

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

2.14 Approval of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors on the 27th day of October, 2024.

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

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

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

Assets and Basis of their Valuation

3.01 Property, Plant and Equipment

3.01.1 Recognition and Measurements

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

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

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

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

3.01.2 Maintenance Activities

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

3.01.3 Subsequent Cost

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

3.01.4 Depreciation on Tangible Fixed Assets

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

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

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

Category of Fixed Assets	Rate of Depreciation
Land & Land Development	--
Building & Shed	10%
Plant & Machinery	10%
Cylinder	10%
Tools & Equipment	10%
Furniture & Fixtures	10%
Electric Equipment	10%
Office Equipment	10%
Vehicles	10%



3.01.5 Impairment

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

3.01.6 Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment

An item of Property, Plant and Equipment is removed from the statement of financial position when it is disposed off or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss on the disposal of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment is included in the statement of income of the period in which the de-recognition occurs.

3.02 Investment in FDR and Shares

Investment in shares and FDR's is stated at its market price and cost price respectively. The statement of profit or loss reflects the income on account of interest on investment in FDR and unrealized gain or loss from investment in shares are recognized as other comprehensive income.

It may be mentioned here that a fluctuation reserve / fair value reserve has been created in order to equalize the price go down below the cost price of the shares and during the year under audit unrealised gain / (loss) on investment in shares for price go down below the cost price of the shares has been charged directly to statement of other comprehensive income.

3.03 Recognition of Investment in Subsidiary in a separate Financial Statement

The investments in subsidiary is being accounted for using equity method in the company's separate financial statements as directed by para 10 (c) of IAS 27 separate Financial Statements, "under the equity method, on initial recognition the investment in an associate or a joint venture is recognized at cost, and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognize the investor's share of the profit or loss of the investee after the date of acquisition.

The investor's share of the investee's profit or loss is recognized in the investor's profit or loss. Distributions received from an investee reduce the carrying amount of the investment. Adjustments to the carrying amount may also be necessary for changes in the investor's proportionate interest in the investee arising from changes in the investee's other comprehensive income."

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

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

3.05 Other Current Assets

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

3.06 Revenue Recognition

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

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

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

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

a) Petrol and Diesel Vehicle Conversion Services

Revenue on petrol and diesel vehicle conversion services is recognized, net of VAT where applicable upon the completion of the conversion of vehicles to run on either the Bi-Fuel system or CNG Fuel System and the delivery of the converted vehicles to the vehicle owners.

(b) Sale of CNG

Revenue from sale of CNG is recognized upon the transfer of significant risk and rewards of ownership of the goods to the customer. Revenue is not recognized to the extent where there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due, associated costs or the possible return of goods.

(c) Dividend

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

(d) Other Revenues

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

3.07 Inventories

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

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

Raw materials:

Purchase costs on a weighted average basis;

Finished goods and work-in-progress:

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

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

3.08 Foreign Currency Transactions

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

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

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

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



Amount in FCAD ERQ Account and any other foreign currency balance have been translated into taka at the reporting date at the exchange rate prevailing on that date and gain/(loss) have been accounted for as other income / (loss) in statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income.

3.09 Financial Instruments

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

(a) Financial Assets

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

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

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

(i) Advance, Deposits & Prepayments

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

(ii) Accounts Receivables

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

(iii) Investment

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

(iv) Investment in Subsidiary

Investment in subsidiary represents investment in the equity of Navana Engineering Limited, Navana Welding Electrode Limited and Navana LPG Limited.

(v) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

(b) Financial Liabilities

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

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

Financial liabilities include trade and other payables, and other non-current liabilities.

IFRS 9 sets out requirements for recognising and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. This standard replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

The details of new significant accounting policies and the nature and effect of the changes to previous accounting policies are set out below.

(i) Interest bearing borrowings

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

(ii) Payables and Accruals

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

3.10 Equity Instruments

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

3.11 Impairment

(i) Non-derivative Financial Assets

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

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired includes:

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

(ii) Financial Assets measured at amortized cost

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

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

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the



amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, then the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

(iii) Non-Financial Assets

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

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

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

3.12 Derivatives

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

3.13 Leases

IFRS 16 provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset as a low value. A lessee recognizes a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. There are recognition exemption for short-term leases and leases of low value items.

The Company applied IFRS 16 Lease for the first time on 1st July, 2019. The nature and effect of the changes as a result of adoption of this new accounting standard is described below.

A lease is defined as a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Previously the company used to charge the consideration paid in its books as revenue expenses. IFRS 16 introduced a single, on balance sheet accounting model for leases. As a result, the Company, as a lessee, has recognized right of use assets representing its rights to use underlying assets and lease liabilities representing its obligation to make lease payments. The Company applied IFRS 16 on 1st January, 2019 for the existing lease contracts.

The Company has only office rent agreement, which is classified as operating leases, which under IFRS 16 are required to be recognized on the Company's statement of financial position. The nature and timing of expenses related to those leases has changed as IFRS 16 replaced the straight line operating lease expenses (as per IAS-17) with an amortization charge for the right of use assets and interest expense on lease liabilities.

The Company applied the practical expedient to the definition of a lease on transition. This means that it applied IFRS 16 to all contracts entered into before 1st January, 2019 and identified as leases in accordance with IAS 17 and IFRIC 4.

The Company's all contractual payments to the lessor contains only fixed amounts of lease payment and no variable lease payments are embedded with the lease payments. The rental agreements do not include any automatic renewals, nor do they include any guaranteed residual values of the underlying assets.

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term or a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments.

Subsequent Measurement:

The Lease Liability:

Upon initial recognition, the lease liability is being accounted for using amortised cost. Meaning that the initial liability is added by finance charge at company's incremental borrowing cost less subsequent rental payment on monthly basis.

Right to Use Assets:

The leased assets (Right to Use Asset) are depreciated over its useful life on monthly basis using straight line depreciation method.

3.14 Taxation

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

(a) Current Tax:

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

The company enjoyed the tax holiday up to April, 2009 and accordingly necessary provision has been made for tax holiday period.

(b) Deferred Tax:

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

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

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

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

(c) Value Added Tax:

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

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

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

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

3.15 Proposed Dividend

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

3.16 Cost of Post-Employment Benefits

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

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

(a) Short-Term Employee Benefits:

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

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

This represents 5% of net profit before tax contributed by the company as per provisions of the Bangladesh Labour (amendment) Act, 2014 and is payable to Workers as defined in the said law.

(c) Insurance Scheme:

Employees of the company are covered under insurance schemes.

(d) Defined Contribution Plan (Provident Fund):

The company has a registered provident fund scheme (Defined Contribution Plan) for employees of the company eligible to be members of the fund in accordance with the rules of the provident fund constituted under and irrevocable trust. All permanent employees contribute 10% of their basic salary to the provident fund and the company also makes equal contribution.

The company recognizes contribution to defined contribution plan as an expense when an employee has rendered services in exchange for such contribution. The legal constructive obligation is limited to the amount it agrees to contribute to the fund.

(e) Defined Benefit Plan (Gratuity)

A defined benefit is a post-employment plan other than a defined contribution plan. The employee gratuity plan is considered as defined benefit plan as it meets the recognition criteria. The company's obligation is to provide the agreed benefits to current and former employees. The net defined benefit

liability / (asset) in respect of a defined benefit plan is recognized in the statement of financial position.

Current service cost, past service cost and gain/loss on settlement and net interest on the net defined benefit liability/(asset) are recognized in profit or loss.

Service cost and gain/loss on settlement are classified as personnel expense and net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) is classified as financial expense.

The gratuity is calculated for all the employees prescribed by the rates as per labour Act, 2006 (as amended to 2013) for their service with the company.

3.17 Capitalization of Borrowing Costs

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

3.18 Accruals, Provisions and Contingencies

(a) Accruals

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

(b) Provisions

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

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

(c) Contingencies

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

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company. At the reporting date the company does not have any contingent asset.

Contingent liabilities and assets are not recognized in the statement of financial position of the company.

3.19 Operating Segments

Basis for Segmentation

A business segment is a distinguishable component of an entity that is engaged in providing an individual product or service or a group of related products or services and that is subject to risk and returns that are different from those of other business segment. The company has two distinguishable operating segments vide conversion workshop and CNG station in case of Navana CNG Ltd. which are disclosed in **note 36**.



The following summary describes the operation of each reportable segment:

Reportable Segments	Operations
Conversion Workshop	The principle activities of the company are conversion of petrol and diesel driven vehicles to compressed natural gas (CNG) driven vehicles.
CNG & LPG Station	CNG re-fuelling stations and other related services.

These two reportable segments are the strategic business units of the company and are managed separately based on the Company's management and internal structure. For each of the strategic business units, the management reviews internal management report on at least quarterly basis. Performance is measured based on segment profit from operation, as included in the internal management reports. Segment revenue and operating profit is used to measure performance as management believes that such information is the most relevant in evaluating the results of certain segments relative to their entities that operate within these industries.

A geographical segment is a distinguishable component of an entity that is engaged in providing products or services within a particular economic environment and that is subject to risks and return that different from those of components operating in other economic environments. Since the company has operating all its activities in the same economic environment geographical segment reporting is not required.

3.20 Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

3.21 Statement of Cash Flows

The Statement of Cash Flow has been prepared in accordance with the requirements IAS 7: Statement of Cash Flows. The cash generated from operating activities has been reported using the Direct Method as prescribed by the Securities and Exchange Rules, 1987 and considering the provisions of Paragraph 19 of IAS 7 which provided that "Enterprises are Encouraged to Report Cash Flow From Operating Activities Using the Direct Method".

3.22 Earnings per Share (EPS)

Earnings Per Share (EPS) are calculated in accordance with the International Accounting Standard IAS-33 "Earnings Per Share".

Basic Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the entity by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. The Basic EPS of previous year has been restated to adjust the effect of bonus issue of shares during the year.

Diluted Earnings Per Share

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per shares, an entity adjusts profit or loss attributable to each ordinary equity holders of the entity, and weighted average number of shares outstanding, for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

Diluted EPS is only calculated where the company has commitment to issue ordinary shares in future at reporting date. No such commitment is hold by company at reporting date.

3.23 Risk Exposure

Interest Rate Risk

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

Management Perception

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

Exchange Rate Risk

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

Management Perception

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

Industry Risks

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

Management Perception

Management is optimistic about growth opportunity in CNG sector in Bangladesh.

Market Risk

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

Management Perception

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

Operational Risks

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

Management Perception

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

Liquidity Risk

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

Management Perception

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

Labour Unrest Risk

Smooth production is dependent on good relationship with factory workers and their ability to provide



high quality services. In the event of disagreement with workers the company may face adverse impact.

Management Perception

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

3.24 Events after the Reporting Period

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

3.25 Related Party Disclosure

As per International Accounting Standard, IAS-24: 'Related Party Disclosures', parties are considered to be related if one of the parties has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. The Company carried out transactions in the ordinary course of business on an arm's length basis at commercial rates with its related parties. Related party disclosures have been given in **Note 38**.

3.26 General

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

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
4.00	Property, Plant and Equipment, Net		
	Land and land development	420,468,826	449,042,715
	Building & Shed	44,499,664	40,471,569
	Plant & Machinery	128,210,190	140,139,743
	Tools & equipment	35,076,449	36,374,484
	Furniture & fixtures	4,001,145	4,438,458
	Vehicles	32,727,320	36,363,688
	Total Written Down Value	664,983,596	706,830,656
	<i>The break-up of PPE is shown in Annexure- A .</i>		
5.00	Right of Use Assets, Net		
	Right of use assets	3,508,831	557,884
	Written Down Value (WDV)	3,508,831	557,884
	The details of the above have been shown in Annexure-B.		
6.00	Investment in subsidiaries		
	Navana Engineering Ltd. 6.01	383,288,559	477,026,278
	Navana Welding Electrode Ltd. 6.02	468,703,050	446,748,413
	Navana LPG Limited 6.03	(214,228,412)	(198,160,974)
		637,763,197	725,613,717
6.01	Navana Engineering Ltd.		
	Opening Balance	132,026,328	229,268,281
	Add: Profit/(Loss) accrued under equity method during the year	(93,737,719)	(97,241,953)
		38,288,609	132,026,328
	Cost value of investment share	99,999,950	99,999,950
	Add: Additional Investment	245,000,000	245,000,000
	Closing Balance	383,288,559	477,026,278
6.02	Navana Welding Electrode Ltd.		
	Opening balance of profit accrued	346,748,463	327,293,564
	Add: Profit accrued under equity method during the year	21,954,637	19,454,899
		368,703,100	346,748,463
	Cost value of share	99,999,950	99,999,950
	Closing Balance	468,703,050	446,748,413
6.03	Navana LPG Ltd.		
	Opening balance of profit accrued	(199,160,924)	(206,835,118)
	Add: Profit/(Loss) accrued under equity method during the year	(16,067,438)	7,674,194
		(215,228,362)	(199,160,924)
	Cost value of share	999,950	999,950
	Closing Balance	(214,228,412)	(198,160,974)

Name of Subsidiaries	Face value	Total number of shares	Number of shares held	Ownership Interest
Navana Engineering Ltd.	10	10,000,000	9,999,995	5
Navana Welding Electrode Ltd.	10	10,000,000	9,999,995	5
Navana LPG Limited	10	1,000,000	999,995	5
Total		21,000,000	20,999,985	15

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
9.00	Inventories		
	Stock & Stores	343,098,937	342,558,367
	Goods in Transit	17,206,949	20,836,008
	Total	360,305,886	363,394,375
10.00	Accounts Receivable		
	Tejgaon CNG Conversion Center	9,180,729	9,378,663
	Kallyanpur CNG Conversion Center	3,956,232	5,103,735
	Dipnagar Diesel Conversion Center	12,438,256	17,438,618
	Chittagong CNG Conversion Center	5,057,717	5,057,717
	Sylhet CNG Conversion Center	6,143,967	6,402,507
	Cylinder Testing Unit	2,318,395	2,318,395
	Kalurghat CNG Conversion Center	6,117,342	6,149,937
	Kalurghat CRT	157,946	235,460
	Uttara CNG Conversion Center	2,705,253	2,731,851
	Uttara CRT	68,353	68,353
	Bogra CNG Conversion Center	3,370,805	2,320,613
	Palton CNG Conversion Center	1,237,032	1,096,216
	Auto repair & services- Palton-Dhaka	2,179,483	2,510,167
	Palton CRT	129,775	119,801
	Kallyanpur CRT	233,723	180,479
	Auto repair & services and Diesel- Kally-Dhaka	26,366,182	28,257,550
	Auto repair & services- Kalug-CTG	6,413,813	5,987,800
	Denso CNG Station	13,695,564	14,183,362
	Binimoy CNG Station	15,684,969	22,560,863
	Sylhet CNG Station	5,532,574	5,487,707
	Sylhet CNG Station-2	615,723	627,785
	Station Technical Department Sylhet	10,739,354	12,295,212
	Station Technical Department CTG	26,638,378	22,227,728
	Station Technical Department Dhaka	66,957,155	66,732,185
	Station Maintance Department -CTG	52,992	52,992
	Station Maintance Department -Sylhet	81,510	-
	PRS Department	7,463,801	4,463,439
	Engineering service department	2,560,133	1,529,505
	Baipail CNG Station	9,934,432	8,753,973
	Bogra CNG Station	2,636	2,636
	Leguna CNG Station	17,024	61,305
	Sitakundu CNG Station	156,297	69,582
	BOC CNG Station	46,772	35,395
	Kwality CNG Station	161,802	170,609
	Bhoirab CNG Station	2,813	45,337
	Elenga Station CNG Station	121,268	132,240
	United CNG Station	314,655	252,145
	Jogajog CNG Station	10,343,602	9,397,868
	Sonarbangla CNG Station	16,818,234	16,638,680
	Receivable from Employees' provident fund	2,215,321	2,215,321
	Total	278,232,012	283,293,731



Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023

The ageing of accounts receivable are as follows:

0 to 1 months	116,495,743	118,615,085
more than 1 months to 3 months	61,071,927	62,182,974
more than 3 months to 6 months	41,623,509	42,380,742
more than 6 months to 9 months	28,435,312	28,952,619
more than 9 months to 12 months	24,067,068	24,504,907
above 12 months	6,538,452	6,657,403
Total	278,232,012	283,293,731

(i) Net receivables are considered good. The company holds no security other than debtors' personal security in the form of work orders etc.

(ii) No amount was due by the directors (including the Managing Director and Chairman), managers and other officers of the company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person.

11.00 Advances, deposits & pre-payments

Advance against rent	19,948,624	22,948,624
Advance against Suppliers	68,261,953	69,831,570
Advance against Employee	10,830,115	10,568,889
Bank guarantee Margin	48,753,736	47,377,900
Security deposit	5,680,728	7,278,638
Advance to others	35,668,025	35,915,218
Total	189,143,181	193,920,839

Advance paid to suppliers against work orders are considered good. Advance to employees against expenses, salary etc. which are realizable on production of documents and monthly salary respectively are considered good. Deposits consist of utility deposits, bangladesh railway etc. security money against tender and bank guarantee are considered good.

12.00 Inter-Company Receivable

764,606,422	665,906,422
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It represents the total balance of inter company receivable as on June 30, 2024

13.00 Cash & Cash equivalent

Cash in Hand	3,699,670	17,854,670
Cash at Bank	95,524,851	85,431,468
Total	99,224,521	103,286,138

13.01 Cash at Bank

a) Fixed deposit receipt (FDR)	74,823,483	60,490,783
b) Bank Balances	20,701,368	24,940,685
Total	95,524,851	85,431,468

a) Fixed deposit receipt (FDR)

Shahjalal Islami Bank Ltd.	64,655,422	51,206,140
Standard Bank Ltd.	9,621,588	8,780,866
Mutual Trust Bank Limited.	546,473	503,777
Total	74,823,483	60,490,783

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
	b) Bank Balances		
	AB Bank Ltd.	3,096,658	1,054,548
	Bank Alfalah Ltd.	-	4,343
	Brac Bank Ltd.	649,777	266,154
	Dhaka Bank Ltd.	209,281	208,507
	Dutch Bangla Bank Ltd.	398,391	1,298,129
	IFIC Bank Ltd.	-	851
	Jamuna Bank Ltd.	-	10,000
	Mutual Trust Bank Ltd.	9,251,238	8,752,684
	National Bank Ltd.	3,454,981	2,212,570
	NCC Bank Ltd.	298,994	190,514
	Prime Bank Ltd.	12,493	16,719
	Pubali Bank Ltd.	589	1,647
	Shahjalal Islami Bank Ltd.	845,137	3,727,453
	Southeast Bank Ltd.	1,905	2,595
	Standard Bank Ltd.	1,505,389	2,331,613
	Uttara Bank Ltd.	114,545	312,444
	United Commercial Bank Ltd.	41,279	42,199
	City Bank Ltd.	577,909	637,402
	Trust Bank Ltd.	1,408	2,098
	Mercantile Bank Ltd.	16,729	18,339
	Sonali Bank Limited	46,506	3,845,509
	NRB Commercial Bank Ltd.	3,563	4,368
	Dormant Account	174,596	-
	Total	20,701,368	24,940,685
14.00	Share capital		
	Authorized capital:		
	(150,000,000 Ordinary Shares @ Tk. 10 each)	1,500,000,000	1,500,000,000
	Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Capital:		
	(75,552,772 Ordinary Shares @ Tk. 10 each)	755,527,720	755,527,720

Date	No. of Shares	Particulars	Share capital 30.06.2024	Share capital 30.06.2023
19.04.2004	10,000	Subscription @ Tk. 100 each	1,000,000	1,000,000
10.11.2004	250,000	Cash Allotment @ Tk. 100 each	25,000,000	25,000,000
25.04.2005	250,000	Cash Allotment @ Tk. 100 each	25,000,000	25,000,000
30.12.2007	490,000	Cash Allotment @ Tk. 100 each	49,000,000	49,000,000
08.02.2009	20,000,000	Ordinary shares @ Tk. 10 each issued as bonus	200,000,000	200,000,000
20.05.2009	6,300,000	Ordinary shares @ Tk. 10 each issued as bonus	63,000,000	63,000,000
26.07.2010	7,260,000	Ordinary shares @ Tk. 10 each issued as bonus	72,600,000	72,600,000
09.10.2011	6,098,400	Ordinary shares @ Tk. 10 each issued as bonus	60,984,000	60,984,000



Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023

07.10.2012	7,448,760	Ordinary shares @ Tk. 10 each issued as bonus	74,487,600	74,487,600
06.10.2013	11,421,432	Ordinary shares @ Tk. 10 each issued as bonus	114,214,320	114,214,320
20.01.2022	3,426,429	Ordinary shares @ Tk. 10 each issued as bonus	34,264,290	34,264,290
19.01.2023	3,597,751	Ordinary shares @ Tk. 10 each issued as bonus	35,977,510	35,977,510
			755,527,720	755,527,720

Shareholding position:

Class of shareholders	Number of Investors	Number of share hold	Share holding % 2024	Share holding % 2023
Sponsors and Directors	6	32,100,852	42.49%	42.49%
General public	10,887	23,880,276	31.61%	31.39%
Institutional investors	149	19,571,644	25.90%	26.12%
Total	11,042	75,552,772	100%	100%

Classification of shareholders:

Particulars	Number of Investors	Number of Shares	Share holding % 2024	Share holding % 2023
1 to 500	6,102	1,067,321	1.41%	1.46%
501 to 5000	4,030	6,525,352	8.64%	8.82%
5001 to 10000	447	3,208,182	4.25%	4.23%
10001 to 20000	246	3,443,440	4.56%	4.88%
20001 to 30000	74	1,826,941	2.42%	2.34%
30001 to 40000	35	1,281,939	1.70%	1.83%
40001 to 50000	20	904,027	1.20%	1.11%
50001 to 100000	37	2,544,093	3.37%	3.42%
100001 to 1000000	41	13,260,300	17.55%	17.48%
Above 1000000	10	41,491,177	54.92%	54.43%
Total	11,042	75,552,772	100%	100%

15.00 Tax holiday reserve

This is as per last year balance

180,618,848 **180,618,848**

16.00 Fair Value Reserve

3,405,844 **3,267,831**

It represents the total balance of Fair Value Reserve as on June 30, 2024



Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
17.00	Other Reserve	2,072,243	2,072,243
	This is as per last year balance		
18.00	Retained Earnings		
	Opening balance	1,425,975,448	1,472,788,770
	Add: Net Profit after tax	6,972,501	9,855,577
		1,432,947,949	1,482,644,347
	Less: Stock dividend	-	(35,977,510)
	Less: Cash dividend	(43,451,920)	(20,691,389)
	Closing Balance	1,389,496,029	1,425,975,448
19.00	Lease Liability/Lease Obligation-Leases as Lessee		
	Opening Balance	220,534	316,827
	Add: Addition during the year	3,875,866	-
	Add: Finance Charge during the year	192,307	23,707
	Closing Balance	4,288,707	340,534
	Less: Transferred to Current Maturity	865,200	120,000
	Total	3,423,507	220,534
20.00	Long Term Loan		
	Due to Director	138,500,000	138,500,000
	Total	138,500,000	138,500,000
20.01	Due to Director (Mr.Shafiul Islam, chairman)		
	Opening Balance	138,500,000	138,500,000
	Add: Addition During the year	-	-
	Less: Adjustment During the year	-	-
	Closing Balance	138,500,000	138,500,000
	This represents un-secured and Interest free loan from Mr.Shafiul Islam, Chairman of the Company.		
21.00	Short-term loan		
	Shahjalal Islami Bank Ltd.	32,143,456	47,832,560
	Total	32,143,456	47,832,560
	It represents the total balance of Short Term Loan from Shahjalal Islami Bank Ltd.		
	Related information for loan		
	The above short term loan consist of LTR and OD facility @ the rate of 10.10%. The initial limit of sanction amount 10 crore for a period of 12 months. There is no security against the above loan.		
22.00	Provision for income tax		
	Opening Balance	60,977,610	44,192,968
	Add: Current tax expenses for the year	29,090,681	26,827,784
	Less: Tax paid/adjusted in current year	(13,617,418)	(10,043,142)
	Closing Balance	76,450,873	60,977,610



Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
23.00	Inter Company Payable	315,535,362	303,535,362
	It represents the total balance of inter company payable as on June 30, 2024		
24.00	Unclaimed Dividend Account		
	Opening Balance	38,215,498	43,047,616
	Add: Cash Dividend for the year 30.06.2023	43,451,920	20,691,389
		81,667,418	63,739,005
	Less: Dividend paid during the year	(37,926,919)	(20,523,507)
	Less: Fund transfer to CMSF during the year	-	(5,000,000)
	Closing Balance	43,740,499	38,215,498
	The ageing of Unclaimed Dividend are as follows:		
	Unclaimed for less than 3 year's	6,618,322	3,965,209
	Unclaimed for more than 3 year's	37,122,177	34,250,289
	Total	43,740,499	38,215,498
25.00	Payable and Accruals		
	Accounts payables	7,786,188	10,858,052
	Liabilities for Expenses	60,437,133	65,327,088
	Workers profit participation fund	11,455,000	30,252,737
	Sundry payables	3,151,469	2,118,492
	Total	82,829,790	108,556,369
26.00	Revenue-Net		
	CNG & LPG conversion	58,350,291	83,595,313
	CNG & LPG Gas sales	1,142,530,150	1,117,129,058
	Spare Parts & Service revenue (Auto Repairs)	119,953,395	126,136,745
	Total	1,320,833,836	1,326,861,116
27.00	Cost of Goods sold		
	Cost of CNG & LPG conversion, Spare Parts and Service	27.01 110,075,144	161,139,168
	Cost of CNG & LPG Gas sales	27.02 962,354,647	913,826,612
	Total	1,072,429,791	1,074,965,780
27.01	Cost of CNG & LPG conversion, Spare parts and Service		
	Opening Balance of Conversion Materials	342,558,367	432,794,890
	Add : Purchase during the year	104,352,473	62,939,435
	Available for consumption	446,910,840	495,734,325
	Less: Closing Balance of Conversion Materials	343,098,937	342,558,367
	Conversion materials consumed	103,811,903	153,175,958
	Add: Wages and Salaries	6,263,241	7,963,210
	Total	110,075,144	161,139,168

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
27.02	Cost of CNG & LPG Gas sales		
	CNG Gas (Including VAT)	813,097,667	774,986,269
	LPG Gas (Including VAT)	9,342,769	10,214,084
	Electricity & Fuel	82,319,703	74,403,185
	Land Rent	5,745,000	5,880,000
	Station Direct Expenses	51,849,508	48,343,074
	Total	962,354,647	913,826,612
28.00	Administrative and Selling expense		
	Salary & allowances	82,594,898	77,175,755
	Vehicle maintenance	458,361	469,620
	Electricity bill	2,444,945	2,729,140
	Rental expense	2,000,800	3,012,300
	Telephone & mobile expense	813,026	810,075
	Conveyance	1,023,376	1,095,730
	CDBL & Annual listing fee	861,528	1,053,479
	Dividend distribution exp.	169,666	-
	Electrical expense	134,563	470,830
	Entertainment	343,596	861,434
	Labour charge	280,197	240,378
	Meeting attendance fee	231,000	315,000
	Medical expense	5,780	114,169
	Carrying charge	110,957	131,481
	Professional, Legal & Consultancy fee	66,375	158,375
	Water bill (WASA)	355,758	251,994
	Annual general meeting expenses	73,800	54,980
	Miscellaneous expense	449,477	496,563
	Newspaper & periodicals	72,897	69,709
	Office maintenance	803,386	937,125
	Audit fees	586,500	506,000
	Oil & lubricants	2,154,360	2,497,099
	Photocopy expense	4,377	2,467
	Postage & stamp	186,302	205,301
	Uniform & liveries	179,979	87,886
	Printing expense	1,602,896	1,544,880
	Stationary expense	667,612	587,050
	Registration , Renewals & License fee	1,924,263	2,003,897
	TA/DA expense	159,694	174,687
	Security guard service	4,603,215	4,588,984
	Bank Charge	2,028,672	1,150,405
	Internet & website Expense	875,304	505,949
	Insurance premium Exp.	1,234,951	1,148,920
	Repair & maintenance	3,140,242	2,920,279
	Subsidy to Canteen	720,695	786,219
	Advertisement	1,160,196	565,627
	Other interest expenses	-	2,071,939
	Depreciation of Right of use asset (Annexure-B)	924,919	278,942
	Depreciation (Annexure-A)	26,596,911	28,248,595
	Total	142,045,475	140,323,264



Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
29.00	Interest Expenses		
	Interest on short-term loans	3,225,313	4,574,224
	Interest on lease	192,307	23,707
	Total	3,417,620	4,597,931
30.00	Other Income		
	Interest income on FDR	3,589,484	2,343,426
	Interest income on STD Account	6,504	23,283
	Dividend income	187,779	140,241
	Income/ (Loss) from Machine	-	(1,048,545)
	Capital gain on disposal of assets	18,401,956	-
	Business gain/income on disposal of assets	1,412,863	-
	Other income	60,488	-
	Total	23,659,074	1,458,405
31.00	Income Tax Expense		
	Current tax	29,090,681	26,827,784
	Deferred tax	(3,342,251)	(3,611,142)
	Total	25,748,430	23,216,642
31.01	Calculation of Current tax		
	Current tax Expenses (Higher of A & B)	29,090,681	26,827,784
		29,090,681	26,827,784
	A) Income Tax on Regular rate		
	Profit Before Tax	120,571,451	103,185,078
	Add. Disallowable Depreciation	26,596,911	28,248,596
		147,168,363	131,433,674
	Less: Allowable Depreciation	11,742,463	12,199,076
	Less: Gratuity paid	-	-
		135,425,900	119,234,598
	Less: Capital gain for separate calculation	18,401,956	-
		117,023,944	119,234,598
	Current tax @22.5%	26,330,387	26,827,784
	Gain on disposal of assets	18,401,956	-
	Tax @15% of gain on disposal	2,760,293	-
	Total Current tax Expenses	29,090,681	26,827,784
	B) Minimum Tax on Gross Receipt (under section 163(5))		
	Gross receipt on Business income and Other Income	1,344,492,910	1,328,319,521
	Minimum Tax @ .60%	8,066,957	7,969,917

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
31.02	Deferred tax Liability:		
	a) Deferred tax for temporary difference	33,657,152	36,999,403
	b) DeferreTax on Unrealized Gain/Loss	378,427	363,092
	c) Deferred tax for Gratuity	(6,862,500)	(6,862,500)
	Total	27,173,079	30,499,995
	a) Calculation of Deferred tax:		
	Accounting base WDV	664,983,596	706,830,656
	Tax base WDV	515,396,252	542,388,863
	Taxable temporary difference	149,587,343	164,441,793
	Tax rate	22.50%	22.50%
	Provision for deferred tax liabilities	33,657,152	36,999,403
	Opening balance	36,999,403	40,610,545
	Provision during the period	(3,342,251)	(3,611,142)
	Deferred tax expense/(income) for the year	-	-
		(3,342,251)	(3,611,142)
	b) Deferred tax on unrealized gain/ (Loss)		
	Opneing Balance	363,092	337,279
	Add: Addition for the year	15,335	25,813
	Total	378,427	363,092
	c) Deferred Tax for Gratuity Provision		
	Closing Provision	30,500,000	30,500,000
	Applicable rate	22.50%	22.50%
	Closing deferred tax for gratuity provision	6,862,500	6,862,500
	Less: Opening deferred tax for gratuity provision	(6,862,500)	(6,862,500)
	Deferred tax expense/(income) for the year	-	-
32.00	Earnings per share (EPS)		
	$\frac{\text{Profit attributable to Shareholders}}{\text{Number of Ordinary shares}}$		
	Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	6,972,501	9,855,577
	Number of ordinary shares used to compute earnings per share	75,552,772	75,552,772
	Earnings per share	0.09	0.13
33.00	Net assets value per share (NAVPS)		
	$\frac{\text{Total Asset- Total Liabilities}}{\text{Number of Ordinary shares}}$		
	Net assets value	2,331,120,684	2,367,462,090
	Number of ordinary shares used to compute NAVPS	75,552,772	75,552,772
	Net assets value per share	30.85	31.34



Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023

34.00 Net operating cash flows per share (NOCFPS)

	$\frac{\text{Net operating cash flows}}{\text{Number of Ordinary shares}}$	
Net operating cash flows	104,546,570	104,742,394
Number of ordinary shares used to compute NOCFPS	75,552,772	75,552,772
Net operating cash flows per share	1.38	1.39

35.00 Reconciliation of Cash Flows from operating activities under indirect method:

Calues no.5 (2) (e) of Notification No. BSEC/CMRRCD/2006-158/208/Admin/81, Dated: 20 June 2019:

Reconciliation of Net Operating cash flow under Indirect Method:

Net profit/(loss) before interest, income tax & WPPF	104,113,764	107,783,009
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Payment of lease	(865,200)	(120,000)
Interest on Lease	192,307	23,707
Depreciation	27,521,830	28,527,538
Income tax paid during the year	(13,617,418)	(10,043,142)
Changes in current assets and liabilities :		
Decrease/increase in inventories	3,088,489	74,093,718
Increase/ Decrease in trade receivable	5,061,719	(42,541,199)
Increase/Decrease in advance and prepayments	4,777,658	(57,688,840)
Increase/Decrease in payable & accrual	(25,726,579)	4,707,603
	104,546,570	104,742,394
Total cash flow from operating activities- Indirect Method*	104,546,570	104,742,394
Total cash flow from operating activities- Direct Method*	104,546,570	104,742,394
Difference	-	-

* Details in the statement of cash flows

36.00 Information about Reportable Segments

Information related to each reportable segment is set out below:

36.01 Segment wise financial position- as at June 30, 2024

Particulars	Conversion, Spareparts & Service Workshop	CNG & LPG Refueling Station	Total
Assets			
Non-current assets	854,508,445	504,896,783	1,359,405,228
Property, plant & equipment	199,495,079	465,488,517	664,983,596
Right use of assets	3,508,831	-	3,508,831
Investment in subsidiaries	637,763,197	-	637,763,197
Long-term security deposit	9,852,067	39,408,266	49,260,333
Investment in shares	3,889,271	-	3,889,271
Current assets	1,446,140,299	245,371,723	1,691,512,022
Inventories	360,305,886	-	360,305,886
Accounts receivable	111,292,805	166,939,207	278,232,012
Advances, deposits & pre-payments	170,245,378	18,897,803	189,143,181
Inter company Balances	-	-	-
Inter-company receivable	764,606,422	-	764,606,422
Cash & Cash equivalent	39,689,808	59,534,713	99,224,521
Total assets	2,300,648,744	750,268,506	3,050,917,250
Equity and liabilities			
Capital and reserves	1,218,280,515	1,112,840,169	2,331,120,684
Share capital	755,527,720	-	755,527,720
Tax holiday reserve	180,618,848	-	180,618,848
Fair Value Reserve	3,405,844	-	3,405,844
Other reserve	828,897	1,243,346	2,072,243
Retained earnings	277,899,206	1,111,596,823	1,389,496,029
Non-current liabilities	150,396,284	18,700,303	169,096,586
Deferred tax liabilities	10,869,232	16,303,848	27,173,079
Lease Liability	1,027,052	2,396,455	3,423,507
Long term Loan	138,500,000	-	138,500,000
Current liabilities	929,635,648	(378,935,668)	550,699,980
Short-term loans	32,143,456	-	32,143,456
Provision for income tax	30,580,349	45,870,524	76,450,873
Inter company payable	315,535,362	-	315,535,362
Inter unit Balances	457,938,108	(457,938,108)	-
Unclaimed Dividend Account	43,740,499	-	43,740,499
Payables and accruals	49,697,874	33,131,916	82,829,790
Total liabilities	1,080,031,932	(360,235,366)	719,796,566
Total equity and liabilities	2,298,312,447	733,904,506	3,050,917,250



36.02 Segment wise statement of Profit or loss and Other comprehensive Income for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Particulars	Conversion, Spareparts & Service Workshop	CNG Refueling Station	Total
Revenue	178,303,686	1,142,530,150	1,320,833,836
Less: Cost of sales	110,075,144	962,354,647	1,072,429,791
Gross profit	68,228,542	180,175,503	248,404,045
Less: Administration & selling expenses	85,227,285	56,818,190	142,045,475
Less: Interest expenses	3,417,620	-	3,417,620
Operating profit	(20,416,363)	123,357,313	102,940,950
Add: Other income	23,659,074	-	23,659,074
Less: Foreign exchange loss	-	-	-
Profit before Contribution to WPPF	3,242,711	123,357,313	126,600,024
Less: Contribution to WPPF	2,411,429	3,617,144	6,028,573
Profit before Tax	831,282	119,740,169	120,571,451
Add: Share of profit from subsidiaries	(87,850,521)	-	(87,850,521)
Less: Income tax expenses	10,299,372	15,449,058	25,748,430
Current tax	11,636,272	17,454,409	29,090,681
Deferred tax	(1,336,900)	(2,005,351)	(3,342,251)
Net Profit after Tax	(97,318,611)	104,291,112	6,972,501
Other Comprehensive Income:	138,013	-	138,013
Unrealised profit on investment in share	153,348	-	153,348
Deferred tax adjustment	(15,335)	-	(15,335)
Total Comprehensive Income	(97,180,598)	104,291,112	7,110,514

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023

37.00 Revaluation Gain/(Loss) on Investment in Shares (Change in Fair Value of Marketable Securities)	48,348	258,135
Closing Balance of Marketable Securities	3,784,271	3,735,923
Opening Balance of Marketable Securities	3,735,923	3,477,788
	48,348	258,135

38.00 Related Party Transactions

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

(i) Parent and Ultimate Controlling Party

There is no such parent company as well as ultimate holding company/controlling party of the company.

(ii) Entities with joint control of, or significant influence over

There is no joint control of, or significant influence over the Company.

(iii) Subsidiaries

There are three subsidiary companies namely Navana Engineering Limited, Navana Welding Electrode Limited and Navana LPG Limited of which 99.99% shares owned by the entity (company).

(iv) Associates

There is no Associate Company of the entity (company).

(v) Joint Venture in which the Entity is a Joint Venturer

The Company has not entered into Joint Venture Agreement in which the company is a Joint Venturer.

(vi) Transactions with key management personnel and their compensation

(a) Loans to Director

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

(b) Key Management Personnel and their Compensation

There is no compensation, except the board meeting fees, paid to the chairman and directors other than the managing director. Managers and above designated personnel of the companies are considered as key management personnel and compensation of that personnel is disclosed below as required by paragraph 17 of IAS 24: Related Party Disclosures:

Particulars	Amount	Amount
	30.06.2024	30.06.2023
Salary & Allowances	88,858,139	85,138,965
Meeting Attendance Fee	231,000	315,000
Provision for Post Employment Benefits (PF & WPPF)	16,785,140	18,091,739
Total	105,874,279	103,545,704

Compensation includes salary, non-cash benefits and contributions to a post employment defined benefits plan.

(vii) Other related party transactions

During the period, the company carried out a number of transactions with related parties in the normal course of business. The name of the related parties, nature of transaction and transaction value have been set out in accordance with the provisions of IAS 24: Related Party Disclosure are as follows:



Intra group Company Receivables/Payables

Name of Related Party	Relationship	Nature of Transaction	Transaction for the year		Outstanding (Receivable/payable)	
			2024		2024	2023
			Dr.	Cr.		
Loan from Chairman	Director	Temporary loan	-	-	138,000,000	138,000,000
Aftab Automoblies Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Temporary loan	84,500,000	60,000,000	24,500,000	-
Navana Batteries Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Temporary loan	15,450,000	-	15,450,000	
Navana Reale Estate Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Temporary loan	-	500,000	-	500,000
Navana Reale Estate Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Temporary loan	10,000,000	22,000,000	(12,000,000)	-
Navana Construction Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Temporary loan	21,250,000	-	31,250,000	10,000,000
Navana Construction Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Temporary loan	-	-	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)
Navana Limited	Alliance Companies	Temporary loan	61,800,000	23,800,000	65,600,000	27,600,000
Navana Limited	Alliance Companies	Temporary loan	-	-	(24,535,362)	(24,535,362)

Inter Group Company Receivables/Payables

Name of Related Party	Relationship	Nature of Transaction	Transaction for the year		Outstanding (Receivable/payable)	
			2024		2024	2023
			Dr.	Cr.		
Navana LPG Limited	Subsidiaries	Working Capital	-	-	489,432,079	489,432,079
Navana Engineering Limited	Subsidiaries	Temporary loan	-	-	(238,000,000)	(238,000,000)
Navana Engineering Limited	Subsidiaries	Temporary loan	-	-	31,362,105	31,362,105
Navana Welding Electrode Ltd.	Subsidiaries	Temporary loan	-	-	(38,000,000)	(38,000,000)
Navana Welding Electrode Ltd.	Subsidiaries	Temporary loan	-	-	107,012,238	107,012,238
Board Meeting Fee	Director	Fees	231,000	-	231,000	315,000

39.00 Amount due by Directors

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

40.00 Number of Employees

During the year total number of employees/workers of the company is 491 who has been drawing above Tk. 5,000 or more per month.

41.00 Capital Expenditure Commitment

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

42.00 Contingent Assets

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

43.00 Contingent Liabilities

The company does not hold any claim that meets denition of contingent liability in accordance with IAS 37 provision, contingent liability exists at reporting date.

44.00 Foreign Earnings/Loss or Gain

During the year there is no foreign exchange loss / gain .

45.00 Brokerage or Commission

No brokerage or discount other than usual trade discount against sales was paid during the year. As there was no sales agent, commission therefor was not paid.

46.00 Remittance of Dividend

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

47.00 Credit Facility not Availed

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

48.00 Attendance Status of Board Meeting of Directors

During the year there was 7 Board Meetings were held. The attendance status of all the meetings is as follows:

Name of the Directors	Position	Duration Period	Meeting Held	Attended
Shafiul Islam	Chairman	July, 2023 to June, 2024	7	4
Khaleeda Islam	Director		7	5
Saiful Islam	Director		7	6
Sajedul Islam	Managing Director		7	7
Farhana Islam	Director		7	4
Md. Mustafizur Rahman	Independent Director		7	4
Abul Layes Afsary	Independent Director		7	4

49.00 Auditors fees for service rendered

As per schedule XI, part II, para 6 of Companies Act, 1994, auditors are only paid audit fees (including VAT) of Tk. 517,500. No other service has been taken from auditor hence other than this no other fees given to auditor.

50.00 Disclosures as per Requirement of Schedule XI, Part II of the Companies Act, 1994

(Employee Position as on 30th June, 2024)

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

Monthly Salary Range	Head Office	Factory	No. of Employee
Above 3000	54	437	491
Below 3000	-	-	-



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

Name of the Director	Position	Remuneration	Festival Bonus	AIT Deduction	Net Amount
Shafiu Islam	Chairman				
Khaleda Islam	Director				
Saiful Islam	Director				
Sajedul Islam	Managing Director	4,200,000	350,000	672,000	3,878,000
Farhana Islam	Director				
Md. Mustafizur Rahaman	Independent Director				
Abul Layaes Afsary	Independent Director				

Period of payment to Directors is from 1st July, 2023 to 30th June, 2024.

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

- i. Expenses reimbursed to the managing agent: Nil.
- ii. Commission or other remuneration payable separately to a managing agent or his associate: Nil.
- iii. Commission received or receivable by the managing agent or his associate as selling or buying agent of other concerns in respect of contracts entered into such concerns with the company: Nil.
- iv. The money value of the contracts for the sale or purchase of goods and materials or supply of services, entered into by the company with the managing agent or his associate during the financial year: Nil.
- v. Any other perquisites or benefit in cash or in kind stating: Nil.
- vi. Other allowances and commission including guarantee commission: Nil.
- vii. Pensions: Nil.
- viii. Gratuities: Nil.
- ix. Payments from Provident Fund: Nil.
- x. Compensation for Loss of Office: Nil.
- xi. Consideration in connection with retirement from office: Nil.

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

Requirements under Condition No.	Compliance status of Disclosure of Schedule XI, Part II, Para 3
3(i)(a) The Turnover	1,320,833,836
3(i)(b) Commission Paid to Selling Agents (Incentive)	N/A
3(i)(c) Brokerage and discount of Sales, Other than the usual trade discount	N/A
3(i)(d)(i) The value of the raw materials consumed, giving item-wise as possible	103,811,903
3(i)(d)(ii) The opening and closing stocks of goods produced	N/A
3(i) (e) In the case of companies, the purchase made and the opening and closing stocks	P104,352,473, OB 342,558,367 ,CB 343,098,937
3(i)(f) In the case of companies rendering or supplying services, the gross income derived from services rendered or supplied	248,404,045

3(i)(g) Opening and closing stocks, purchases, sales and consumption of raw materials with value and quantity break up for the Company, which falls under one or more categories i.e. manufacturing and/or trading	Complied
3(i)(h) In the case of other companies, the gross income derived under different heads	23,659,074
3(i)(i) Work-in-progress, which have been completed at the commencement and at the end of the accounting period	N/A
3(i)(i) Provision for depreciation, renewals or diminution in value of fixed assets	N/A
3(i)(k) Interest on the debenture paid or payable to the Managing Director, Managing Agent and the Manager	N/A
3(i)(l) Charge for income tax and other taxation on profits	25,748,430
3(i)(m) Reserved for repayment of share capital and repayment of loans	2,072,243
3(i)(n)(i) Amount set aside or proposed to be set aside, to reserves, but not including provisions made to meet any specific liability, contingency or commitment, known to exist at the date as at which the balance sheet is made up	Nil
3(i)(n)(ii) Amount withdrawn from above mentioned reserve	Nil
3(i)(o)(i) Amount set aside to provisions made for meeting specific liabilities, contingencies of commitments.	60,437,133
3(i)(o)(ii) Amount withdrawn from above mentioned provisions, as no longer required.	N/A
3(i)(p) Expenditure incurred on each of the following items, seperately for each item:	
3(i)(p)(i) Consumption of stores and spare parts	103,811,903
3(i)(p)(ii) Power and Fuel	84,764,648
3(i)(p)(iii) Rent	7,745,800
3(i)(p)(iv) Repairs of Buildings	26,587
3(i)(p)(v) Repairs of Machinery	nil
3(i)(p)(vi) Other include:	
3(i)(p)(vi)(1) Salaries, wages and bonus	88,858,139
3(i)(p)(vi)(2) Contribution to provident and other funds	10,756,568
3(i)(p)(vi)(3) Workmen and staff welfare expenses to the extent not adjusted from any	6,028,573
3(i)(p)(vi)(4) Any previous provision or reserve.	P 60,437,133 R 54,78,087

52.00 Information regarding Accounts Receivables, Advance in line with Schedule XI

i. Disclosure in line with 4(a) of part I of Schedule XI

The details of trade receivable are given below:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount 30.06.2024	Amount 30.06.2023
1	Within 3 Months	177,567,670	180,798,059
2	Within 6 Months	41,623,509	42,380,742
3	Within 12 Months	52,502,380	53,457,526
4	More than 12 Months	6,538,453	6,657,403

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

There are no debts outstanding in this respect.

53.00 Disclosure in line with Instruction of Part of Schedule XI

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

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

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



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

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

(iii) Debt considered doubtful or bad

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

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

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

(v) Debt due by common management

There is no debt under common management.

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

There is no such debt in this respect.

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

Details of Production Capacity Utilization:

Particulars	Conversion Workshop	CNG Station (Qubic Metre)
Conversion and Gas Loading Capacity	1,500	50,320,860
Conversion and Gas Sales during the year	654	26,322,324
Capacity Utilization	44%	52%

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

Value of import of Raw Materials under CIF basis as per requirement of Schedule XI

Particulars	Local Purchase	Import	Total Purchase	Consumption on Purchase	% of Consumption on Purchase
Component & Spare Parts	50,909,702	53,442,771	104,352,473	103,811,903	99%
Total					

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

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

57.00 Financial Instrument-Fair Values and Risk Management
57.01 Accounting Classifications and Fair Values

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

Reconciliation of Carrying Amount	Carrying Amount Tk. '000							Total Amount
	Notes	Fair Value Hedging Instruments	Mandatory FVTPL-Others	FVOCI-debt instrument	FVOCI-equity instrument	Financial assets at amortized cost	Other Financial Liabilities	
30.06.2024								
Financial Assets measured at Fair Value								
Equity Securities								
Financial Assets not measured at Fair Value								
Long Term Security Deposit	7.00	-	-	-	-	49,260	-	49,260
Investment in Subsidiaries	6.00	-	-	-	-	637,763	-	637,763
Investment in Shares	8.00	-	-	-	-	3,889	-	3,889
Accounts Receivables	10.00	-	-	-	-	278,232	-	278,232
Advance,Deposits & Pre-payments	11.00	-	-	-	-	189,143	-	189,143
Cash and Cash Equivalents	13.00	-	-	-	-	99,225	-	99,225
Total		-	-	-	-	1,257,512	-	1,257,512
Financial Liabilities measured at fair value:								
Financial Liabilities not measured at fair value:								
Short Term loan	21.00	-	-	-	-	-	32,143	32,143
Lease Liabilities	19.00	-	-	-	-	-	3,423	3,423
Unclaimed Dividend	24.00	-	-	-	-	-	43,740	43,740
Payables & Accruals	25.00	-	-	-	-	-	82,830	82,830
Total		-	-	-	-	-	162,136	162,136
30.06.2023								
Financial Assets measured at Fair Value:		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity Securities								
Financial Assets not measured at Fair Value:								
Long Term Security Deposit	7.00	-	-	-	-	49,260	-	49,260
Investment in Subsidiaries	6.00	-	-	-	-	725,614	-	725,614
Investment in Shares	8.00	-	-	-	-	3,736	-	3,736
Accounts Receivables	10.00	-	-	-	-	283,294	-	283,294
Advance,Deposits & Pre-payments	11.00	-	-	-	-	193,921	-	193,921
Cash and Cash Equivalents	13.00	-	-	-	-	103,286	-	103,286
Total		-	-	-	-	1,359,111	-	1,359,111
Financial Liabilities measured at fair value:								
Financial Liabilities not measured at fair value:								
Short Term loan	21.00	-	-	-	-	-	47,833	47,833
Lease Liabilities	19.00	-	-	-	-	-	221	221
Unclaimed Dividend	24.00	-	-	-	-	-	38,215	38,215
Payables & Accruals	25.00	-	-	-	-	-	108,556	108,556
Total		-	-	-	-	-	194,825	194,825

The company has not disclosed the fair values for financial instruments such as account receivables, cash and cash equivalents, investment in subsidiaries, long term security deposit, short term loans and other non current liabilities because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.



57.02 Financial Risk Management Framework

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

57.02.1 Credit Risk, 57.02.2 Liquidity Risk 57.02.3 Market Risk.

57.02.1 Credit Risk

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

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

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

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

(i) Exposure to Credit Risk

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

Non-Derivative Financial Assets:	Amount in Taka	
	30.06.2024	30.06.2023
Accounts Receivable	278,232,012	283,293,731
Inter Company Receivables	764,606,422	665,906,422
Advance to Suppliers	68,261,953	69,831,570
Advance against Employees	10,830,115	10,568,889
Security Deposits	5,680,728	7,278,638
Advance to Others	35,668,025	35,915,218
FDR	74,823,483	60,490,783
Cash at bank	20,701,368	24,940,685
Cash in Hand	3,699,670	17,854,670
Total	1,262,503,776	1,176,080,605

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

Particulars	Amount in Taka	
	30.06.2024	30.06.2023
Domestic	278,232,012	283,293,731
Foreign Receivable	-	-
Total	278,232,012	283,293,731

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

0 to 1 Months	116,495,743	118,615,085
More than 1 Months to 3 Months	61,071,927	62,182,974
More than 3 Months to 6 Months	41,623,509	42,380,742
More than 6 Months to 9 Months	28,435,312	28,952,619
More than 9 Months to 12 Months	24,067,068	24,504,907
Above 12 Months	6,538,452	6,657,404
Total	278,232,012	283,293,731

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

57.02.2 Liquidity Risk

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

Exposure to Liquidity Risk

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

30th June, 2024

In Taka	Notes	Carrying Amount	Total	Contractual Cash Flows			
				2 months or less	2-12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-Derivative Financial Liabilities:							
Short Term interest bearing loans	21.00	32,143,456	32,143,456	8,678,733	23,464,723	-	-
Long Term interest bearing loans	20.00	138,500,000	138,500,000	-	-	-	138,500,000
Finance lease liabilities	19.00	3,423,507	3,423,507	-	-	3,423,507	-
Trade and other payables	25.00	82,829,790	82,829,790	19,050,852	43,071,491	15,737,660	4,969,787
Inter Company Payables	23.00	315,535,362	315,535,362	-	-	315,535,362	-
Non-Current Liabilities	-	169,096,586	169,096,586	28,746,420	87,930,225	38,892,215	13,527,727
		741,528,701	741,528,701	56,476,005	154,466,439	373,588,744	156,997,514
Derivative Financial Liabilities							
		741,528,701	741,528,701	56,476,005	154,466,439	373,588,744	156,997,514



30th June, 2023

In Taka	Note	Contractual Cash Flows					
		Carrying Amount	Total	2 months or less	2-12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-Derivative Financial Liabilities:							
Short Term interest bearing loans	21.00	47,832,560	47,832,560	12,914,791	34,917,769	-	-
Long Term interest bearing loans	20.00	138,500,000	138,500,000	-	-	109,415,000	29,085,000
Finance lease liabilities	19.00	220,534	220,534	-	-	220,534	-
Trade and other payables	25.00	108,556,369	108,556,369	24,967,965	56,449,312	20,625,710	6,513,382
Inter Company Payables	23.00	303,535,362	303,535,362	-	-	303,535,362	-
Non-Current Liabilities	-	169,220,529	169,220,529	28,767,490	87,994,675	38,920,722	13,537,642
		767,865,354	767,865,354	66,650,245	179,361,756	472,717,328	49,136,024
Derivative Financial Liabilities							
		-	-	-	-	-	-
		767,865,354	767,865,354	66,650,245	179,361,756	472,717,328	49,136,024

57.02.3 Market Risk

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

(i) Interest Rate Risk

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

(ii) Currency Risk

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

58.00 Capital Management

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

59.00 Subsequent Events-Disclosures under IAS 10 "Events after Reporting Period"

The directors in the meeting held on 27th day of October, 2024 recommended 10% cash dividend for the general shareholders only excluding Sponsors & Directors whose name will be appeared in the Shareholders Registers on "Record date" which is subject to Shareholders approval at the forthcoming 20th annual general meeting to be held on 24th day of December, 2024.

"Except the fact stated above, no circumstances have arisen since the balance sheet date which would require adjustments or disclosure in the financial statements or notes thereto.

NAVANA CNG LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT
As at June 30, 2024

Annexure-A

Particulars	Cost				Rate of Dep.	Depreciation				Written Down Value as on June 30, 2024
	Balance as on July 01, 2023	Addition During the year	Adjustment/ Disposal during the year	Balance as at June 30, 2024		Balance as on July 01, 2023	Charged During the year	Adjustment/ Disposal during the year	Balance as at June 30, 2024	
Land and land development	449,042,715	-	28,573,889	420,468,826	0%	-	-	-	-	420,468,826
Building & Shed	130,497,260	12,905,896	6,587,035	136,816,121	10%	90,025,691	4,692,452	2,401,686	92,316,457	44,499,664
Plant & Machinery	573,201,923	2,165,633	-	575,367,556	10%	433,062,180	14,095,185	-	447,157,365	128,210,190
Tools & equipment	91,853,134	2,430,560	-	94,283,694	10%	55,478,650	3,728,594	-	59,207,245	35,076,449
Furniture & fixtures	16,438,955	7,000	-	16,445,955	10%	12,000,497	444,312	-	12,444,810	4,001,145
Vehicles	90,731,884	-	-	90,731,884	10%	54,368,196	3,636,368	-	58,004,564	32,727,320
Balance as at June 30, 2024	1,351,765,871	17,509,089	35,160,924	1,334,114,036		644,935,215	26,596,911	2,401,686	669,130,441	664,983,596
Balance as at June 30, 2023	1,345,490,650	6,275,221	-	1,351,765,871		616,686,620	28,248,595	-	644,935,215	706,830,656

NAVANA CNG LIMITED
SCHEDULE OF RIGHT OF USE ASSETS
As at June 30, 2024

Annexure-B

Particulars	Cost				Rate of Dep.	Depreciation				Written Down Value as on June 30, 2024
	Balance as on July 01, 2023	Addition During the year	Adjustment/ Disposal during the year	Balance as at June 30, 2024		Balance as on July 01, 2023	Charged During the year	Adjustment/ Disposal during the year	Balance as at June 30, 2024	
Right of use assets	15,730,822	3,875,866	-	19,606,688		15,172,938	924,919	-	16,097,857	3,508,831
Balance as at June 30, 2024	15,730,822	3,875,866	-	19,606,688		15,172,938	924,919	-	16,097,857	3,508,831
Balance as at June 30, 2023	15,730,822	-	-	15,730,822		14,893,996	278,942	-	15,172,938	557,884



NAVANA

**নাভানা এঞ্জি ডি পি ই
ডাক্ট পাইপ**

- পরিবেশ বান্ধব
- সহজে ব্যবহার্য
- অগ্নিবেশনী বশি প্রতিরোধক
- সামান্য ও মৃদু
- তাপ নিরোধক

The advertisement features a background image of a telecommunications tower and a large coil of colorful duct pipes (red, yellow, blue, green, purple, and black) on a grassy field. A blue duct pipe is shown extending from the coil into the ground.

Independent Auditor's Report

To

The Shareholders of NAVANA ENGINEERING LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of **NAVANA ENGINEERING LIMITED**, which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at June 30, 2024, and the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Shareholder's Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, June 30, 2024 and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conduct our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB) Bye Laws. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our unqualified opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) that we identified. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statement as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have nothing to report on going concern

We are required to report if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least twelve months from the date of the financial statements. We have nothing to report in these respects.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, 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 entity'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 entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements:

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguard.

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

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements:

In accordance with the Companies Act, 1994 and relevant notifications issues by, we also report that:

- a) We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit and made due verification thereof;
- b) In our opinion, proper books of accounts, records and other statutory books as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appeared from our examinations of those books;
- c) The Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows of the Company together with the annexed notes dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of account and returns.

Place: Dhaka
Dated: October 24, 2024
DVC: 2410240240AS885053

Kazi Zahir Khan & Co. Chartered Accountants
FRC Registration # CAF -001 -116



Md. Nurul Hossain Khan, FCA
Managing Partner
Enrollment No. 0240

Navana Engineering Limited

Statement of Financial Position

As at June 30, 2024

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		30 June, 2024	30 June, 2023
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	4.00	1,118,645,981	1,174,245,654
Intangible Assets	5.00	9,691,704	10,768,560
Capital Work-in- Progress	6.00	404,144,393	350,094,016
Deferred Tax Assets	14.00	29,120,675	11,694,088
Total Non-Current Assets		1,561,602,753	1,546,802,318
Current Assets			
Inventories	7.00	1,108,674,148	1,100,478,303
Accounts Receivables	8.00	745,909,458	636,866,276
Advances, Deposits & Pre-Payments	9.00	672,717,400	597,677,483
Inter-Company Receivable	10.00	288,674,000	288,674,000
Cash & Cash Equivalent	11.00	4,925,723	2,698,349
Total Current Assets		2,820,900,729	2,626,394,410
Total Assets		4,382,503,482	4,173,196,728
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Share Capital	12.00	100,000,000	100,000,000
Tax Holiday Reserve		35,385,976	35,385,976
Retained Earnings	13.00	34,876,113	128,613,879
Total Equity		170,262,088	263,999,855
Non-Current Liabilities			
Long Term Loan- Net of Current Portion	15.00	2,567,224,483	2,140,045,626
Loan from Others		50,000,000	50,000,000
Loan from Parrent Company		245,000,000	245,000,000
Total Non-Current Liabilities		2,862,224,483	2,435,045,625
Current Liabilities			
Long Term Loan- Current Portion	15.00	217,104,557	419,020,405
Short-Term Loan	16.00	303,647,927	268,154,909
Inter-company Payable	17.00	684,816,747	632,427,128
Provision for Income Tax	18.00	130,121,311	128,722,423
Payables & Accruals	19.00	14,326,368	25,826,384
Total Current Liabilities		1,350,016,910	1,474,151,248
Total Liabilities		4,212,241,393	3,909,196,873
Total Equity & Liabilities		4,382,503,482	4,173,196,728
Net Assets Value Per Share		17.03	26.40

The annexed notes 1 to 24 and annexure-A & B form an integral part of these financial statements.

Signed in term of our separate report of event date



Director



Director



Company Secretary

Kazi Zahir Khan & Co. Chartered Accountants
FRC Registration # CAF -001 -116



Md. Nurul Hossain Khan, FCA
Managing Partner
Enrollment No. 0240

Place: Dhaka
Dated: October 24, 2024
DVC: 2410240240AS885053

Navana Engineering Limited

Statement of Profit or Loss and Others Comprehensive Income
For the year ended June 30, 2024

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		30 June, 2024	30 June, 2023
Revenue	20.00	206,400,040	304,586,949
Less: Cost of Goods Sold	21.00	151,369,426	222,835,102
Gross Profit		55,030,614	81,751,847
Less: Administrative & selling expenses	22.00	37,204,704	45,587,457
Less: Interest expenses		154,339,286	152,902,224
Net Operating Profit/(Loss)		(136,513,376)	(116,737,834)
Add: Income from Scrape Sales		26,747,911	-
Net Operating Profit / (Loss) before Contribution to WPPF		(109,765,465)	(116,737,834)
Less: Contribution to WPPF		-	-
Net Profit/ (Loss) before tax during the year		(109,765,465)	(116,737,834)
Less: Income Tax Expenses	23.00	(16,027,699)	(19,495,832)
Current tax	23.01	1,398,888	1,827,522
Deferred tax	23.02	(17,426,587)	(21,323,354)
Net Profit/(Loss) after Tax during the year		(93,737,766)	(97,242,002)
Earnings per share		(9.37)	(9.72)

The annexed notes 1 to 24 and annexure-A & B form an integral part of these financial statements.

Signed in term of our separate report of event date



Director



Director



Company Secretary

Kazi Zahir Khan & Co. Chartered Accountants
FRC Registration # CAF -001 -116



Md. Nurul Hossain Khan, FCA
Managing Partner
Enrollment No. 0240

Place: Dhaka
Dated: October 24, 2024
DVC: 2410240240AS885053

Navana Engineering Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended June 30, 2024

Particulars	Share capital	Tax holiday reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
Opening Balance at 01 July, 2023	100,000,000	35,385,976	128,613,879	263,999,855
Net Profit/(Loss) after Tax during the year	-	-	(93,737,766)	(93,737,766)
Closing Balance at 30 June, 2024	100,000,000	35,385,976	34,876,113	170,262,089

Navana Engineering Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 30 June, 2023

Particulars	Share capital	Tax holiday reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
Opening Balance at 01 July, 2022	100,000,000	35,385,976	225,855,881	361,241,857
Net Profit/(Loss) after Tax during the year	-	-	(97,242,002)	(97,242,002)
Closing Balance at 30 June, 2023	100,000,000	35,385,976	128,613,879	263,999,855

The annexed notes 1 to 24 and annexure-A & B form an integral part of these financial statements.

Signed in term of our separate report of event date



Director



Director



Company Secretary

Navana Engineering Limited

Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended June 30, 2024

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		30 June, 2024	30 June, 2023
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		97,356,858	213,374,803
Receipts of other income		26,747,911	-
Payments for materials, services and expenses		(204,833,272)	(281,835,119)
		(80,728,503)	(68,460,316)
Income tax paid		(11,563,565)	(9,063,339)
Net cash Provided by operating activities	24.00	(92,292,068)	(77,523,655)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Capital Work-in- progress		(64,286,918)	(31,126,000)
Net cash used in investing activities		(64,286,918)	(31,126,000)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest paid		(154,339,286)	(152,902,224)
Inter company receivable		-	5,756,000
Inter company payable		52,389,619	35,696,000
Net Loan increased/(decreased)		260,756,027	219,111,747
Net cash inflows from financing activities		158,806,360	107,661,523
Net changes in cash and cash equivalents		2,227,374	(988,132)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		2,698,349	3,686,481
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		4,925,723	2,698,349

The annexed notes 1 to 24 and annexure-A & B form an integral part of these financial statements.

Signed in term of our separate report of event date



Director



Director



Company Secretary

NAVANA ENGINEERING LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024
Forming an Integral Part of the Financial Statements

1.00 Reporting Entity

1.01 Company Profile

Navana Engineering Limited is a public limited company which was incorporated in 2010 with Registrar of Joint Stock Companies & Firms, Dhaka, Bangladesh under the Companies Act 1994 as a subsidiary with 99.99% shares owned by Navana CNG Limited. The company started its commercial operation from 1st day of March, 2011.

The Registered office of the Company is located at 205-207, Tejgaon Industrial Area, Dhaka-1208.
The Corporate office of the Company is located at House # 9/C, Road # 71, Gulshan-02, Dhaka-1212.

1.02 Nature of Business

The principal activities of the company are manufacturing of polymer, plastic, PVC, poly ethylene, pipes, tubes, conduits, fittings etc, and all sorts of finished products for house hold, industrial and commercial use.

1.03 Components of Financial Statements

- 👉 Statement of Financial Position as at 30th June, 2024;
- 👉 Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30th June, 2024;
- 👉 Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30th June, 2024;
- 👉 Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30th June, 2024;
- 👉 Accounting Policies and Explanatory Notes.

1.04 Operating Segments

No operating segment is applicable for the Company as required by **IFRS 8: Operating Segments** as the Company has only one operating segments and the operation of Company is within the geographical territory in Bangladesh.

2.00 Basis of Presentation of Financial Statements

2.01 Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared based on the accrual basis of accounting and prepare under the historical cost convention except for the revaluation of certain non-current assets.

2.02 The financial statements are prepared and presented for external users by the enterprise in accordance with identified reporting framework. Presentation has been made in compliance with the standards adopted by the ICAB for reporting, IAS-1 Presentation of Financial Statements.

2.03 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 1994 and other relevant local laws as applicable and in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS's) including International Accounting Standards (IAS's).

2.04 Going Concern

The Company has adequate resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future. For the reason the Directors continue to adopt going concern basis in preparing the accounts.

2.05 Reporting Currency

The financial statements are prepared and presented in Bangladesh Currency (Taka) which is Company's functional currency.

2.06 Key Accounting Estimates and Judgments in Applying Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS's including IAS's requires managements to make the judgments, estimates and assumption that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and for contingent assets and liabilities that require disclosures during and at the date of the financial statements. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed as on going concern basis. Revisions of accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

In particular, the key areas of estimation, uncertainly and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements include accrued expenses, inventory valuation and other payables.

2.07 Responsibility for Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements

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

2.08 Comparative Figures

Comparative figure and account titles in the financial statements have been re-arranged and classified, where necessary, to conform with changes in presentation in the current year.

2.09 Events after the Reporting Period

Where necessary all the material events after the reporting period have been considered and appropriate adjustment/disclosure have been made in the financial statements.

2.10 Reporting Period

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

3.00 Accounting Principles and Policies

The accounting principles and policies in respect of material items of financial statements set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements:

Assets and Basis of their Valuation

3.01 Property, Plant and Equipments

3.01.1 Recognition and Measurements

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

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

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

3.01.2 Maintenance Activities

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

3.01.3 Subsequent Cost

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

3.01.4 Depreciation on Tangible Fixed Assets

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

No depreciation has been charged on land and land development. Depreciation on all other fixed assets is computed using diminishing balance method in amount sufficient to write-off depreciable assets over their estimated useful life. Depreciation has been charged on additions and when it is used. Expenditure for maintenance and repairs are expenses; major replacements, renewals and betterment are capitalized. The cost and accumulated depreciation of depreciable assets retired or otherwise disposed off are eliminated from the assets and accumulated depreciation and any gain or loss on such disposal is reflected in the comprehensive income statement for the year ended. The annual depreciation rates applicable to the principal categories are:

<u>Category of Fixed Assets</u>	<u>Rate of Depreciation</u>
Land and Land Development	--
Building & Shed	10%
Plant & Machinery	10%
Tools & Equipment	10%
Furniture & Fixture	10%
Motor Vehicles	10%

Depreciation has been allocated to factory overhead and administrative overhead.

3.01.5 Software: Intangible Asset

Recognition and measurement Intangible Assets that are acquired by the Company and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangible Assets are recognized when all the conditions for recognition as per IAS 38 Intangible Assets are met.

Amortization

Amortization is recognized in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income; rate of amortization is 10%.

3.02 Revenue Recognition (IFRS-15)

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

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

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

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

3.03 Inventories

Inventories comprise of Raw Materials, Work-in-process and Finished Goods. They are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value in accordance with IAS-2 "Inventories" after making due allowance for any obsolete or slow moving items. The cost of inventories is assigned by using weighted average cost. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price for the inventories less all estimated cost of completion and cost necessary to make the sale.

Category of Inventories

Raw Materials

Work-in-progress

Finished Goods

Basis of Valuation

Weighted Average Cost Method

Weighted Average Cost Method

Weighted Average Cost Method

3.04 Accounts Receivables

Accounts receivable are created at original invoice amount less any provision for doubtful debts. Provisions are made where there is evidence of a risk of non-payment, taking into account ageing, previous experience and general economic conditions. When an accounts receivable is determined to be uncollectible it is written off, firstly against any provision available and then to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously provided for are credited to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

3.05 Advance, 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. 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 Account and Other Comprehensive Income.

3.06 Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

3.07 Liabilities and Basis of their Valuation

3.07.1 Liabilities for Expenses and Finance

Liabilities are recognized for amounts to be paid in future for goods and services received, whether or not billed by the supplier.

3.07.2 Financial Liability

All other financial liabilities are recognized initially on the transaction date at the Company becomes a party to the contractual provision of the liability.

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

Financial liabilities include loans and borrowing, accounts payables and other payables.

(a) Loans and Borrowings

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

(b) Payables

The Company recognizes 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 entity of resources embodying economic benefits.

3.07.3 Provisions

A provision is recognized on the statement of financial position date if, as a result of past events, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

3.08 Statement of Cash Flows

The Statement of Cash Flow has been prepared in accordance with the requirements IAS 7: Statement of Cash Flows. The cash generated from operating activities has been reported using the Direct Method as prescribed by the Securities and Exchange Rules, 1987 and considering the provisions of Paragraph 19 of IAS 7 which provided that "Enterprises are Encouraged to Report Cash Flow From Operating Activities Using the Direct Method"

3.09 Income Tax Expenses

Income tax expenses comprise current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the comprehensive income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

(a) Current Tax

Income tax is calculated and provision has been made in accordance with IAS -37 on taxable income.

(b) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and are accounted for using the balance sheet liability method.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that the taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilized. Such assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor accounting profit.

Considering the practices generally followed in Bangladesh the company have been reserved deferred tax assets or deferred tax liabilities in accordance with IAS 12 "Income Tax".

As per IAS 12 para 34, deferred tax assets shall be recognized for carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that is possible that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credit can be utilized. Unabsorbed depreciation is adjustable with taxable profit and there is no time limit for adjustment. Hence, this tax credit has been considered as deferred tax assets.

3.10 Related party Disclosure

During the period, The Company carried out a number of transactions with related parties in the normal course of business. The name of the related parties, nature of transaction and transaction value has been set out in accordance with the provisions of IAS 24: Related Party Disclosure:

Name of Related Party	Relationship	Nature of Transaction	Transaction Value		Outstanding (Receivable / Payable) as on June 30,2024	Outstanding (Receivable / Payable) as on June 30,2023
			Dr.	Cr.		
Navana CNG Limited	Parent Company	Working Capital			(31,362,105)	(31,362,105)
Navana Real Estate Limited	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan		2,761,993	(337,987,993)	(335,226,000)
Loan from Chairman	Director	Temporary Loan			86,933,137	86,933,137
Navana Real Estate Limited	Alliance Companies	Trade Receivables	3,685,655	3,685,000	2,098,617	2,098,962
Navana LPG Limited	Sister Concern	Temporary Loan		2,500,000	(161,591,976)	(159,091,976)
Navana Construction Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan			(33,384,000)	(33,384,000)
Navana CNG Ltd.	Parent Company	Working Capital			238,000,000	238,000,000
Navana Welding Electrode Limited	Sister Concern	Temporary Loan		-	50,674,000	50,674,000
Aftab Automobiles Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan		48,522,626	(75,535,673)	(27,013,047))
Board Meeting Fee	Director	Fees	110,000		110,000	100,000
Navana Construction Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Trade Receivables			5,854,997	5,854,997
Navana Batteries Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Trade Receivables	345,600	286,432	726,953	667,785
Navana Interlinks Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan			(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)
Navana Limited	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	1,395,000		(13,955,000)	(15,350,000)
Navana Foods Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan			(16,000,000)	(16,000,000)

3.11 Borrowing Costs

In compliance with the requirements of IAS 23 “Borrowing Costs” borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Borrowing costs are recognized as expenses in the period in which they incurred and capitalized the same that incurred before commencement of commercial operation.

3.12 Contingencies

A contingent liability or asset is a possible obligation or asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future event(s) not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent liabilities and assets are not recognized on the statement of financial position of the Company.

3.13 General

Figures shown in the accounts have been rounded off to the nearest Bangladeshi Taka..

Comprehensive figures and account titles in the financial statements have been re-arranged/re-classified where necessary to conform to changes in presentation in the current period.

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
4	Property, Plant and Equipment		
	Land and Land Development	526,120,049	515,883,508
	Building & Shed	232,531,685	258,368,539
	Plant & Machinery	312,590,631	347,322,923
	Tools & Equipment	32,982,621	36,647,356
	Furniture & Fixtures	2,133,086	2,370,096
	Motor Vehicle	12,287,909	13,653,232
		1,118,645,981	1,174,245,654
	Details Calculation		
	At Cost		
	Opening Balance 01 July,	1,748,393,768	1,715,886,423
	Add: Addition during the year	10,236,541	32,507,345
		1,758,630,309	1,748,393,768
	Less: Accumulated Depreciation:		
	Opening Balance 01 July,	574,148,114	504,266,774
	Add: Addition during the year	65,836,215	69,881,340
		639,984,329	574,148,114
	Written Down Balance	1,118,645,981	1,174,245,654
	*An elaborate schedule of PPE are shown in annexure -A.		
5	Intangible Assets		
	Software System	9,691,704	10,768,560
		9,691,704	10,768,560
	Details Calculation		
	At cost		
	Opening Balance 01 July,	20,158,432	20,158,432
	Add: Addition during the year	-	-
		20,158,432	20,158,432
	Less: Accumulated Depreciation:		
	Opening Balance 01 July,	9,389,872	8,193,365
	Add: Addition during the year	1,076,856	1,196,507
		10,466,728	9,389,872
	Written Down Balance	9,691,704	10,768,560
	*An elaborate schedule of Intangible Assets are shown in annexure -B.		
6	Capital Work in Progress		
	Opening Balance 01 July,	350,094,016	351,475,361
	Add: Addition during the year	64,286,918	31,126,000
		414,380,934	382,601,361
	Less : Transfer to PPF	10,236,541	32,507,345
	Closing Balance	404,144,393	350,094,016
	Capital Work in progress represents land and land development, civil construction, Plant and Machineries etc for BMRE project at Gabtoli and Baligoan, Kalligonj.		
7	Inventories		
	Stock in Raw Materials	91,563,576	59,869,229
	Stock In Transit	43,238,793	92,924,985
	Work in Process	178,641,124	169,203,434
	Closing Finished Goods	795,230,655	778,480,655
		1,108,674,148	1,100,478,303

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
8	Accounts Receivables		
	Mymensing Zone	75,657,506	62,620,975
	Chattagram Zone	72,337,727	58,081,378
	Khulna Zone	59,611,155	47,973,753
	Rajshahi Zone	63,858,250	49,495,652
	Gazipur Zone	57,878,398	47,424,021
	Sylhet Zone	53,785,768	48,423,179
	Dhaka Zone	91,512,492	74,146,511
	Barishal Zone	80,690,337	70,713,996
	HDPE	66,752,141	69,118,035
	Tender	3,150,158	3,150,158
	Navana Real Estate Ltd.	2,098,617	2,098,962
	Corporate	36,251,426	22,593,004
	Navana Construction Limited	5,854,997	5,854,997
	Navana Batteries Limited	726,953	667,785
	Others	75,545,503	74,305,840
	Receivable from Employees'provident fund	198,030	198,030
		745,909,458	636,866,276
9	Advances, Deposits & Pre-Payments		
	Advance for Rent	18,927,478	18,927,478
	Advance for Tender	1,139,100	1,138,560
	Advance Income Tax	191,782,183	180,218,618
	Advance Bank Guarantee	5,279,284	5,279,824
	Clearing & Forwarding Agent	1,350,330	1,351,023
	Jakshon International Ltd.	251,391	251,031
	Vat Adjustment Account	35,104	43,530
	Rose Vally International	339,214	340,470
	Advance against Suppliers	181,987,436	148,867,441
	Advance against Others	182,713,603	159,144,594
	Advance against Civil Construction	88,912,277	82,114,914
		672,717,400	597,677,483
9.01	Advance Income Tax		
	Opening Balance 01 July.	180,218,618	171,155,279
	Add: Addition during the year	11,563,565	9,063,339
		191,782,183	180,218,618
	Less : Adjustment during the year	-	-
	Closing Balance	191,782,183	180,218,618
10.00	Inter-Company Receivable		
	Navana CNG Ltd.	238,000,000	238,000,000
	Navana Welding Electrode Ltd.	50,674,000	50,674,000
		288,674,000	288,674,000
11.00	Cash & Cash Equivalent		
	Cash in Hand	38,195	70,892
	Cash at Banks	4,887,528	2,627,457
		4,925,723	2,698,349

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
11.01	Cash at Banks		
	Islami Bank Bangladesh PLC	110,916	56,406
	Shahjalal islami Bank PLC	36,005	-
	Southeast Bank PLC	3,272,978	-
	Standard Bank PLC	1,854	20,834
	Dutch Bangla Bank PLC	754,930	665,381
	Mutual Trust Bank PLC	84,648	82,504
	IFIC Bank PLC	107,022	107,862
	Pubali Bank PLC	171,650	12,793
	Sonali Bank PLC	3,355	4,160
	One Bank PLC	47,657	1,450,145
	Estern Bank PLC	99,200	-
	Dormant Account	197,313	227,372
		4,887,528	2,627,457
12.00	Authorized Capital:		
	50,000,000 Ordinary Shares @ Tk. 10 each	500,000,000	500,000,000
	Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	100,000,000	100,000,000
	10,000,000 Ordinary Shares @ Tk. 10 each		
	Navana CNG Limited	99,999,950	99,999,950
	Non -controlling interest (Sponsors)	50	50
		100,000,000	100,000,000
13.00	Retained Earnings		
	Opening Balance 01 July,	128,613,879	225,855,881
	Add: Net Profit/(Loss) during for the year	(93,737,766)	(97,242,002)
	Closing balance	34,876,113	128,613,879
14.00	Calculation of Deferred Tax:		
	Deferred Tax for Temporary Difference	(29,120,675)	(11,694,088)
		(29,120,675)	(11,694,088)
14.01	Deferred Tax for Temporary Difference of PPE		
	Accounting Base WDV	1,128,337,685	1,185,014,214
	Tax Base WDV	856,714,313	884,095,559
	Temporary Difference	271,623,372	300,918,656
	Less: Unabsorbed Depreciation	(377,516,735)	(339,898,949)
	Taxable Temporary Difference	(105,893,363)	(38,980,294)
	Tax Rate	27.5%	30.0%
	Deferred Tax Liabilities	(29,120,675)	(11,694,088)
	Less: Opening Balance	(11,694,088)	9,629,266
	Current Deferred Tax	(17,426,587)	(21,323,354)

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
15.00	Long Term Loan-Net of Current Portion		
	One Bank PLC, Gulshan Br.	2,323,404,654	2,122,605,800
	Standard Bank PLC	93,679,300	89,333,894
	Shahjalal Islami Bank PLC, Gulshan Br.	280,311,949	260,193,200
	Due to Director	86,933,137	86,933,137
	15.01	2,784,329,040	2,559,066,031
	Less: Long Term Loan- Current portion	217,104,557	419,020,405
	Long Term Loan-Net of current portion	2,567,224,483	2,140,045,626
15.01	Due to Director (Mr.Shafiul Islam, chairman)		
	Opening Balance	86,933,137	86,933,137
	Add: during the year	-	-
		86,933,137	86,933,137
This represents un-secured and interest free loan from Mr.Shafiul Islam, Chairman of the company.			
16.00	Short-Term Loan		
	One Bank PLC, Gulshan Br.	303,647,927	268,154,909
		303,647,927	268,154,909
17.00	Inter-Company Payable		
	Navana CNG Ltd.	31,362,105	31,362,105
	Navana Real Estate Ltd.	337,987,993	335,226,000
	Navana LPG Ltd.	161,591,976	159,091,976
	Navana Construction Ltd.	33,384,000	33,384,000
	Aftab Automobiles Ltd.	75,535,673	27,013,047
	Navana Interlinks Ltd.	15,000,000	15,000,000
	Navana Limited	13,955,000	15,350,000
	Navana Foods Ltd.	16,000,000	16,000,000
		684,816,747	632,427,128
18.00	Provision for Income Tax		
	Opening Balance 01 July,	128,722,423	126,894,901
	Add: Provision during the year	1,398,888	1,827,522
		130,121,311	128,722,423
	Less: Tax paid/adjusted during the year	-	-
	Closing balance	130,121,311	128,722,423
19.00	Payables & Accrual		
	Liabilities for Expenses	8,755,800	8,992,290
	Workers profit participation fund	4,035,950	14,972,935
	Sundry payables	1,534,618	1,861,159
		14,326,368	25,826,384

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
20.00	Revenue		
	HDPE Pipe	200,280,605	231,145,837
	HDPE Fittings	314,508	3,746,057
	uP V C Pipe	1,886,582	37,207,759
	uP V C Pipe Fitting	99,394	80,055
	Plastic Item (Household)	2,552,709	31,968,220
	Gas Stove	1,266,242	179,607
	Water Pump	-	259,414
		206,400,040	304,586,949
21.00	Cost of Goods Sold		
	Raw Materials Consumed	21.01 85,476,539	167,410,922
	Add: Factory Overhead	21.02 92,080,577	92,783,592
		177,557,116	260,194,514
	Add: Opening Work in Process	169,203,434	161,326,890
		346,760,550	421,521,404
	Less : Closing Work in Process	178,641,124	169,203,434
		168,119,426	252,317,970
	Add: Opening Finished Goods	778,480,655	748,997,787
		946,600,081	1,001,315,757
	Less: Closing Finished Goods	795,230,655	778,480,655
		151,369,426	222,835,102
21.01	Raw Materials		
	Opening stock of Raw Materials	59,869,229	50,353,774
	Add: Purchased during the year	117,170,886	176,926,377
		177,040,115	227,280,151
	Less: Closing stock of Raw Material	91,563,576	59,869,229
		85,476,539	167,410,922
21.02	Factory Overhead		
	Salary & Allowances	6,107,596	4,781,283
	Labour & Wages	6,374,026	6,148,259
	Gas for Generator & Others	86,042	15,330
	Electricity Bill	22,279,899	20,849,041
	Factory Repair & Maintenance	370,771	206,680
	Labour Expenses	117,544	368,403
	Canteen Expenses	343,266	480,000
	Stationery	80,775	29,972
	Postage, Courier , Internet & Mobile bill	163,426	71,327
	Others Expenses	238,960	143,082
	Conveyance	149,670	46,468
	Office Maintenance	131,944	195,288
	Registration , Renewal & License fee	29,084	-
	Fire insurance premium	2,077,117	2,586,182
	Depreciation (Annexure-A)	52,668,972	55,905,072
	Amortization (Annexure-B)	861,485	957,205
		92,080,577	92,783,592

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
22.00	Administrative and Selling Expense		
	Salary & Allowances	16,853,154	20,128,041
	Audit Fee	115,000	92,000
	ISO Audit Fee	-	48,956
	Bank Charge	574,101	529,318
	Board Meeting Attendance Fee	110,000	100,000
	Telephone & Mobile Bill	358,478	481,630
	Conveyance	393,562	809,087
	Electrical Expense	-	11,727
	Entertainment	44,804	186,136
	Internet Expenses	380,961	326,350
	Miscellaneous Expense	272,621	400,693
	Office Maintenance	126,932	236,894
	Distribution Labour Expenses	3,517,940	4,109,407
	Postage & Stamp	450	1,060
	Printing & Other Expense	52,602	67,000
	Professional, Legal & Consultancy fee	37,370	60,950
	Stationary expense	3,781	56,729
	Subsidy to canteen	115,423	298,620
	Software Maintenance fee	230,286	294,375
	Registration, Renewal and License fee	80,417	309,613
	Gas, Fuel & Diesel expenses	282,596	334,675
	Vehicle maintenance	193,854	376,748
	Security & Cleaning Service	-	63,470
	Electricity	-	70,798
	Sales Promotional Expenses	77,758	741,313
	Other interest expenses	-	1,236,297
	Depreciation (Annexure-A)	13,167,243	13,976,268
	Amortization (Annexure-B)	215,371	239,301
		37,204,704	45,587,457
23.00	Income tax Expense		
	Current tax	23.01 1,398,888	1,827,522
	Deferred tax	23.02 (17,426,587)	(21,323,354)
		(16,027,699)	(19,495,832)
23.01	Calculation of Current tax		
	Current Tax Expenses (Higher of A & B)	1,398,888	1,827,522
	A. Income Tax on Regular rate		
	Profit/ loss Before Tax	(109,765,465)	(116,737,834)
	Add: accounting Depreciation	65,836,215	69,881,340
	Add: accounting Amortization	1,076,856	1,196,507
		(42,852,395)	(45,659,988)
	Less: Tax base Depreciation	37,617,786	42,118,954
		(80,470,181)	(87,778,942)
	Unabsorbed Depreciation	37,617,786	42,118,954
		-	-
	B) Minimum Tax on Gross Receipt (under section163(5))		
	Gross receipt on Business income and Other Income	233,147,951	304,586,949
	Minimum Tax @ .60%	1,398,888	1,827,522

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
23.02	Deferred Tax Assets		
	This is made up as follows:		
	Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)	(29,120,675)	(11,694,088)
	Less : Opening Balance	(11,694,088)	9,629,266
	Current Deferred Tax	<u>(17,426,587)</u>	<u>(21,323,354)</u>
24.00	Reconciliation of Cash Flows from operating activities under indirect method:		
	Net profit/ (loss) before interest & income tax during the year	44,573,821	36,164,390
	Adjustments to reconcile net income to Net cash provided by operating activities:		
	Depreciation	66,913,071	71,077,846
	Income tax paid during the year	(11,563,565)	(9,063,339)
	Changes in current assets and liabilities :		
	Decrease/increase in inventories	(8,195,845)	(34,635,263)
	Increase/ Decrease in trade receivable	(109,043,182)	(91,212,146)
	Increase/Decrease in advance and prepayments	(63,476,352)	(40,644,169)
	Increase/Decrease in payable & accrual	(11,500,016)	(9,210,975)
		(92,292,068)	(77,523,655)
	Total cash flow from operating activities- Indirect Method*	(92,292,068)	(77,523,655)
	Total cash flow from operating activities- direct Method*	(92,292,068)	(77,523,655)
	Difference	-	-
	* Details in the statement of cash flows		

Navana Engineering Limited

Schedule of Property, plant and equipment

As at June 30, 2024

Annexure-A

Particulars	Cost			Rate of Dep	Depreciation			Written Down Value at 30.06.2024
	Opening Balance 01.07.2023	Addition dur. the year	Closing Balance 30.06.2024		Opening Balance 01.07.2023	Charged dur.the year	Closing Balance 30.06.2024	
Land and Land Development	515,883,508	10,236,541	526,120,049	0%	-	-	-	526,120,049
Building & Shed	452,306,742	-	452,306,742	10%	193,938,203	25,836,854	219,775,057	232,531,685
Plant & Machinery	667,242,614	-	667,242,614	10%	319,919,691	34,732,292	354,651,983	312,590,631
Tools & Equipment	84,084,576	-	84,084,576	10%	47,437,220	3,664,736	51,101,956	32,982,620
Furniture & Fixtures	4,541,348	-	4,541,348	10%	2,171,252	237,010	2,408,262	2,133,086
Motor Vehicle	24,334,980	-	24,334,980	10%	10,681,748	1,365,323	12,047,071	12,287,909
Closing Balance as on 30, June 2024	1,748,393,768	10,236,541	1,758,630,309		574,148,114	65,836,215	639,984,329	1,118,645,981
Closing Balance as on 30, June 2023	1,715,886,423	32,507,345	1,748,393,768		504,266,774	69,881,340	574,148,114	1,174,245,654

Depreciation Charged to :

Cost of good sold
Administrative & selling Expenses

TK

52,668,972

13,167,243

65,836,215

Navana Engineering Limited

Schedule of Intangible Asset

As at June 30, 2024

Annexure-B

Particulars	Cost			Rate of Amr.	Amortization			Written Down Value at 30.06.2024
	Opening Balance 01.07.2023	Addition dur. the year	Closing Balance 30.06.2024		Opening Balance 01.07.2023	Charged dur.the year	Closing Balance 30.06.2024	
Software System	20,158,432	-	20,158,432	10%	9,389,872	1,076,856	10,466,728	9,691,704
Closing Balance as on 30, June 2024	20,158,432	-	20,158,432		9,389,872	1,076,856	10,466,728	9,691,704
Closing Balance as on 30, June 2023	20,158,432	-	20,158,432		8,193,365	1,196,507	9,389,872	10,768,560

Amortization Charged to :

TK

Cost of good sold

861,485

Administrative & selling Expenses

215,371

1,076,856



Independent Auditor's Report

To

The Shareholders of NAVANA WELDING ELECTRODE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of **NAVANA WELDING ELECTRODE LIMITED**, which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at June 30, 2024, and the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Shareholder's Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, June 30, 2024 and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. In our opinion, the accompanying Financial Statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the company as at June 30, 2024, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and other applicable laws and regulations.

Basis for Opinion

We conduct our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB) Bye Laws. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our unqualified opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) that we identified. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statement as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have nothing to report on going concern

We are required to report if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least twelve months from the date of the financial statements. We have nothing to report in these respects.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, 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 entity'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 entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements:

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements:

In accordance with the Companies Act, 1994 and relevant notifications issues by, we also report that:

- a) We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit and made due verification thereof;
- b) In our opinion, proper books of accounts, records and other statutory books as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appeared from our examinations of those books;
- c) The Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows of the Company together with the annexed notes dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of account and returns.

Kazi Zahir Khan & Co. Chartered Accountants
FRC Registration # CAF -001 -116



Md. Nurul Hossain Khan, FCA
Managing Partner
Enrollment No. 0240

Place: Dhaka
Dated: October 24, 2024
DVC: 2410240240AS656719

Navana Welding Electrode Limited

Statement of Financial Position

As at June 30, 2024

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	4	231,962,705	245,680,279
Right of use Asset	5	54,273	147,312
Intangible Assets	6	4,326,267	4,806,963
Total Non-Current assets		236,343,245	250,634,554
Current assets			
Inventories	7	206,786,812	176,153,693
Accounts Receivables	8	82,870,404	72,039,982
Inter Company Receivable	9	169,634,300	175,634,300
Advances, Deposits & Pre-Payments	10	175,983,106	152,762,785
Cash & Cash Equivalent	11	83,181,535	119,065,294
Total Current Assets		718,456,157	695,656,054
Total Assets		954,799,402	946,290,608
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Share Capital	12	100,000,000	100,000,000
Retained Earnings	13	368,532,948	346,578,299
Total Equity		468,532,948	446,578,299
Non-Current Liabilities			
Term Loan	14	99,679,389	99,679,389
Lease Liability	15.02	44,566	157,395
Deferred Tax Liabilities	15.03	16,579,363	20,477,955
Total Non-Current Liabilities		116,303,318	120,314,739
Current Liabilities			
Short-Term Loan	16	23,667,244	26,070,930
Inter Company Payable	17	157,686,238	157,686,238
Provision for Income Tax	18	164,251,202	154,920,153
Payables & Accruals	19	24,358,452	40,720,249
Total Current Liabilities		369,963,136	379,397,570
Total Liabilities		486,266,454	499,712,309
Total Equity and Liabilities		954,799,402	946,290,608
Net Assets Value Per Share		46.85	44.66

The annexed notes 1 to 24 and annexure-A, B & C form an integral part of these financial statements.

Signed in term of our separate report of event date



Director




Director



Company Secretary

Kazi Zahir Khan & Co. Chartered Accountants
FRC Registration # CAF -001 -116



Md. Nurul Hossain Khan, FCA
Managing Partner
Enrollment No. 0240

Place: Dhaka
Dated: October 24, 2024
DVC: 2410240240AS656719

Navana Welding Electrode Limited
Statement of Profit or Loss and Others Comprehensive Income
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
Revenue	20.00	352,084,201	396,321,746
Less: Cost of Goods sales	21.00	284,893,771	327,284,904
Gross profit		67,190,430	69,036,842
Less: Administrative and Selling Expenses	22.00	39,205,725	40,859,463
Less: Interest Expenses		2,285,166	2,662,788
Net Operating Profit		25,699,539	25,514,591
Add: Other Income	23.00	3,056,921	3,691,959
Less: Foreign Exchange Loss		-	24,186
Net Profit before Contribution to WPPF		28,756,460	29,182,364
Less: Contribution to WPPF		1,369,355	1,389,636
Net Profit/(Loss) before Tax during the year		27,387,105	27,792,728
Less: Income Tax expenses		5,432,457	8,337,818
Current Tax	15.01	9,331,049	10,218,392
Deferred Tax	15.03	(3,898,592)	(1,880,574)
Net Profit/(Loss) after Tax during the year		21,954,649	19,454,910
Earnings per share		2.20	1.95

The annexed notes 1 to 24 and annexure-A, B & C form an integral part of these financial statements.
Signed in term of our separate report of event date



Director




Director



Company Secretary

Kazi Zahir Khan & Co. Chartered Accountants
FRC Registration # CAF -001 -116


Md. Nurul Hossain Khan, FCA
Managing Partner
Enrollment No. 0240

Place: Dhaka
Dated: October 24, 2024
DVC: 2410240240AS656719

Navana Welding Electrode Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Particulars	Share capital	Retained Earnings	Total
Opening Balance at 01 July, 2023	100,000,000	346,578,299	446,578,299
Net Profit/(Loss) after Tax during the year	-	21,954,649	21,954,649
Closing Balance at 30 June, 2024	100,000,000	368,532,948	468,532,948

Navana Welding Electrode Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity
As at June 30, 2023

Particulars	Share capital	Retained Earnings	Total
Opening Balance at 01 July, 2022	100,000,000	327,123,389	427,123,389
Net Profit/(Loss) after Tax during the year	-	19,454,910	19,454,910
Closing Balance at 30 June, 2023	100,000,000	346,578,299	446,578,299

The annexed notes 1 to 24 and annexure-A, B & C form an integral part of these financial statements.
Signed in term of our separate report of event date



Director



Director



Company Secretary

Navana Welding Electrode Limited

Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
A. Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		341,253,779	388,238,121
Receipts of other income		3,056,921	3,691,959
Foreign exchange loss		-	(24,186)
Payments for materials, services and expenses		(371,534,630)	(367,368,286)
		(27,223,930)	24,537,608
Income tax paid		(9,322,697)	(9,097,629)
Net cash Inflow by operating activities	24.00	(36,546,627)	15,439,979
B. Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(648,280)	(980,198)
Payments for intangible assets		-	(1,255,344)
Net cash used by investing activities		(648,280)	(2,235,542)
C. Cash flows from financing activities			
Inter company receivable		6,000,000	(10,000,000)
Interest paid		(2,285,166)	(2,662,788)
Inter company payable		-	(326,000)
Short-term loan		(2,403,686)	(4,600,722)
Net cash inflows from financing activities		1,311,148	(17,589,510)
D. Net changes in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		(35,883,759)	(4,385,073)
E. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		119,065,294	123,450,367
F. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year(D+E)		83,181,535	119,065,294

The annexed notes 1 to 24 and annexure-A, B & C form an integral part of these financial statements.

Signed in term of our separate report of event date



Director



Director



Company Secretary

NAVANA WELDING ELECTRODE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

FORMING AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1.00 Reporting Entity

Navana Welding Electrodes Limited is a private limited company which was incorporated in 2011 with Registrar of Joint Stock Companies & Firms, Dhaka, Bangladesh under the Companies Act, 1994 as a subsidiary with 99.99% shares owned by Navana CNG Limited. The company started its commercial operation from January 01, 2013. The Registered office of the Company is located at 125/A, Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000.

1.02 Nature of Business

The principal activities of the company are manufacturing, importing, exporting, trading and marketing of all types of welding electrode rod, welding and cutting equipments, cutting rod, welding and cutting consumables etc. and all kind of welding flux chemical, associated chemicals, welding wire rod, industrial and all purpose commercial use.

1.03 Components of Financial Statements

- 👉 Statement of Financial Position as at 30th June, 2024;
- 👉 Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 30th June, 2024;
- 👉 Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30th June, 2024;
- 👉 Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30th June, 2024;
- 👉 Accounting Policies and Explanatory Notes.

1.04 Operating Segments

No operating segment is applicable for the Company as required by **IFRS 8: Operating Segments** as the Company has only one operating segments and the operation of Company is within the geographical territory in Bangladesh.

2.00 Basis of Presentation of Financial Statements

2.01 Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared based on the accrual basis of accounting and prepare under the historical cost convention except for the revaluation of certain non current assets.

2.02 The financial statements are prepared and presented for external users by the enterprise in accordance with identified reporting framework. Presentation has been made in compliance with the standards adopted by the **ICAB** for reporting, **IAS-1** Presentation of Financial Statements.

2.03 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 1994 and other relevant local laws as applicable and in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (**IFRS's**) including International Accounting Standards (**IAS's**).

2.04 Going Concern

The Company has adequate resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future. For the reason the Directors continue to adopt going concern basis in preparing the accounts.

2.05 Reporting Currency

The financial statements are prepared and presented in Bangladesh Currency (Taka) which is Company's functional currency.

2.06 Key Accounting Estimates and Judgments in Applying Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS's including IAS's requires managements to make the judgments, estimates and assumption that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and for contingent assets and liabilities that require disclosures during and at the date of the financial statements. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed as on going concern basis. Revisions of accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

In particular, the key areas of estimation, uncertainly and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements include accrued expenses, inventory valuation and other payables.

2.07 Responsibility for Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements

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

2.08 Comparative Figures

Comparative figure and account titles in the financial statements have been re-arranged and classified, where necessary, to conform with changes in presentation in the current year.

2.09 Events after the Reporting Period

Where necessary all the material events after the reporting period have been considered and appropriate adjustment/disclosure have been made in the financial statements.

2.10 Reporting Period

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

3.00 Accounting Principles and Policies

The accounting principles and policies in respect of material items of financial statements set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements:

Assets and Basis of their Valuation

3.01 Property, Plant and Equipments

3.01.1 Recognition and Measurements

These are capitalized at cost of acquisition and subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation in compliance with the benchmark treatment of IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment". The cost of acquisition of an asset comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use inclusive of inward freight, duties and non-refundable taxes. In a situation where it can clearly be demonstrated that expenditure has resulted in an increase in future economic benefit expected to be obtained from the use of the fixed assets, the expenditure is capitalized as an additional cost of the assets.

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

3.01.2 Maintenance Activities

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

3.01.3 Subsequent Cost

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

3.01.4 Depreciation on Tangible Fixed Assets

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

No depreciation has been charged on land and land development. Depreciation on all other fixed assets is computed using diminishing balance method in amount sufficient to write-off depreciable assets over their estimated useful life. Depreciation has been charged on additions and when it is used. Expenditure for maintenance and repairs are expenses; major replacements, renewals and betterment are capitalized. The cost and accumulated depreciation of depreciable assets retired or otherwise disposed off are eliminated from the assets and accumulated depreciation and any gain or loss on such disposal is reflected in the comprehensive income statement for the year ended. The annual depreciation rates applicable to the principal categories are:

<u>Category of Fixed Assets</u>	<u>Rate of Depreciation</u>
Land and Land Development	--
Building & Shed	10%
Plant & Machinery	10%
Cylinder	10%
Tools & Equipment	10%
Furniture & Fixture	10%
Motor Vehicles	10%

Depreciation has been allocated to factory overhead and administrative overhead.

3.02 Leases

IFRS 16 introduces a single, on balance sheet lease accounting model for leases. A lessee recognizes a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. There are recognition exemption for short-term leases and leases of low value items.

Leassors accounting remains similar to the current standard-i.e. leassors continue to classify leases as finance or operating leases.

Finance leases, which transfer to the company substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalized at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments.

IFRS 16 replaces existing leases guidelines, including **IAS 17** Leases, **IFRIC 4** Determining whether an Arrangement contents a lease, **SIC 15** Operating Leases - incentive and **SIC -27** Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a lease.

Any initial direct costs are also added to the amount capitalized. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged to the income statement. Contingent rents, if any, are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred. Capitalized leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term, if there is no reasonable certainty that the company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

The most significant impact identified is that, the company will recognized new assets and liabilities for its finance leases of corporate office and sales depot. In addition, the nature of expenses related to those leases will now charge as **IFRS 16** replaces the straight line finance lease expense with a depreciation charge for right-of-use asset and interest expense on the lease liability.

Previously the company recognized finance lease expense on a straight line basis over the term of lease, and recognized liabilities only to the extent that there was a timing difference between the actual lease payments and the expense recognized.

The company has no operating leases.

The company is currently assessing the impact of initially applying the standard on the elements of financial statements.

3.03 Revenue Recognition (IFRS-15)

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

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

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

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

3.04 Inventories

Inventories comprise of Raw Materials, Work-in-process and Finished Goods. They are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value in accordance with IAS-2 "Inventories" after making due allowance for any obsolete or slow moving items. The cost of inventories is assigned by using weighted average cost. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price for the inventories less all estimated cost of completion and cost necessary to make the sale

Category of Inventories

Basis of Valuation

Raw Materials	Weighted Average Cost Method
Work-in -progress	Weighted Average Cost Method
Finished Goods	Weighted Average Cost Method

3.05 Accounts Receivables

Accounts receivable are created at original invoice amount less any provision for doubtful debts. Provisions are made where there is evidence of a risk of non-payment, taking into account ageing, previous experience and general economic conditions. When an accounts receivable is determined to be uncollectible it is written off, firstly against any provision available and then to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously provided for are credited to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

3.06 Advance, 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. 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 Account and Other Comprehensive Income.

3.07 Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

3.08 Liabilities and Basis of their Valuation

3.08.1 Liabilities for Expenses and Finance

Liabilities are recognized for amounts to be paid in future for goods and services received, whether or not billed by the supplier.

3.08.2 Financial Liability

All other financial liabilities are recognized initially on the transaction date at the Company becomes a party to the contractual provision of the liability.

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

Financial liabilities include loans and borrowing, accounts payables and other payables.

(a) Loans and Borrowings

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

(b) Payables

The Company recognizes 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 entity of resources embodying economic benefits.

3.08.3 Provisions

A provision is recognized on the statement of financial position date if, as a result of past events, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

3.09 Statement of Cash Flows

The Statement of Cash Flow has been prepared in accordance with the requirements IAS 7: Statement of Cash Flows. The cash generated from operating activities has been reported using the Direct Method as prescribed by the Securities and Exchange Rules, 1987 and considering the provisions of Paragraph 19 of IAS 7 which provided that "Enterprises are Encouraged to Report Cash Flow From Operating Activities Using the Direct Method".

3.10 Income Tax Expenses

Income tax expenses comprise current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the comprehensive income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognize directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

(a) Current Tax

Income tax is calculated and provision has been made in accordance with BAS -37 on taxable income.

(b) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and are accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that the taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilized. Such assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor accounting profit.

Considering the practices generally followed in Bangladesh the company have been reserved deferred tax assets or deferred tax liabilities in accordance with IAS 12 "Income Tax".

As per IAS 12 para 34, deferred tax assets shall be recognized for carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that is possible that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credit can be utilized. Unabsorbed depreciation is adjustable with taxable profit and there is no time limit for adjustment. Hence, this tax credit has been considered as deferred tax assets.

3.11 Related Party Disclosure

During the period, The Company carried out a number of transactions with related parties in the normal course of Business. The name of the related parties, Nature of transaction and transaction value has been set out in accordance with the provisions of IAS 24: Related Party Disclosure:

Name of Related Party	Relationship	Nature of Transaction	Transaction Value		Outstanding (Receivable / Payable) as on June 30,2024	Outstanding (Receivable / Payable) as on June 30,2023
			Dr.	Cr.		
Navana CNG Limited	Parent Company	Working Capital			(107,012,238)	(107,012,238)
Navana CNG Limited	Parent Company	Temporary Loan			38,000,000	38,000,000
Navana Engineering Ltd.	Sister Concern	Temporary Loan			(50,674,000)	(50,674,000)
Loan from Chairman	Director	Temporary Loan			(99,679,389)	(99,679,389)
Navana Real Estate Limited	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan			14,230,000	14,230,000
Navana LPG Limited	Sister Concern	Temporary Loan	106,900,000	112,900,000	83,500,000	89,500,000
Navana Construction Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan			5,000,000	5,000,000
Navana Furniture Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan			5,000,000	5,000,000
Aftab Automobiles Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan			19,200,000	19,200,000
Navana Limited.	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan			4,704,300	4,704,300
Board Meeting Fee	Director	Fees	110,000		110,000	100,000

3.12 Borrowing Costs

In compliance with the requirements of IAS 23 “Borrowing Costs” borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Borrowing costs are recognized as expenses in the period in which they incurred and capitalized the same that incurred before commencement of commercial operation.

3.13 Contingencies

A contingent liability or asset is a possible obligation or asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future event(s) not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent liabilities and assets are not recognized on the statement of financial position of the Company.

3.14 General

Figures shown in the accounts have been rounded off to the nearest Taka. Comparative figures and account titles in the financial statements have been re-arranged/re-classified where necessary, to conform to changes in presentation in the current period.

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
4	Property, Plant and Equipment		
	Land and Land Development	102,324,202	102,324,202
	Building & Civil Construction	42,645,718	47,384,131
	Plant & Machinery	49,584,752	55,094,169
	Office Equipment	5,017,743	5,440,338
	Furniture & Fittings	5,759,104	6,399,004
	Electrical Equipment	13,974,065	14,974,966
	Vehicles	12,657,121	14,063,469
		231,962,705	245,680,279
	Details Calculation		
	At cost		
	Opening Balance 01 July,	454,763,737	453,783,538
	Add: Addition during the year	648,280	980,198
		455,412,017	454,763,737
	Less: Accumulated Depreciation:		
	Opening Balance 01 July,	209,083,459	193,201,032
	Add: Addition during the year	14,365,853	15,882,427
		223,449,312	209,083,459
	Written Down Balance	231,962,705	245,680,279
	*An elaborate schedule of PPE are shown in annexure -A.		
5	Right of Use Assets		
	Details Calculation		
	At cost		
	Opening balance	2,256,281	2,256,281
	Add: Addition during the year	-	-
		2,256,281	2,256,281
	Less: Accumulated Depreciation:		
	Opening balance	2,108,969	1,912,309
	Add: Addition during the year	93,039	196,660
		2,202,008	2,108,969
	Written Down Balance	54,273	147,312
	*An elaborate schedule of Right of Use Assets are shown in annexure -C.		
6	Intangible Assets		
	Software System	4,326,267	4,806,963
		4,326,267	4,806,963
	Details Calculation		
	At cost		
	Opening balance	6,278,044	5,022,700
	Add: Addition during the year	-	1,255,344
		6,278,044	6,278,044
	Less: Accumulated Depreciation:		
	Opening balance	1,471,081	1,006,715
	Add: Addition during the year	480,696	464,366
		1,951,777	1,471,081
	Written Down Balance	4,326,267	4,806,963
	*An elaborate schedule of intangible assets are shown in annexure -B.		

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
7	Inventories		
	Raw Materials	37,072,913	44,758,504
	Work-in-process	21,608,743	21,863,345
	Finished Goods	35,320,551	3,283,793
	Stock in Transit	82,826,170	78,014,654
	Spare Parts	29,958,435	28,233,397
		206,786,812	176,153,693
8	Accounts Receivables		
	Sylhet Zone	3,233,782	2,697,298
	Kulna Zone	4,852,352	2,462,876
	Kustia Zone	3,280,547	2,495,448
	Dhaka South zone	19,445,733	18,633,909
	Dhaka North zone	11,583,606	4,552,381
	Rajshahi Zone	3,290,398	2,325,334
	Rangpur Zone	3,361,077	2,371,012
	Chitta. South Zone	9,794,698	6,580,410
	Chitta. North Zone	4,235,217	2,888,405
	Barishal Zone	2,554,649	1,111,760
	Corporate	17,113,012	25,795,816
	Receivable from Employees'provident fund	125,333	125,333
		82,870,404	72,039,982
9	Inter-Company Receivables		
	Navana LPG Limited	83,500,000	89,500,000
	Navana CNG Limited	38,000,000	38,000,000
	Navana Limited	4,704,300	4,704,300
	Navana Furniture Limited	5,000,000	5,000,000
	Navana Real Estate limited	14,230,000	14,230,000
	Navana Contruccion Ltd.	5,000,000	5,000,000
	Aftab Automobiles Ltd.	19,200,000	19,200,000
		169,634,300	175,634,300
10.00	Advances, Deposits & Pre-Payments		
	Advance Income Tax	117,970,352	108,647,655
	Advance to Suppliers	31,158,208	24,634,950
	Earnest Money & Security Deposit	1,317,939	1,317,939
	Security Deposit to Bangladesh Railway	20,000	20,000
	Advance House Rent	150,000	150,000
	Vat Account	4,176,265	3,823,362
	Advance against Employee	903,867	782,725
	Advance against Others	20,286,475	13,386,154
		175,983,106	152,762,785
10.01	Advance Income Tax		
	Opening Balance	108,647,655	99,550,026
	Add: Addition during the year	9,322,697	9,097,629
		117,970,352	108,647,655
	Less : Adjustment during the year	-	-
	Closing Balance	117,970,352	108,647,655

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
11.00	Cash & Cash Equivalent		
	Cash in Hand	1,756,783	675,456
	Cash at Banks		
	Fixed Deposit Receipt (FDR) 11.01	65,829,270	63,414,351
	Cash at Banks 11.02	15,595,482	54,975,487
		83,181,535	119,065,294
11.01	The Bank Balances Consists of:		
	Fixed Deposit Receipt (FDR) :		
	Shahjalal Islami Bank PLC	15,112,750	14,509,620
	Mercantile Bank PLC	42,534,238	40,913,305
	Standard Bank PLC	8,182,282	7,991,426
	State Bank of India PLC	-	-
		65,829,270	63,414,351
11.02	Cash at Bank		
	Al-Arafah Bank PLC	-	33,222
	Dutch Bangla Bank PLC	10,060,632	23,865,599
	Mercantile Bank PLC	384,915	386,675
	Prime Bank PLC	33,672	34,362
	Mutual Trust Bank PLC	1,644,591	11,494,298
	Bank Asia PLC	1,098,844	7,478,351
	Shahjalal Islami Bank PLC	16,758	2,371,904
	Standard Bank PLC	1,369	2,519
	Islami Bank PLC	1,438,153	1,958,544
	Sonali Bank PLC	646,112	7,105,552
	United commercial Bank PLC	7,472	5,841
	Jamuna Bank PLC	-	30,170
	State Bank of India PLC	32,713	24,371
	IFIC Bank PLC	150,427	151,267
	Premier Bank PLC	-	4,183
	NRB Commercial Bank PLC	12,249	28,629
	Dormant Account	67,575	-
		15,595,482	54,975,487
12.00	Authorized Capital:		
	50,000,000 Ordinary Shares @ Tk. 10 each	500,000,000	500,000,000
	Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Capital		
	10,000,000 Ordinary Shares @ Tk. 10 each	100,000,000	100,000,000
	Navana CNG Limited	99,999,950	99,999,950
	Non -controlling interest (Sponsors)	50	50
		100,000,000	100,000,000
13.00	Retained Earnings		
	Opening balance 01 July,	346,578,299	327,123,389
	Add: Net Profit/(Loss) After Tax during the year	21,954,649	19,454,910
		368,532,948	346,578,299

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
14.00	Term Loan		
	Due to Director	99,679,389	99,679,389
	This represents un-secured and Interest free loan from Mr. Shafiu Islam, Chairman.		
15.00	Income Tax Expense		
	Current Tax	9,331,049	10,218,392
	Deferred Tax	(3,898,592)	(1,880,574)
		5,432,457	8,337,818
15.01	Calculation of Current Tax		
	Current Tax Expenses (Higher of A & B)	9,331,049	10,218,392
		9,331,049	10,218,392
	A. Income Tax on Regular rate		
	Profit Before Tax	27,387,105	27,792,728
	Add. Disallowable Depreciation	14,365,853	15,882,427
	Add. Disallowable Amortization	480,696	464,366
		42,233,655	44,139,521
	Less: Allowable Depreciation	7,563,644	8,600,366
	Less: Allowable Amortization	738,923	1,477,846
		33,931,088	34,061,308
	Current Tax@ 27.5%	9,331,049	10,218,392
	Current Tax	9,331,049	10,218,392
	B) Minimum Tax on Gross Receipt (under section 163(5))		
	Gross receipt on Business income and Other Income	355,141,122	400,013,705
	Minimum Tax @ .60%	2,130,847	2,400,082
15.02	Lease Liability		
	Opening Balance July 01,2023	157,395	378,818
	Less: Adjustment/ Paid during this year	112,829	221,423
		44,566	157,395
15.03	Deferred Tax		
	Taxable temporary difference	21,289,363	25,187,955
	Deferred Tax for Gratuity	(4,710,000)	(4,710,000)
		16,579,363	20,477,955
	Accounting base WDV	236,288,972	250,487,242
	Tax base WDV	158,873,106	166,527,392
	Taxable temporary difference	77,415,866	83,959,849
	Tax Rate	27.5%	30.0%
	Deferred Tax Liabilities	21,289,363	25,187,955
	Less: Opening Balance	25,187,955	27,068,529
	Provision for deferred Tax	(3,898,592)	(1,880,574)
	Deferred Tax Expense/(Income) for the year	-	-
		(3,898,592)	(1,880,574)

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
15.04	Deferred Tax for Gratuity Provision		
	Closing Provision	15,700,000	15,700,000
	Applicable rate	27.5%	30.0%
	Closing deferred tax for gratuity provision	(4,710,000)	(4,710,000)
	Less: Opening deferred tax for gratuity provision	(4,710,000)	(4,710,000)
	Deferred Tax Expense/(Income) for the year	-	-
16.00	Short-term loan		
	Shahjalal Islami bank Ltd.	23,667,244	26,070,930
		23,667,244	26,070,930
17.00	Inter-Company Payable		
	Navana CNG Limited	107,012,238	107,012,238
	Navana Engineering Limited	50,674,000	50,674,000
		157,686,238	157,686,238
18.00	Provision for Income Tax		
	Opening Balance 01 July,	154,920,153	144,701,761
	Add: Provision during the year	9,331,049	10,218,392
		164,251,202	154,920,153
	Less: Tax paid/adjusted during the year	-	-
	Closing balance	164,251,202	154,920,153
19.00	Payables & Accruals		
	Liabilities for Expenses	16,617,448	18,070,409
	Workers profit participation fund	4,184,381	19,389,358
	Sundry payables	2,789,121	2,492,980
	Provision for doubtful debts	767,502	767,502
		24,358,452	40,720,249
20.00	Revenue	352,084,201	396,321,746
	As per Sales & Mushak 9.1 Amount Shown		
21.00	Cost of Goods Sold		
	Raw materials	273,935,147	261,252,417
	Factory overhead	32,539,505	41,776,009
	Direct Labour	10,201,275	9,108,752
		316,675,927	312,137,178
	Add: Opening Work in Process	21,863,345	14,058,907
		338,539,272	326,196,085
	Less: Closing Work in Process	21,608,743	21,863,345
		316,930,529	304,332,740
	Add: opening stock of finished goods	3,283,793	26,235,957
		320,214,322	330,568,697
	Less: Closing stock of finished goods	35,320,551	3,283,793
		284,893,771	327,284,904

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
21.01	Raw Materials		
	Opening stock of raw materials	44,758,504	43,539,097
	Add: Purchase for the year	266,249,556	262,471,824
		311,008,060	306,010,921
	Less: Closing stock of raw materials	37,072,913	44,758,504
		273,935,147	261,252,417
21.02	Factory Overhead		
	Salary & Allowances	9,118,681	11,659,457
	Q.C Test & other exp.	269,398	315,877
	Carrying charge	3,078	32,927
	Conveyance	39,365	53,435
	Subsidy to Canteen	-	2,089,531
	Dress & Uniform	189,600	105,290
	Entertainment expenses	488,255	518,207
	Fuel Expenses	2,917,125	3,520,983
	Labour Charge	9,600	23,600
	Medical Expenses	33,186	30,355
	Oil & Lubricant exp	131,260	188,202
	Stationery exp.	41,892	87,147
	Spare Parts	3,385,516	3,503,555
	Repair & Maintenance	795,824	875,198
	Office Maintenance	579,893	620,091
	Telephone & Mobile Bill	87,283	87,732
	Electricity bill	5,445,480	4,986,988
	Depreciation (Annexure-A)	8,619,512	12,705,941
	Amortization (Annexure-B)	384,557	371,493
		32,539,505	41,776,009
22.00	Administrative and Selling Expenses		
	Salary & Allowance	21,675,466	20,084,765
	Conveyance	1,189,999	1,092,182
	Daily Allowance	1,341,503	859,754
	Electricity bill	34,473	31,429
	Entertainment	956,828	369,743
	Internet bill	319,944	336,953
	Insurance Premium	100,000	-
	Labor expenses	647,973	704,529
	Board meeting attendance fee	110,000	100,000
	Telephone & Mobile Bill	615,166	654,888
	Paper & periodicals	-	540
	Office Rent	397,330	218,350
	Repair and Maintenance	713,980	1,580,038
	Office Maintenance	231,812	359,150
	Fuel & Lubricant Expenses	882,162	2,075,385
	Postage & Courier	68,055	50,553
	Printing expenses	71,091	63,043
	Professional, Legal & Service fee	91,850	55,250
	Stationery expenses	230,271	402,855
	Registration, Renewal and License fee	1,005,151	1,627,207
	Carrying Charges	287,382	205,430
	TA/DA Allowances	398,803	892,767
	Audit Fee	115,000	92,000

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
	Bank Charges	689,596	660,829
	Transport expenses	64,150	927,185
	Miscellaneous expenses	384,556	172,806
	Other interest expenses	-	1,486,216
	Business promotional expenses	35,762	1,834,348
	Software Maintenance fee	403,513	71,250
	Subsidy to Canteen	208,390	384,000
	Depreciation of Right of use assets	93,039	196,660
	Depreciation (Annexure-A)	5,746,341	3,176,485
	Amortization (Annexure-B)	96,139	92,873
		39,205,725	40,859,463
23.00	Other income		
	Interest income on FDR	2,975,680	3,574,544
	Interest income on STD Account	81,241	117,415
		3,056,921	3,691,959
24.00	Reconciliation of Cash Flows from operating activities under indirect method:		
	Net profit/ (loss) before interest & income tax during the year	29,672,271	30,455,516
	Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
	Interst on lease	8,611	21,228
	Payment of lease liability	(121,440)	(242,650)
	Depreciation exp.	14,939,589	16,543,452
	Tax paid during the year	(9,322,697)	(9,097,629)
	Changes in current assets and liabilities :		
	Decrease/Increase in inventories	(30,633,119)	14,527,922
	Increase/ Decrease in trade receivable	(10,830,422)	(8,083,625)
	Increase/Decrease in advance and prepayments	(13,897,624)	(24,527,252)
	Increase/Decrease in payable & accruel	(16,361,796)	(4,156,984)
		(36,546,627)	15,439,979
	Total cash flow from operating activities- Indirect Method*	(36,546,627)	15,439,979
	Total cash flow from operating activities- direct Method*	(36,546,627)	15,439,979
	Difference	-	-

* Details in the Statement of Cash Flows

Navana Welding Electrode Limited

Schedule of Property, plant and equipment

As at June 30, 2024

Annexure-A

Particulars	Cost			Rate of Dep	Depreciation			Written Down Value at 30.06.2024
	Opening Balance 01 July, 2023	Addition this year	Closing Balance 30 June, 2024		Opening Balance 01.07.2023	Charged dur.the year	Closing Balance 30 June, 2024	
Land and Land Development	102,324,202	-	102,324,202	0%	-	-	-	102,324,202
Building & Civil Construction	104,595,990	-	104,595,990	10%	57,211,859	4,738,413	61,950,272	42,645,718
Plant & Machinery	156,950,116	-	156,950,116	10%	101,855,947	5,509,417	107,365,364	49,584,752
Office Equipment	11,579,493	127,830	11,707,323	10%	6,139,155	550,425	6,689,580	5,017,743
Furniture & Fittings	10,800,936	-	10,800,936	10%	4,401,932	639,900	5,041,832	5,759,104
Electrical Equipment	41,269,374	520,450	41,789,824	10%	26,294,408	1,521,351	27,815,759	13,974,065
Vehicles	27,243,625	-	27,243,625	10%	13,180,157	1,406,347	14,586,504	12,657,121
Closing Balance as on 30 June, 2024	454,763,736	648,280	455,412,016		209,083,458	14,365,853	223,449,311	231,962,705

Closing Balance as on 30 June, 2023	453,783,538	980,198	454,763,736		193,201,032	15,882,427	209,083,458	245,680,279
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Depreciation Charged to :
Cost of good sold
Administrative & selling Expenses

TK
8,619,512
5,746,341
14,365,853

Navana Welding Electrode Limited

Schedule of Intangible asset

As at June 30, 2024

Annexure-B

Particulars	Cost			Rate of Amr.	Amortization			Written Down Value at 30.06.2024
	Opening Balance 01 July, 2023	Addition dur. the year	Closing Balance 30 June, 2024		Opening Balance 01 July, 2023	Charged dur.the year	Closing Balance 30 June, 2024	
Software system	6,278,044	-	6,278,044	10%	1,471,081	480,696	1,951,777	4,326,267
Closing Balance as on 30 June, 2024	6,278,044	-	6,278,044		1,471,081	480,696	1,951,777	4,326,267
Closing Balance as on 30 June, 2023	5,022,700	1,255,344	6,278,044		1,006,715	464,366	1,471,081	4,806,963

Amortization Charged to :	TK
Cost of good sold	384,557
Administrative & selling Expenses	96,139
	480,696

Navana Welding Electrode Limited

Schedule of Right of Use Assets

As at June 30, 2024

Annexure-C

Particulars	Cost				Depreciation			Written Down Value at 30.06.2024
	As at 01.07.2023	Addition dur. the year	As at 30.06.2024		As at 01.07.2023	Charged dur.the year	As at 30.06.2024	
Right of use assets	2,256,281	-	2,256,281		2,108,969	93,039	2,202,008	54,273
Closing Balance as on 30 June, 2024	2,256,281	-	2,256,281		2,108,969	93,039	2,202,008	54,273
Closing Balance as on 30 June, 2023	2,256,281	-	2,256,281		1,912,309	196,660	2,108,969	147,312







નાવના પ્રમોવિટિ
 લઈવાળાન વિદેશ On.
 વાહન પરિ રીનિંગ વગેરા



LPG Converted Vehicle






SAFER | MODERN | EFFICIENT

Independent Auditor's Report

To

The Shareholders of NAVANA LPG LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of **NAVANA LPG LIMITED**, which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at June 30, 2024, and the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Shareholder's Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, June 30, 2024 and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. In our opinion, the accompanying Financial Statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the company as at June 30, 2024, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and other applicable laws and regulations.

Basis for Opinion

We conduct our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB) Bye Laws. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our unqualified opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) that we identified. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statement as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have nothing to report on going concern

We are required to report if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least twelve months from the date of the financial statements. We have nothing to report in these respects.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, 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 entity'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 entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements:

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements:

In accordance with the Companies Act, 1994 and relevant notifications issues by, we also report that:

- a) We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit and made due verification thereof;
- b) In our opinion, proper books of accounts, records and other statutory books as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appeared from our examinations of those books;
- c) The Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows of the Company together with the annexed notes dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of account and returns.

Place: Dhaka
Dated: October 24, 2024
DVC: 2410240240AS368379

Kazi Zahir Khan & Co. Chartered Accountants
FRC Registration # CAF -001 -116



Md. Nurul Hossain Khan, FCA
Managing Partner
Enrollment No. 0240

Navana LPG Limite
Statement of Financial Position
As at June 30, 2024

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
Assets			
Non- Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	4	3,175,680,326	3,384,358,231
Intangible Assets	5	5,288,344	5,875,938
Capital Work-in-Progress	6	608,075,050	599,573,111
Long-Term Security Deposit	7	10,828,092	10,828,092
Deferred Tax Assets	8	613,043,304	589,195,521
Total Non-Current Assets		4,412,915,115	4,589,830,893
Current Assets			
Inventories	9	1,438,395,991	1,264,697,084
Accounts Receivable	10	1,012,741,859	751,417,150
Other Receivables		194,875,944	194,875,944
Inter-Company Receivable	11	830,895,492	793,827,810
Advances, Deposits & Prepayments	12	763,417,161	681,420,115
Cash & Cash Equivalent	13	5,542,905	31,983,080
Total current assets		4,245,869,352	3,718,221,183
Total Assets		8,658,784,467	8,308,052,076
Equity & Liabilities			
Equity			
Share Capital	14	1,000,000	1,000,000
Retained earnings	15	(215,631,723)	(199,563,481)
Total Equity		(214,631,723)	(198,563,481)
Non-Current Liabilities			
Security Retention Money		120,155,357	327,851,465
Long Term Loan- Net of current portion	16	5,939,071,637	5,459,371,246
		6,059,226,994	5,787,222,711
Current liabilities			
Long Term Loan- Current portion	16	771,958,695	1,094,478,485
Short term Loan	17	1,258,743,881	844,300,059
Provision for Income Tax	18	96,056,594	82,854,171
Inter-Company Payable	19	677,804,779	683,804,779
Payables & Accruals	20	9,625,247	13,955,352
Total Current liabilities		2,814,189,196	2,719,392,846
Total Equity & Liabilities		8,658,784,467	8,308,052,076

The annexed notes 1 to 24 and annexure A & B from an integral part of these financial statements

Signed in term of our separate report of event date



Director




Director



Company Secretary

Kazi Zahir Khan & Co. Chartered Accountants
FRC Registration # CAF -001 -116


Md. Nurul Hossain Khan, FCA
Managing Partner
Enrollment No. 0240

Place: Dhaka
Dated: October 24, 2024
DVC: 2410240240AS368379

Navana LPG Limite

Statement of Profit or Loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended June 30, 2024

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
Revenue	21	2,200,403,892	2,066,426,497
Less: Cost of goods sold	22	1,775,948,015	1,639,379,901
Gross profit		424,455,877	427,046,596
Less: Administrative & Selling expenses	23	53,556,355	99,659,652
Less: Interest expenses		397,613,123	392,803,704
Net Operating Profit/ (Loss)		(26,713,601)	(65,416,760)
Add: Other income		-	-
Net Operating Profit / (Loss) before tax		(26,713,601)	(65,416,760)
Current Tax		13,202,423	12,398,559
Deferred Tax		(23,847,782)	(85,489,896)
Less: Income Tax Expenses		(10,645,359)	(73,091,337)
Net Profit/ (Loss) after Tax		(16,068,242)	7,674,577

The annexed notes 1 to 24 and annexure A & B from an integral part of these financial statements
Signed in term of our separate report of event date



Director



Director



Company Secretary

Kazi Zahir Khan & Co. Chartered Accountants
FRC Registration # CAF -001 -116



Md. Nurul Hossain Khan, FCA
Managing Partner
Enrollment No. 0240

Place: Dhaka
Dated: October 24, 2024
DVC: 2410240240AS368379

Navana LPG Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended June 30, 2024

Particulars	Share capital	Retained Earnings	Total
Opening Balance at 01 July, 2023	1,000,000	(199,563,481)	(198,563,481)
Net Profit/(Loss) for during this year		(16,068,242)	(16,068,242)
Closing Balance at 30 June, 2024	1,000,000	(215,631,723)	(214,631,723)

Navana LPG Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended June 30, 2024

Particulars	Share capital	Retained Earnings	Total
Opening Balance at 01 July, 2022	1,000,000	(207,238,058)	(206,238,058)
Net Profit/(Loss) for during this year	-	7,674,577	7,674,577
Closing Balance at 30 June, 2023	1,000,000	(199,563,481)	(198,563,481)

The annexed notes 1 to 24 and annexure A & B from an integral part of these financial statements

Signed in terms of our separate report of even date.



Director



Director



Company Secretary

Navana LPG Limited
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended June 30, 2024

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		1,939,079,183	1,852,709,202
Payments for materials, services and expenses		(1,822,693,356)	(1,847,902,994)
		116,385,827	4,806,208
Income tax paid		(1,573,766)	(816,329)
Net cash Provided by operating activities	24.00	114,812,061	3,989,879
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(10,632,318)	(2,259,805)
Capital Work-in- progress		(53,867,428)	(47,872,365)
Other receivables		-	236,550
Net cash used in investing activities		(64,499,746)	(49,895,620)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Inter company Receivable		(37,067,682)	(32,000,000)
Interest paid		(397,613,123)	(392,803,704)
Inter company Payable		(6,000,000)	10,000,000
Net Loan increased / (decreased)		571,624,423	582,585,291
Security retention Money		(207,696,108)	(96,857,400)
Net cash inflows from financing activities		(76,752,490)	70,924,187
Net changes in cash and cash equivalents		(26,440,175)	25,018,446
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		31,983,080	6,964,634
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		5,542,905	31,983,080

The annexed notes 1 to 24 and annexure A & B from an integral part of these financial statements
Signed in term of our separate report of even date.



Director



Director



Company Secretary

NAVANA LPG LIMITED

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

1.00 Reporting Entity

Navana LPG Limited is a private limited company which was incorporated on the 13th September 2015, Vide Registration number C-125694 of Joint Stock Companies & Firms, Dhaka, Bangladesh under the Companies Act, 1994.

The Registered Office of the Company is located at 214/D, Tejgaon I/A, Dhaka - 1208.

1.02 Nature of Business

The main objectives of the Company are to carry on the business of import, export, indenting and marketing of all types of gases, LPG, LNG, CNG, propane, butane, oxygen, nitrogen, acetylene, nitrous oxide, medical and commercial oxygen and conversion from petrol, diesel, octane to CNG, LPG light, heavy vehicles along with all types of gas cylinder re-fueling station and workshop for manufacturing of cylinder automotive, domestic, commercial and industrial use.

1.03 Components of Financial Statements

- 👉 Statement of Financial Position as at 30th June, 2024;
- 👉 Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30th June, 2024;
- 👉 Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30th June, 2024;
- 👉 Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30th June, 2024;
- 👉 Accounting Policies and Explanatory Notes.

1.04 Operating Segments

No operating segment is applicable for the Company as required by IFRS 8: Operating Segments as the Company has only one operating segments and the operation of Company is within the geographical territory in Bangladesh.

2.00 Basis of Presentation of Financial Statements

2.01 Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared based on the accrual basis of accounting and prepare under the historical cost convention except for the revaluation of certain non current assets.

2.02 The financial statements are prepared and presented for external users by the enterprise in accordance with identified reporting framework. Presentation has been made in compliance with the standards adopted by the ICAB for reporting, IAS-1 Presentation of Financial Statements.

2.03 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 1994 and other relevant local laws as applicable and in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS's) including International Accounting Standards (IAS's).

2.04 Going Concern

The Company has adequate resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future. For the reason the Directors continue to adopt going concern basis in preparing the accounts.

2.05 Reporting Currency

The financial statements are prepared and presented in Bangladesh Currency (Taka) which is Company's functional currency.

2.06 Key Accounting Estimates and Judgments in Applying Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS's including IAS's requires managements to make the judgments, estimates and assumption that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and for contingent assets and liabilities that require disclosures during and at the date of the financial statements. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed as on going concern basis. Revisions of accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

In particular, the key areas of estimation, uncertainly and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements include accrued expenses, inventory valuation and other payables.

2.07 Responsibility for Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements

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

2.08 Comparative Figures

Comparative figure and account titles in the financial statements have been re-arranged and classified, where necessary, to conform with changes in presentation in the current year.

2.09 Events after the Reporting Period

Where necessary all the material events after the reporting period have been considered and appropriate adjustment/disclosure have been made in the financial statements.

2.10 Reporting Period

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

3.00 Accounting Principles and Policies

The accounting principles and policies in respect of material items of financial statements set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements:

Assets and Basis of their Valuation

3.01 Property, Plant and Equipments

3.01.1 Recognition and Measurements

These are capitalized at cost of acquisition and subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation in compliance with the benchmark treatment of IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment". The cost of acquisition of an asset comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use inclusive of inward freight, duties and non-refundable taxes. In a situation where it can clearly be demonstrated that expenditure has resulted in an increase in future economic benefit expected to be obtained from the use of the fixed assets, the expenditure is capitalized as an additional cost of the assets.

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

3.01.2 Maintenance Activities

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

3.01.3 Subsequent Cost

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

3.01.4 Depreciation on Tangible Fixed Assets

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

No depreciation has been charged on land and land development. Depreciation on all other fixed assets is computed using diminishing balance method in amount sufficient to write-off depreciable assets over their estimated useful life. Depreciation has been charged on additions and when it is used. Expenditure for maintenance and repairs are expenses; major replacements, renewals and betterment are capitalized. The cost and accumulated depreciation of depreciable assets retired or otherwise disposed off are eliminated from the assets and accumulated depreciation and any gain or loss on such disposal is reflected in the comprehensive income statement for the year ended. The annual depreciation rates applicable to the principal categories are:

<u>Category of Fixed Assets</u>	<u>Rate of Depreciation</u>
Land and Land Development	--
Buil ding & Shed	10%
Plant & Machinery	5%
Cylinder	10%
Tools & Equipment	10%
Furniture & Fixture	10%
Motor Vehicles	10%
Software System	10%

Depreciation has been allocated to factory overhead and administrative overhead.

The board meeting held on 01.06.2023 decided to change depreciation rate of plant and machinery from 10% to 5% considering the useful life of the machines.

3.02 Revenue Recognition (IFRS-15)

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

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

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

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

3.03 Inventories

Inventories comprise of Raw Materials, Work-in-process and Finished Goods. They are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value in accordance with IAS-2 "Inventories" after making due allowance for any obsolete or slow moving items. The cost of inventories is assigned by using weighted average cost. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price for the inventories less all estimated cost of completion and cost necessary to make the sale.

Category of Inventories

Raw Materials
Work -in-progress
Finished Goods

Basis of Valuation

Weighted Average Cost Method
Weighted Average Cost Method
Weighted Average Cost Method

3.04 Accounts Receivables

Accounts receivable are created at original invoice amount less any provision for doubtful debts. Provisions are made where there is evidence of a risk of non-payment, taking into account ageing, previous experience and general economic conditions. When an accounts receivable is determined to be uncollectible it is written off, firstly against any provision available and then to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously provided for are credited to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

3.05 Advance, 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. 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 Account and Other Comprehensive Income.

3.06 Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

3.07 Liabilities and Basis of their Valuation

3.07.1 Liabilities for Expenses and Finance

Liabilities are recognized for amounts to be paid in future for goods and services received, whether or not billed by the supplier.

3.07.2 Financial Liability

All other financial liabilities are recognized initially on the transaction date at the Company becomes a party to the contractual provision of the liability.

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

(a) Loans and Borrowings

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

(b) Payables

The Company recognizes 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 entity of resources embodying economic benefits.

3.07.3 Provisions

A provision is recognized on the statement of financial position date if, as a result of past events, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

3.08 Statement of Cash Flows

The Statement of Cash Flow has been prepared in accordance with the requirements IAS 7: Statement of Cash Flows. The cash generated from operating activities has been reported using the Direct Method as prescribed by the Securities and Exchange Rules, 1987 and considering the provisions of Paragraph 19 of IAS 7 which provided that "Enterprises are Encouraged to Report Cash Flow From Operating Activities Using the Direct Method".

3.09 Income Tax Expenses

Income tax expenses comprise current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the comprehensive income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

(a) Current Tax

Income tax is calculated and provision has been made in accordance with IAS -37 on taxable income.

(b) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and are accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that the taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilized. Such assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor accounting profit.

Considering the practices generally followed in Bangladesh the company have been reserved deferred tax assets or deferred tax liabilities in accordance with IAS 12 "Income Tax".

As per IAS 12 para 34, deferred tax assets shall be recognized for carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that is possible that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credit can be utilized. Unabsorbed depreciation is adjustable with taxable profit and there is no time limit for adjustment. Hence, this tax credit has been considered as deferred tax assets.

3.10 Related party Disclosure

During the period, The Company carried out a number of transactions with related parties in the normal course of business. The name of the related parties, nature of transaction and transaction value has been set out in accordance with the provisions of IAS 24: Related Party Disclosure:

Name of Related Party	Relationship	Nature of Transaction	Transaction Value		Outstanding (Receivable / Payable) as on June 30,2024	Outstanding (Receivable / Payable) as on June 30,2023
			Dr.	Cr.		
Navana Construction Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	675,000		8,175,000	7,500,000
Navana Engineering Ltd	Sister Concern	Temporary Loan	2,500,000		161,591,976	159,091,976
Aftab Automobiles Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	72,705,500	82,500,000	29,155,500	38,950,000
Navana Limited	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	35,317,182		530,603,016	495,285,834
Navana Electronics Limited	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	900,000		10,900,000	10,000,000
Navana Real Estate Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	7,200,000		87,200,000	80,000,000
Navana CNG Ltd.	Parent Company	Working Capital	-	-	(489,432,079)	(489,432,079)
Navana Welding Electrode Ltd.	Sister Concern	Temporary Loan	112,900,000	106,900,000	(83,500,000)	(89,500,000)
Navana Limited	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	-	-	(102,872,700)	(102,872,700)
Board Meeting Fee	Director	Fees	110,000		110,000	100,000
Navana Toyota 3s Centre	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	270,000		3,270,000	3,000,000
Navana Foods Limited	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	-	-	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)

3.11 Borrowing Costs

In compliance with the requirements of IAS 23 "Borrowing Costs" borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Borrowing costs are recognized as expenses in the period in which they incurred and capitalized the same that incurred before commencement of commercial operation.

3.12 Contingencies

A contingent liability or asset is a possible obligation or asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future event(s) not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent liabilities and assets are not recognized on the statement of financial position of the Company.

3.13 General

Figures shown in the accounts have been rounded off to the nearest Taka.

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
4	Property, Plant and Equipment		
	Land and Land Development	124,069,182	113,436,864
	Building & Shed	354,528,216	393,920,240
	Plant & Machinery	1,198,631,903	1,259,391,932
	Cylinder	1,410,591,028	1,519,986,976
	Tools & Equipment	8,500,986	9,445,540
	Furniture & Fixtures	4,140,996	4,601,106
	Motor Vehicle	75,218,015	83,575,572
		3,175,680,326	3,384,358,231
	Details Calculation		
	At cost		
	Opening Balance 01 July	5,345,596,340	5,288,071,048
	Add: Addition during the year	55,997,807	57,525,292
		5,401,594,147	5,345,596,340
	Less: Accumulated Depreciation:		
	Opening Balance 01 July	1,961,238,109	1,676,924,671
	Add: Addition during the year	264,675,712	284,313,439
		2,225,913,821	1,961,238,109
	Written Down Balance	3,175,680,326	3,384,358,231
	*An elaborate schedule of PPE are shown in annexure -A.		
5	Intangible Assets		
	Software System	5,288,344	5,875,938
		5,288,344	5,875,938
	Details Calculation		
	At cost		
	Opening Balance 01 July	8,622,900	8,622,900
	Add: Addition during the year	-	-
	Balance at Cost	8,622,900	8,622,900
	Less: Accumulated Depreciation:		
	Opening Balance 01 July	2,746,962	2,094,080
	Add: Addition during the year	587,594	652,882
		3,334,556	2,746,962
	Written Down Balance	5,288,344	5,875,938
	*An elaborate schedule of Intangible Assets are shown in annexure -B.		
6	Capital-Work-in-Progress		
	Opening Balance 01 July,	599,573,111	606,966,233
	Add: Addition during the year	53,867,428	47,872,365
		653,440,539	654,838,598
	Less : Transfer to PPF	45,365,489	55,265,487
	Closing Balance	608,075,050	599,573,111

Capital Work in progress represents land and land development, civil construction, Plant and machineries etc .

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
7	Long-Term Security Deposit		
	Polli-Bidyut Somity-Bagerhat	5,028,094	5,028,094
	Mongla port authority	5,399,998	5,399,998
	Desco- Nikunja	400,000	400,000
		10,828,092	10,828,092
	This Long Time Security Deposit start in company, Stay in this amounts		
8	Deferred Tax Assets		
	Accounting base WDV	3,180,968,670	3,390,234,169
	Tax base WDV	5,410,217,047	5,354,219,240
	Taxable temporary difference	(2,229,248,377)	(1,963,985,071)
	Tax rate	27.50%	30.00%
	Deferred Tax Assets	(613,043,304)	(589,195,521)
	Add/Less : Deferred Tax Adjustment	-	-
		(613,043,304)	(589,195,521)
	Less: Opening balance	(589,195,521)	(503,705,625)
	Current Deferred Tax Income	(23,847,782)	(85,489,896)
9	Inventories		
	Stock in Raw Materials	409,636,667	328,495,261
	Goods in Transit	139,508,555	126,154,946
	Closing Finished Goods	889,250,769	810,046,877
		1,438,395,991	1,264,697,084
10.00	Accounts Receivables		
	Channel Partners & Distributors	533,060,422	427,044,713
	Corporate Customer	479,613,279	324,304,279
	Receivable from Employees'provident fund	68,158	68,158
		1,012,741,859	751,417,150
11.00	Inter-Company Receivables		
	Navana Construction Ltd.	8,175,000	7,500,000
	Navana Engineering Ltd.	161,591,976	159,091,976
	Navana Electronics Ltd.	10,900,000	10,000,000
	Navana Real Estate Ltd.	87,200,000	80,000,000
	Navana Limited	530,603,016	495,285,834
	Aftab Automobiles Ltd.	29,155,500	38,950,000
	Navana Toyota 3s Centre	3,270,000	3,000,000
		830,895,492	793,827,810
12.00	Advances, Deposits & Pre-Payments		
	Advance against Land	15,000,000	15,000,000
	Advance Income Tax	147,647,883	146,074,117
	Advance to Employee	1,749,027	211,378
	Advance to Suppliers	246,879,935	216,823,615
	Advance against Local Procurement	101,086,949	77,434,947
	Vat Adjustment Account	88,081	230,724
	Advance to Others	250,965,286	225,645,334
		763,417,161	681,420,115
	12.01		

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
12.01	Advance Income Tax		
	Opening Balance	146,074,117	145,257,788
	Add: Addition during the year	1,573,766	816,329
		147,647,883	146,074,117
	Less : Adjustment during the year	-	-
	Closing Balance	147,647,883	146,074,117
13.00	Cash & Cash Equivalent		
	Cash in Hand	430,474	1,007,132
	Cash at Bank	5,112,431	30,975,948
		5,542,905	31,983,080
13.01	Cash at Bank		
	Bank Asia PLC	1,230,068	616,536
	City Bank PLC	1,169,382	1,832,918
	Dutch Bangla Bank PLC	2,182,084	7,554,658
	Shahjalal islami Bank PLC	-	19,913,147
	Mutual Trust Bank PLC	129,458	130,758
	Agrani Bank PLC	102,530	103,715
	Jamuna Bank PLC	112	802
	Rupali Bank PLC	15,170	-
	Sonali Bank PLC	8,927	10,713
	National Bank PLC	46,895	47,585
	Community Bank PLC	10,141	11,061
	Trust Bank PLC	83,468	602,791
	Dormant A/C	134,196	151,264
		5,112,431	30,975,948
14.00	Authorized Capital:		
	300,000,000 Ordinary Shares @ Tk. 10 each	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000
	Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Capital		
	100,000 Ordinary Shares @ Tk. 10 each	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Navana CNG Limited	999,950	999,950
	Non -controlling interest (Sponsors)	50	50
		1,000,000	1,000,000
14.01	Breakup of share Capital Structure		
	Name	Share Amount	Share Amount
	Navana CNG Limited 99,995 shares of tk. 10 each	999,950	999,950
	Mr. Shafiul Islam 1 share of tk. 10 each	10	10
	Mr. Khaleda Islam 1 share of tk. 10 each	10	10
	Mr. Saiful Islam 1 share of tk. 10 each	10	10
	Mr. Sajedul Islam 1 share of tk. 10 each	10	10
	Mr. Farhana Islam 1 share of tk. 10 each	10	10
	Total	1,000,000	1,000,000

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
15.00	Retained Earnings		
	Opening Balance	(199,563,481)	(207,238,058)
	Add: Net (profit) / Loss for the year	(16,068,242)	7,674,577
	Closing balance	(215,631,723)	(199,563,481)
16.00	Long Term Loan-Net of Current Portion		
	City Bank PLC, Gulshan Br.	4,182,968,459	4,201,825,077
	Shahjalal Islami Bank PLC	2,528,056,873	2,352,019,654
	Due to Director (16.01)	5,000	5,000
		6,711,030,332	6,553,849,731
	Less: Long Term Loan- Current Portion	771,958,695	1,094,478,485
	Long Term Loan-Net of Current Portion	5,939,071,637	5,459,371,246
16.01	Due to Director (Mr.Shafiul Islam, Chairman)		
	Opening Balance	5,000	5,000
	Add: during the year	-	-
		5,000	5,000
	This represents un-secured and Interest free loan from Mr.Shafiul Islam, Chairman of the Company.		
17.00	Short-Term Loan		
	City Bank PLC, Gulshan Br.	1,049,184,039	634,812,362
	Janata Bank PLC	209,559,842	209,487,697
		1,258,743,881	844,300,059
18.00	Provision for Income Tax		
	Opening Balance	82,854,171	70,455,612
	Add: Provision during the year	13,202,423	12,398,559
		96,056,594	82,854,171
	Less: Tax Paid/Adjusted during the year	-	-
	Closing Balance	96,056,594	82,854,171
19.00	Inter Company Payable		
	Navana Welding Electrode Limited	83,500,000	89,500,000
	Navana Limited	102,872,700	102,872,700
	Navana Food limited	2,000,000	2,000,000
	Navana CNG Limited	489,432,079	489,432,079
		677,804,779	683,804,779
20.00	Payables & Accrual		
	Liabilities for Expenses	5,648,113	12,801,148
	Sundry Payables	3,977,134	1,154,204
		9,625,247	13,955,352

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
21.00	Revenue		
	LPG 33 KG	3,768,678	1,494,830
	LPG 35 KG	14,650,413	-
	LPG 45 KG	22,030	858,069
	Refill 12 KG LPG	2,042,244,237	1,980,286,075
	Refill 33 KG LPG	205,932,670	179,019,127
	Refill 35 KG LPG	44,138,957	-
	Refill 45 KG LPG	20,129,531	12,691,343
	LPG in Bulk (LPG Auto Gas)	5,503,754	30,758,088
	LPG in Bulk	266,250	5,578,334
	Cylinder Refilling Service	7,115,707	-
	Storage Rent Service	11,422,401	-
	Tanker Rent Service	499,001	-
	Less: VAT	(155,289,737)	(144,259,369)
		2,200,403,892	2,066,426,497
22.00	Cost of Goods Sold		
	Raw Materials Consumed	22.01 1,552,718,383	1,549,538,969
	Add: Factory Overhead	22.02 302,433,524	270,840,809
		1,855,151,907	1,820,379,778
	Add: Opening Work in Process	-	-
		1,855,151,907	1,820,379,778
	Less : Closing Work in Process	-	-
		1,855,151,907	1,820,379,778
	Add: Opening Finished Goods	810,046,877	629,047,000
		2,665,198,784	2,449,426,778
	Less: Closing Finished Goods	889,250,769	810,046,877
		1,775,948,015	1,639,379,901
22.01	Raw Materials		
	Opening Stock of Raw Materials	328,495,261	256,109,143
	Add: Purchased during the year	1,633,974,781	1,621,925,087
		1,962,470,042	1,878,034,230
	Less: Closing Stock of Raw Material	409,751,659	328,495,261
		1,552,718,383	1,549,538,969
22.02	Factory Overhead		
	Salary & Allowance	16,115,988	10,268,546
	Labour & Wages	2,169,298	1,599,954
	Fuel & Lubricant	281,540	602,144
	Conveyance	60,962	114,596
	Entertainment	225,744	470,722
	Electricity Bill	7,357,740	5,480,467
	Vehicle Maintenance	3,151,120	1,731,461
	Labour Expenses	107,030	375,130
	Insurance Premium	2,772,941	3,617,560
	Security Service	8,233,304	8,943,263

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
	Jetty Rent (Mongla Port)	5,459,412	5,459,412
	Subsidy to Canteen	575,519	979,214
	Printing & Stationery Exp.	279,642	196,087
	Postage, Courier & Mobile Bill	107,046	557,238
	Water Bill	145,872	120,888
	Other Expenses	473,920	679,070
	Internet Bill	318,750	300,000
	Registration, Renewal and License Fee	3,680,323	1,372,000
	Carriage Expenses (Own Vehicle)	7,732,299	-
	Repair & Maintenance (Machineries & Tools)	2,891,866	-
	Sealing and Wrapper Expenses	1,614,992	-
	Depreciation (Annexure-A)	238,208,141	227,450,751
	Amortization (Annexure-B)	470,075	522,306
		302,433,524	270,840,809
23.00	Administrative and Selling Expense		
	Salary & Allowances	16,551,644	19,492,723
	Audit Fee	172,500	92,000
	Bank Charge	881,259	223,703
	Board Meeting Attendance Fee	110,000	100,000
	Telephone & Mobile Bill	570,698	261,603
	Conveyance	101,295	75,036
	Office Rent	-	119,600
	Entertainment	44,742	210,315
	Internet Expenses	60,000	123,600
	Repair & Maintenance	24,910	510,086
	Software Maintenance fee	47,250	-
	Subsidy to Canteen	169,461	144,012
	Office Maintenance	38,345	214,674
	Medical Expenses	1,159	1,070
	Postage & Stamp	36,350	7,260
	Professional, Legal and Consultancy Fees	32,250	948,875
	Stationary Expense	178,819	56,113
	Registration ,Renewal and License Fee	2,111,085	3,771,338
	Fuel & Lubricant	304,218	264,356
	TA/DA Expense	568,732	706,431
	Utility & Service Charge	7,800	978,463
	Advertisement	-	680,000
	Insurance Premium	142,873	106,929
	Loading & Unloading Expenses	-	363,644
	Distribution Labour Expenses	4,705,015	12,354,770
	Sales Promotional Expenses	-	25,398
	Service & Other Expenses	110,860	834,389
	Depreciation (Annexure-A)	26,467,571	56,862,688
	Amortization (Annexure-B)	117,519	130,576
		53,556,355	99,659,652

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
24.00	Reconciliation of Cash Flows from Operating Activities under Indirect Method:		
	Net profit/(loss) Before Interest & Income Tax	370,899,522	327,386,944
	Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:		
	Depreciation & Amortization	265,263,306	284,966,321
	Tax paid during the year	(1,573,766)	(816,329)
	Changes in Current Assets and Liabilities		
	Decrease/ Increase in Inventories	(173,698,907)	(225,264,667)
	Decrease/ Increase in Trade Receivable	(261,324,709)	(213,717,295)
	Decrease/ Increase in Advance and Pre-Payments	(80,423,280)	(153,731,899)
	Decrease/ Increase in Payables & Accruals	(4,330,105)	(14,833,195)
		114,812,061	3,989,879
	Total Cash Flow from Operating Activities- Indirect Method*	114,812,061	3,989,879
	Total Cash Flow from Operating Activities-Direct Method*	114,812,061	3,989,879
		-	-

* Details in the statement of cash flows

Navana LPG Limited

Schedule of Property, plant and equipment
As at June 30, 2024

Annexure-A

Particulars	Cost			Rate of Dep.	Depreciation			Written Down Value at 30 June,2024
	Opening Balance 01 July, 2023	Addition dur. the year	Closing Balance 30 June,2024		Opening Balance 01 July, 2023	Charged dur. the year	Closing Balance 30 June,2024	
Land and Land Development	113,436,864	10,632,318	124,069,182	0%	-	-	-	124,069,182
Building & Shed	696,204,308	-	696,204,308	10%	302,284,068	39,392,024	341,676,092	354,528,216
Plant & Machinery	1,892,885,802	2,223,464	1,895,109,266	5%	633,493,870	62,983,493	696,477,363	1,198,631,903
Cylinder	2,486,688,788	43,142,025	2,529,830,813	10%	966,701,812	152,537,973	1,119,239,785	1,410,591,028
Tools & Equipment	16,109,044	-	16,109,044	10%	6,663,504	944,554	7,608,058	8,500,986
Furniture & Fixtures	7,700,131	-	7,700,131	10%	3,099,025	460,111	3,559,135	4,140,996
Vehicles	132,571,403	-	132,571,403	10%	48,995,831	8,357,557	57,353,388	75,218,015
Closing Balance 30 June, 2024	5,345,596,340	55,997,807	5,401,594,147		1,961,238,109	264,675,712	2,225,913,821	3,175,680,326
Closing Balance 30 June, 2023	5,288,071,048	57,525,292	5,345,596,340		1,676,924,671	284,313,439	1,961,238,109	3,384,358,231

Depreciation Charged to :

Cost of good sold	238,208,141
Administrative & selling Expenses	26,467,571
	<u><u>264,675,712</u></u>

Navana LPG Limited
Schedule of Intangible Asset
As at June 30, 2024

Annexure-B

Particulars	Cost			Rate of Amr.	Amortization			Written Down Value at 30.06.2024
	Opening Balance 01 July, 2023	Addition dur. this year	Closing Balance 30 June, 2024		Opening Balance 01 July, 2023	Charged dur.this year	Closing Balance 30 June, 2024	
Software System	8,622,900	-	8,622,900	10%	2,746,962	587,594	3,334,556	5,288,344
Closing Balance 30 June, 2024	8,622,900	-	8,622,900		2,746,962	587,594	3,334,556	5,288,344
Closing Balance 30 June, 2023	8,622,900	-	8,622,900		2,094,080	652,882	2,746,962	5,875,938

Amortization Charged to :

	TK
Cost of good sold	470,075
Administrative & selling Expenses	117,519
	587,594

AGM Link : <https://agmbd.live/navanacng2024>

QR Code:





Navana CNG Limited

125/A, Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000

Proxy Form

I/We.....of
being
 a member of Navana CNG Limited do hereby appoint Mr./Mrs.
 of
 as my/our proxy to attend and vote for me/us and on my/our behalf at the 20th Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on **Tuesday, 24 December 2024 at 12:00 pm** under **Digital Platform** and at any adjournment thereof.



Name of Shareholder Name of Proxy.....

No. of Shares held..... Signature of Proxy

B.O. A/C. No.

--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--

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Signature of Shareholder Cell :.....

Date :

Signature Verified

Authorized signatory

Note :

A member entitled to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting may appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his/her behalf. The Proxy Form, duly stamped must be deposited at the Registered Office of the Company atleast 48 hours before the meeting.



NAVANA CNG LIMITED

Registered Office :

Islam Chamber, 125/A, Motijheel C/A
Dhaka, Bangladesh. Phone : 02-223381812