

NAVANA

ANNUAL REPORT 2025

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, 2025.

Dear Sir(s),

Please accept the warmest compliments from Navana CNG Limited!

We are pleased to present the Annual Report 2025 of Navana CNG Limited, together with the consolidated audited financial statements comprising the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on 30 June 2025, including the accompanying notes for your information and record.

We take this opportunity to express our profound appreciation to our dedicated team members, valued customers, esteemed shareholders, regulators and all other stakeholders for their continuous trust, commitment, and support. Their unwavering cooperation has been fundamental to our progress and accomplishments.

Sincerely yours,
On behalf of Navana CNG Limited



(Nafis Ahmed)
Company Secretary

01	Letter of Transmittal
03	Corporate Information
05	Our Presence
06	Our Services and Branches
08	Notice of the 21 st 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 20 th Annual General Meeting
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-1000

Corporate Office

205-207, Tejgaon I/A, Dhaka-1208

Main CNG Conversion Centre

205-207, Tejgaon I/A, Dhaka
e-mail : share@navanacng.com
Website: www.navanacng.com



CORPORATE CHRONICLES

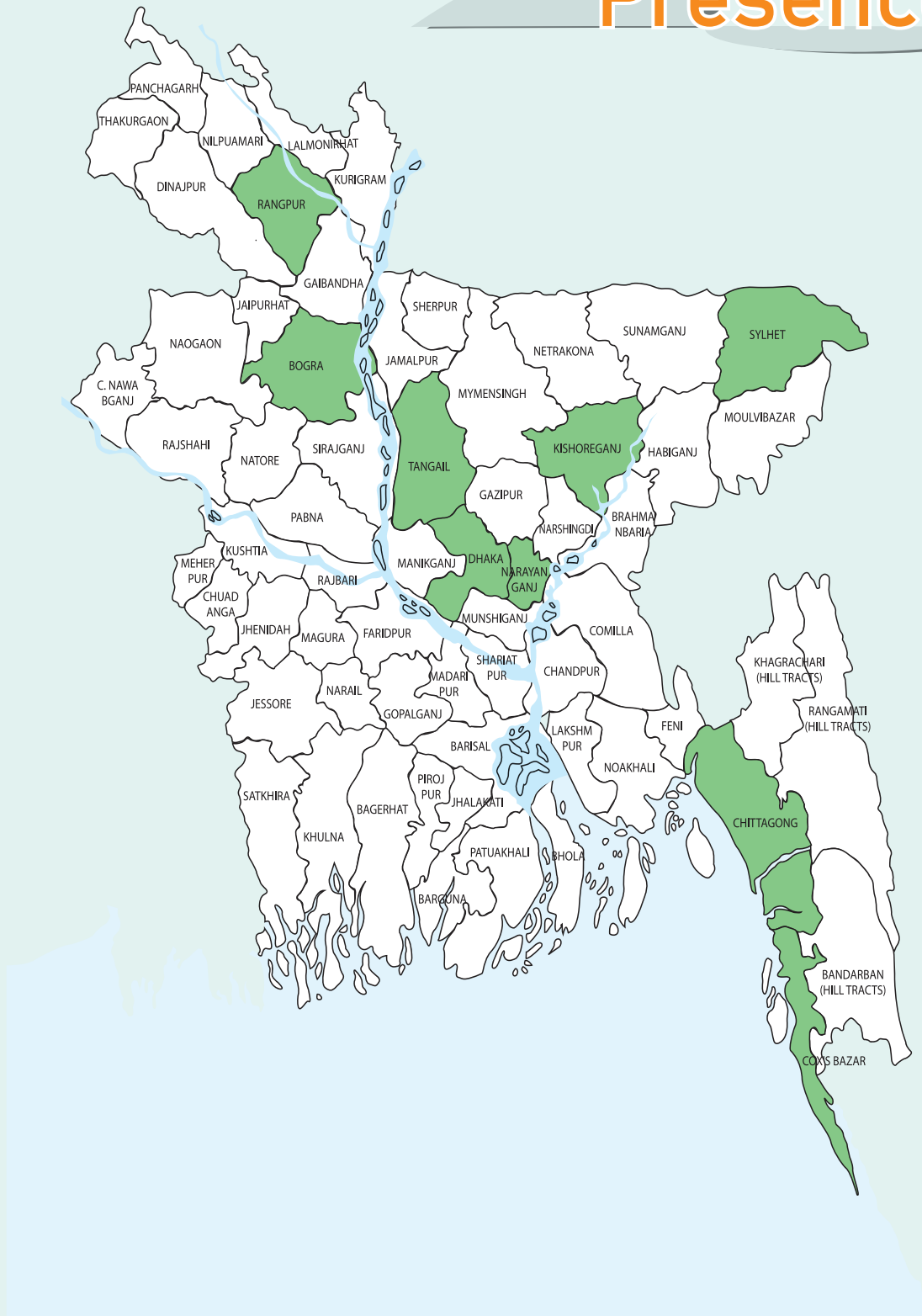
Navana CNG Limited, a sister concern of Navana Group, is the leading CNG service provider in Bangladesh. It's years of experience is the standard setter of CNG Industry. At present, Navana CNG Limited is running 14 CNG re-fueling stations, 2 LPG Stations, 6 Workshops (CNG, LPG & CRT) and modern Auto Repair Service Center which are in operation in different starategic 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).

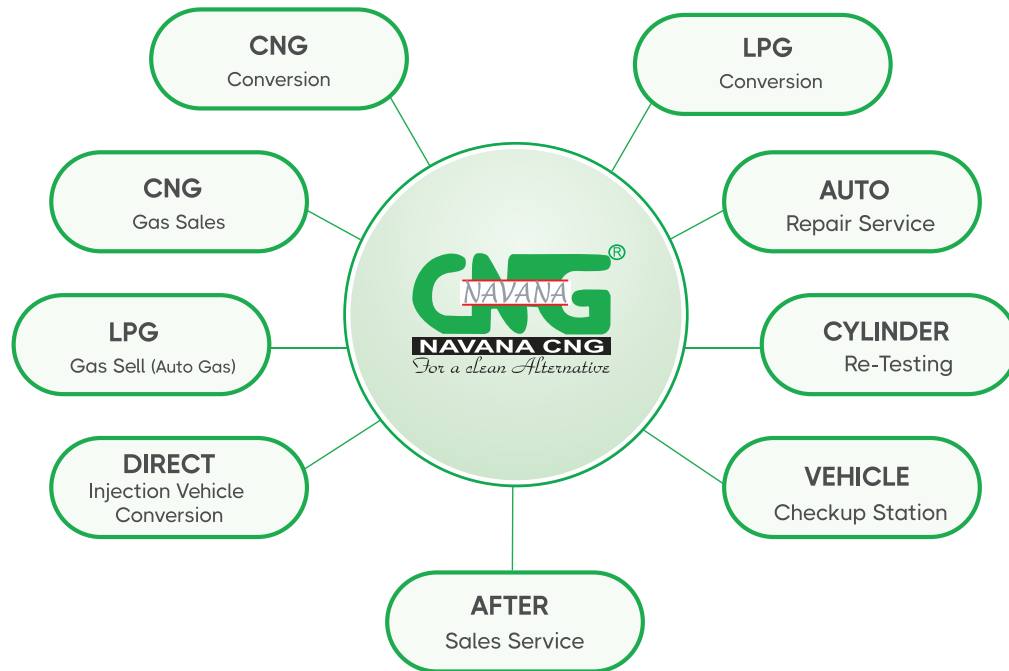
Nature of Business: The principal activities of the Company are conversion of petrol and diesel driven vehicles to Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) driven vehicles, CNG re-fuelling stations and other related services.

Date of Incorporation	19th April 2004
Converted into Public Limited Company	8th March 2009
Listing with Dhaka Stock Exchange PLC	26th July 2009
Listing with Chittagong Stock Exchange PLC	2nd August 2009
Registered with Central Depository Bangladesh Limited (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)	2025
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.



02-22284406
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

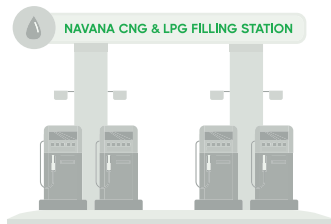
CHATTOGRAM BRANCH

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



01814-655409
01814-655409

OUR REFUELING 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 **21st** Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the 21st Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Shareholders of **Navana CNG Limited** will be held on **Monday, 29 December 2025 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 2025 together with Auditors' Reports and Directors' Reports thereon.
02. To declare Dividend for the year ended 30 June 2025.
03. To re-elect Directors in terms of the Articles of Association of the Company.
04. To approve the reappointment of Independent Director of the Company.
05. To appoint External Auditors of the Company for the year 30 June 2026 and fix their remuneration.
06. To appoint Corporate Governance Compliance Auditors of the Company for the year 30 June 2026.

By Order of the Board



(Nafis Ahmed)

Company Secretary

Dated : Dhaka
07 December 2025

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 2025 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-2025 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- 2025 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.



From **Message** The Chairman

**Dear Shareholders,
Assalamu Alaikum,**

On behalf of the Board of Directors of Navana CNG Limited, I am honored to present the integrated annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025. I would like to take this opportunity to share insights on the Company's performance over the past years and to discuss the potential opportunities and growth prospects ahead.

The year 2024–2025 was a challenging period for Bangladesh and Navana CNG Limited was no exception. Amid a difficult macroeconomic environment characterized by liquidity pressures, currency fluctuations and the lingering effects of global supply chain disruptions, Navana CNG Limited tried to navigate uncertainty and adapt effectively to the evolving conditions.

Despite current challenges, we remain optimistic about the future. LPG conversion in Bangladesh is gaining strong momentum, driven by government support, growth in automobile usage, rising environmental awareness, expanding infrastructure and growing private sector participation. With declining natural gas reserves limiting CNG growth, LPG is emerging as a cost-effective and essential alternative for domestic, commercial & industrial use and demand is expected to rise significantly in the coming years.

Looking ahead, Navana CNG Limited, with its extensive network of conversion workshops, refueling stations, and partnerships with reputed international technology providers, is well-positioned to capitalize on emerging opportunities in the LPG and CNG sector.

I am pleased to inform, despite prevailing challenges, 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 express my heartfelt gratitude to our dedicated employees, whose unwavering commitment and hard work have been instrumental in driving our success. I also extend my sincere thanks to our Board of Directors, management team and shareholders for their continued trust, guidance and support. Together, we have built a resilient and forward-looking organization. I am confident that, with our shared vision, collective efforts, rigorous discipline and determination to embrace opportunities, Navana CNG Limited will contribute meaningfully to a sustainable and energy efficient Bangladesh while striving to achieve outstanding results in the years ahead.

(Shafiul Islam)
Chairman



DIRECTORS' REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

**Dear Shareholders,
Assalamu Alaikum,**

I am pleased to welcome you to the 21st 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 2025 for your valued consideration, adoption and approval. These were approved by the Board of Directors on 27 October 2025.

PERFORMANCE

Revenue Earnings

The sales proceeds of running 14 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. 129 crore.

Navana Engineering Limited, subsidiary of Navana CNG Limited has been contributed an amount of Tk. 16 crore during the present financial year.

The sale of Navana Welding Electrode Limited, subsidiary of Navana CNG Limited is Tk. 26 crore during the year under review.

Navana LPG Limited another subsidiary of Navana CNG Limited contributed on amount of Tk. 277 crore in the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

Financial Result and Appropriation of Profit:

Amount in Taka

Particulars	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Retained Earnings Brought Forward	1,387,592,940	1,424,072,359
Less: Adjustment for the application of IFRS 16 (lease)	-	-
Add: Total Comprehensive income for the year	7,265,547	6,972,501
Less: Stock Dividend	-	-
Less: Cash Dividend	43,451,920	43,451,920
Profit available for appropriation	1,351,406,567	1,387,592,940
Recommended for appropriation:		
Cash Dividend 10%	43,451,920	43,451,920
Stock Dividend	-	-
Inappropriate profit carried forward	1,307,954,647	1,344,141,020
Total	1,351,406,567	1,387,592,940

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 it's 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, 2025	June 30, 2024
Turnover	4,480,592,390	4,079,721,969
Cost of sales	3,677,377,059	3,284,641,002
Gross profit	803,215,331	795,080,967
Net profit for the year	7,266,751	6,971,662

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-2025.

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. 1,15,000 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 2025.

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, currently serving as an Independent Director of Navana CNG Limited, brings extensive professional experience and valuable expertise to the role.

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. Saiful Islam and Ms. Farhana Islam, Directors retire by rotation from the Board in the 21st 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. Saiful Islam

Mr. Saiful Islam an MBA joined the Navana Group in 1996. In the early years, he gained valuable experience by being involved in the management of the Group's diverse business operations. He has been appointed as Managing Director of Aftab Automobiles Limited in 2006. He took various business-related professional courses at home and abroad. He traveled almost all the countries of the world.

At present, Mr. Saiful Islam is the Senior Vice-Chairman of Navana Group, consisting of companies, involved, amongst other, in vehicles assembling, bus body fabrication and trading, real estate, construction, CNG conversion and gas station, car rental, electronics, IT, petroleum and renewable energy.

Names of companies in which Mr. Saiful Islam also holds the directorship:

Navana Limited, Aftab Automobiles Limited, Navana Real Estate Limited, Navana Construction Ltd., Navana Foods Ltd., Navana Building Products Ltd., Navana Interlinks Ltd., Navana Electronics Ltd., Navana Batteries Ltd., Navana Furniture Ltd., Navana Engineering Limited, Navana Welding Electrode Limited, The Essential Industries Ltd., Biponon Ltd., Navana Logistics Ltd., Navana Renewable Energy Ltd., Navana Paints Ltd. and Navana LPG Ltd. Membership in committees of the Board - Audit Committee and NRC.

Ms. Farhana Islam

Ms. Farhana Islam a BBA is a young enthusiastic entrepreneur of the country, joined the Navana Group in 2007. In the early years, she gained valuable experience by being involved in the management of the Group's diversified business operations. She took various business-related professional courses at home and abroad. She traveled to many countries in the world.

Names of companies in which Ms. Farhana Islam also holds the directorship:

Navana Limited, Aftab Automobiles Limited, Navana Real Estate Limited, Navana Construction Ltd., Navana Foods Ltd., Navana Electronics Ltd., Navana Batteries Ltd., Navana Engineering Limited, Navana Welding Electrode Limited, Navana Furniture Ltd., Navana Interlinks Ltd., Essential Industries Ltd., Biponon Ltd., Navana Logistics Ltd., Navana Renewable Energy Ltd., Navana Paints Ltd., Navana Building Products Ltd. and Navana LPG Ltd.

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 2025 by the Board of Directors.

Name of Directors	Position	Number of Board Meeting attended
Mr. Shafiul Islam	Chairman	7
Mrs. Khaleda Islam	Director	7
Mr. Saiful Islam	Director	5
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. 10.81 crore during the year from the sales of HDPE product. Further from PVC Pipe earned an amount of Tk. 0.38 crore during the year from the sales. Besides, an amount of Tk. 4.66 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 2025 as follows:

Amount in Taka

Particulars	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Turnover	158,557,336	206,400,040
Gross Profit	40,022,709	55,030,614
Net Loss After Tax	(100,062,854)	(93,737,766)
Earnings Per Share (EPS)	(10.01)	(9.37)
Net Assets Value Per Share (NAVPS)	7.02	17.03

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. 26 crore added by selling welding electrodes.

The operating results for the year ended 30 June 2025 as follows:

Amount in Taka

Particulars	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Turnover	256,628,323	352,084,201
Gross Profit	48,808,292	67,190,430
Net Profit After Tax	11,931,947	21,954,649
Earnings Per Share (EPS)	1.19	2.20
Net Assets Value Per Share (NAVPS)	48.05	46.85

c) Navana LPG Limited

During the year under review Navana LPG Limited added Tk.277 crore by selling LPG.

The operating results for the year ended 30 June 2025 as follows:

Amount in Taka

Particulars	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Turnover	2,773,947,443	2,200,403,892
Gross Profit	483,214,577	424,455,877
Net Profit/Loss After Tax	24,967,027	(16,068,242)

Future Prospect

Due to rising fuel prices and a shortage of foreign currency, banks were unwilling to open Letters of Credit under regular margins. Additionally, increased input costs and collection challenges faced by certain subsidiaries affected overall performance. As a result, Navana CNG Limited and its subsidiaries were unable to achieve the projected targets for the year. However, we remain optimistic, as the Company has already taken strategic measures to enhance both production and sales. The Company is prioritizing revenue-driven initiatives alongside disciplined financial management. The Company's resilience amid political instability is a testament to the robustness of our core operations and reinforces a strong platform for sustainable long-term growth.

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 2025 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 2025 will be entitled to have the cash dividend, subject to approval in the ensuing Annual General Meeting scheduled to be held on 29 December 2025.

Explanation for reducing profit

Navana CNG and its subsidiaries have delivered a solid increase in total sales revenue, with the LPG segment alone contributing significantly. This growth is a strong testament to our strategic focus and market responsiveness, particularly under ongoing global geopolitical tensions such as the Russia-Ukraine conflict and the situation in the Middle East. These factors have led to widespread disruptions in the global energy market and supply chains. In response, the company has effectively transitioned to locally sourced raw materials to ensure operational continuity. While this shift has introduced cost challenges and somewhat lower profit margins, it has allowed the group to maintain production and meet rising market demand.

It is worth noting that, despite the group's overall revenue growth, specific subsidiaries, namely Navana Engineering and Navana Welding Electrode Limited have shown either stagnant or negative sales performance. These trends reflect varying market conditions across sectors and underscore the need for ongoing strategic alignment in underperforming units. Nonetheless, the group's strong topline growth reinforces the benefits of our diversified business model and proactive decision making.

Explanation for Emphasis of Matter

Navana CNG Limited has successfully completed the transfer of an amount totaling TK. 5,000,000 (Taka Five Million) as unclaimed cash dividends to the designated bank account of the Capital Market Stabilization Fund (CMSF). This action underscores the company's commitment to ensuring that shareholder entitlements are appropriately handled and safeguarded. In addition to the unclaimed cash dividends, the company has also transferred a total of 657 units of shares categorized as unclaimed stock dividends. These shares have been allocated to the designated Beneficiary Owner (BO) account of CMSF. This proactive approach not only demonstrates Navana CNG Limited's compliance with regulatory obligations but also reflects its dedication to maintaining transparency and facilitating access to assets due to shareholders. Remaining amount of unclaimed dividend will be transferred to CMSF at earliest.

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 25 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 2025. Being eligible they have shown their interest to continue as External Auditors of the Company for the year 30 June 2026. The Board of Directors, in its meeting held on 27 October 2025, recommended their appointment, subject to approval by the shareholders of the Company in the ensuing Annual General Meeting scheduled to be held on 29 December 2025.

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 2025. Being eligible they have shown their interest to continue as Compliance Auditors of the Company for the year 30 June 2026. The Board of Directors in a meeting dated 27 October 2025, recommended to appoint MNA Associates for the year ending on 30 June 2026, Subject to approval by the shareholders of the Company in the ensuing Annual General Meeting scheduled to be held on 29 December 2025.

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 2025 to oversee the whole process of voting system of Annual General Meeting. The Board of Directors in a meeting dated 27 October 2025, selected Haruner Rashid & Associates, Chartered Secretaries & Management Consultants as "Independent Scrutinizer" for the 21st Annual General Meeting of Navana CNG Limited.

Acknowledgement

The Company and its Board of Directors convey their sincere gratitude and profound appreciation to all valued shareholders and stakeholders for their continued support, guidance, and confidence, which have been instrumental in the Company's ongoing progress and achievements. The Board also extends heartfelt thanks to the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission, Dhaka Stock Exchange PLC, Chittagong Stock Exchange PLC, and other government regulatory authorities for their continued cooperation and oversight. Additionally, the Board expresses its sincere acknowledgment to the Banks and Financial Institutions for their unwavering support and commitment.

The Board further recognizes the dedication and contributions of our officers, employees, customers, well-wishers, and all those associated with the Company, whose hard work and loyalty have played a vital role in our business accomplishments.

With warm regards to all esteemed shareholders, we extend our best wishes for continued health, prosperity, and progress.

On behalf of the Board of Directors



(Shafiqul Islam)
Chairman

The pattern of shareholdings of the Directors and others
as on 30 June 2025 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. Shafiul 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 Layes 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 Nil</p> <p>iv. <u>Shareholders holding ten percent (10 %) or more voting interest in the company:</u></p> <p>Mr. Shafiul Islam 18,967,274</p>	

Highlights of Financial and Key Operating Data

(Consolidated)

(Taka in 'million')

Particulars	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Turnover (Net)	4,481	4,079	4,094	4,249	5,024
Gross profit	803	795	830	874	982
Operating Profit / Loss	(10)	(35)	(50)	(63)	(68)
Net profit after tax	7	7	9	11	15
Earnings Per Share	0.10	0.09	0.13	0.15	0.22
Net cash operating activities	0.09	1.20	0.62	3.41	2.36

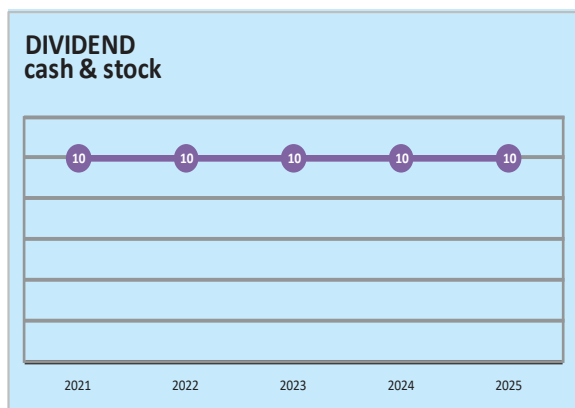
Table: Summary Balance Sheet

Particulars	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Authorized capital	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Paid-up capital	755	755	755	720	685
Reserve and surplus	1570	1,607	1,643	1,690	1,732
Shareholders' Equity	2,326	2,363	2,398	2,409	2,418
Deferred Tax Assets / liabilities	674	598	550	438	294
Non-current liabilities	9,370	8,918	8,215	7,867	5,485
Current Liabilities	3,943	3,249	3,354	2,994	4,839
Fixed Assets (Property, Plant & Equipment)	5,107	5,191	5,511	5,812	6,250
Other Non-current Assets	1,755	1,697	1,585	1,472	1,339
Total Non-current Assets	6862	6,889	7,096	7,284	7,589
Current Assets	8,777	7,641	6,872	5,986	5,152
Book value per share	30.79	31.27	31.75	33.49	35.28
Cash Dividend	10%	10%	10%	5%	5%
Stock Dividend	-	-	-	5%	5%
Numbers of shareholders	10,628	11,042	11,607	10,745	10,799

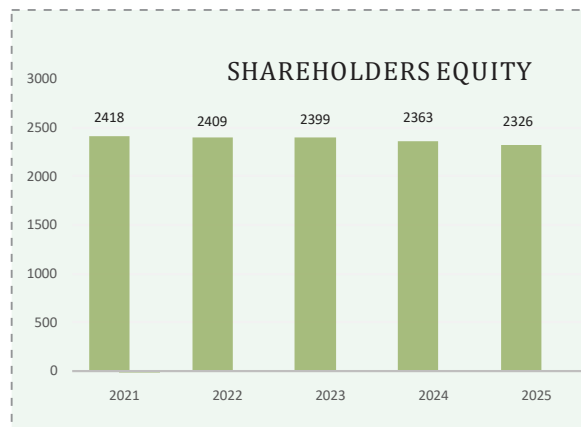
Table: Ratios

Profitability Ratios	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Current Ratio	2.23	2.35	2.04	2.00	1.06
Gross profit / Sales (%)	17.93%	19.49%	20.27%	20.57%	19.55%
Operating profit / Sales (%)	(0.23%)	(.85%)	(1.21%)	(1.48%)	(1.35%)
Profit after tax / Sales (%)	.16%	.17%	.24%	.26%	.30%
Return on Asset (%)	.04%	.05%	.07%	.09%	0.12%
Return on Equity (%)	.30%	.30%	.42%	.47%	1.00%

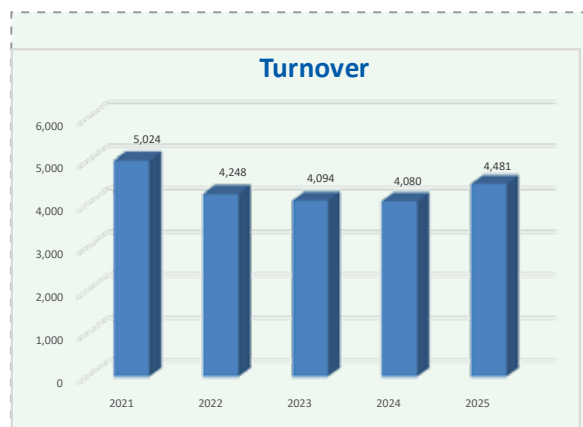
In Percentage (%)



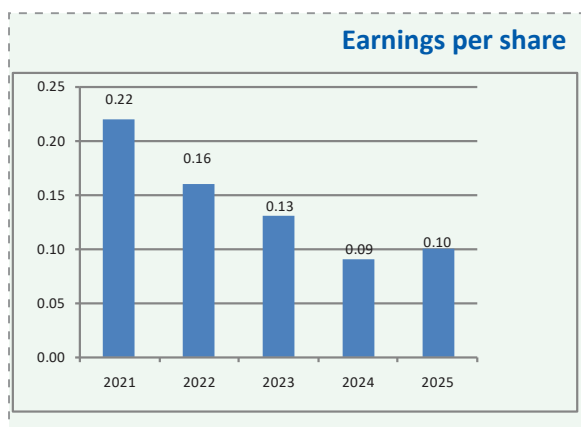
In Million Taka



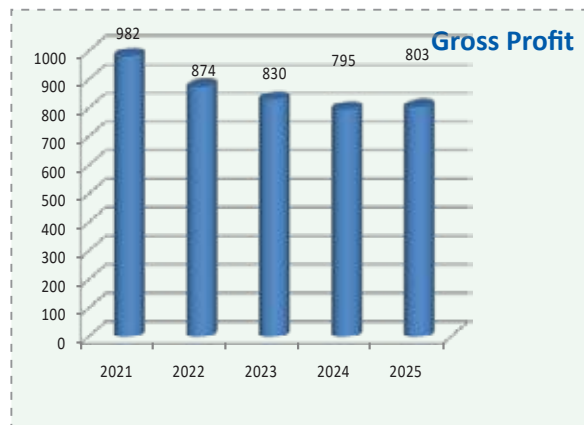
In Million Taka



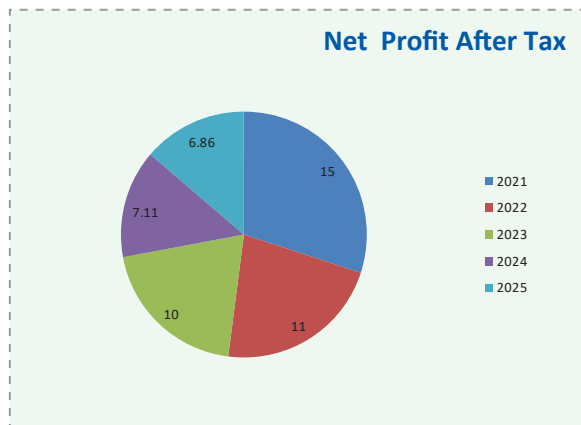
In Million Taka



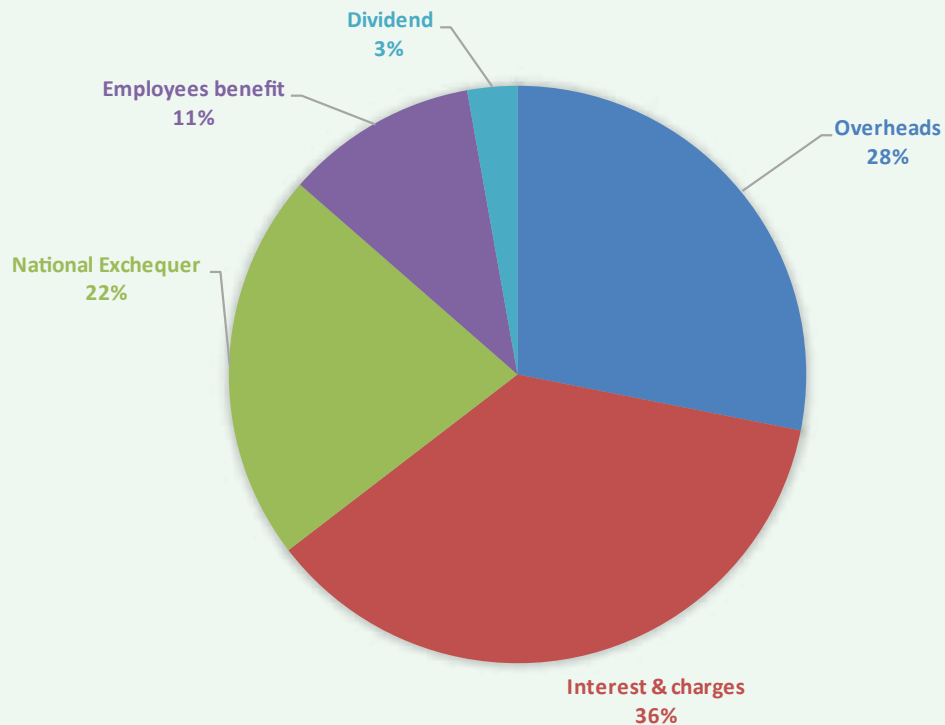
In Million Taka



In Million Taka



VALUE ADDITION CHART



VALUE ADDED STATEMENT

For the year ended June 30, 2025

Gross Sales	4,759,105,380	
Other additions	84,534,700	
Material	3,328,708,022	
Reserve & Surplus	36,588,090	
Value Added	<u>1,551,520,148</u>	100%
Application to :		
Overheads	436,090,514	28%
Interest & charges	565,971,419	36%
National Exchequer	338,841,075	22%
Employees benefit	167,165,221	11%
Dividend	43,451,920	3%
	<u>1,551,520,149</u>	100%



REPORT ON Corporate Governance

The Board of Directors of Navana CNG Limited is collectively responsible to shareholders and concern 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 requirement of Corporate Governance Code-2018

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors comprises of 7 (seven) members including 2 (two) Independent Director. 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

BSEC 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 Director of the Company w.e.f. 23-10-2025 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 member 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 Exchanges 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, 2025 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 2025

The Board of Directors
Navana CNG Limited

Subject: Declaration on Financial Statements for the year ended on 30 June 2025.

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 2025 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 2025 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



Corporate Compliance and Internal Auditing Consultant

ANNEXURE-B

[(Certificate as per condition No. 1(5)(xxvii)]

Report to the Shareholders of Navana CNG Limited on Compliance to the Corporate Governance Code 2018;

We have examined the compliance status to the Corporate Governance Code by **Navana CNG Limited**, for the year ended on 30 June 2025. This Code relates to the Notification No. BSEC/CMRRCD/2006 - 158/207/ Admin/80, dated 03 June 2018 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 implementation thereof as adopted by the Management in ensuring compliance to the conditions of the Corporate Governance Code.

This is a scrutiny and verification and an independent audit on compliance of the conditions of the Corporate Governance Code as well as the provisions of relevant Bangladesh Secretarial Standards (BSS) as adopted by Institute of Chartered Secretaries of Bangladesh (ICSB) in so far as those standards are not inconsistent 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:

- 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 status;
- The Company has complied with the provisions of the relevant Bangladesh Secretarial Standards (BSS) as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Secretaries of Bangladesh (ICSB) as required by this Code;
- Proper books and records have been kept by the company as required under the Companies Act, 1994, the Securities Laws and other relevant laws; and
- The governance of the company is satisfactory.

MNA Associates
Chartered Secretaries

M Nurul Alam FCS
Chief Executive Officer
Enrollment No. 015

Place: Dhaka
Dated: December 9, 2025



MNA Associates

Tropical Molla Tower 4th Floor| Sha-15/1-4 Pragati Sarani (Gulshan Link Road Badda end) | Middle Badda, Dhaka-1212Mob: +880 1860887760 | Email: info@mnaassociates.org | Website: <http://mnaassociates.org>

Annexure-C

[As per condition No. 1 (5) (xxvii)]

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 & 02 ID
1 (2)	Independent Directors			
1 (2)(a)	At least one fifth (1/5) of the total number of Directors shall be Independent Directors		✓	Currently 02 ID. The requirement of female ID did not comply. However BSEC extended the time till 31.12.25
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	✓		Both ID Possesses requisite qualification
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.			No such event occurred
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)			No such event occurred
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 proceedsraised through public issues, rights issues and/or any others instruments;			No such event occurred
1 (5)(viii)	An explanation if the financial results deteriorate after the company goes for IPO, RPO, Rights Offer, Direct Listing etc.			No such event occurred
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 accountshave 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 withadequate 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;	✓		No such event occurred
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			10% Cash dividend declared
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	✓		Total 7 Board Meeting
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			No such event occurred
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.	✓		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.	✓		02 ID & 01 non-executive 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.	✓		Held 04 meeting during the 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	✓		02 ID & 01 non-executive 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.	✓		navanacng.com
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 2024-2025 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:

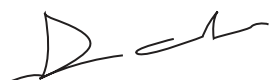
- a. Oversee the financial reporting process;
- b. Monitor choice of accounting policies and principles;
- c. Oversee hiring and performance of external auditors;
- d. Review the quarterly and annual financial statements before submission to the Board for approval;
- e. Review the adequacy of internal audit function;
- f. Review statement of related party transactions;
- g. Audit committee shall submit their recommendation to the Board regarding the change or addition of any accounting principle if they think necessary;
- h. Propose best practices on disclosure in financial results and Annual Reports of the Company, in line with the principles set out in the Bangladesh Code on Corporate Governance and other applicable laws, rules, directives, and guidelines.
- i. The Audit committee shall disclose to the Board immediately on any matter if deems necessary; and
- j. 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 2025 as follows:

- I. 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 2025 and found adequate arrangement to present a true and fair view of the financial statements of the Companies.
- II. 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 2025 and forwarded the same to meeting of the Board of Directors.
- III. Reviewed procedures to ensure compliance with regulatory and financial reporting requirements.
- IV. Reviewed the Auditors' Certification on compliance with Corporate Governance for the year
- V. ended 30 June 2025.
- VI. The Committee reviewed un-audited quarterly financial statements.
- VII. Oversee the determination of audit fees based on scope and magnitude, expertise deployed for effective audit and evaluate the performance of external auditors.
- VIII. Approved annual report to the shareholders from the Audit Committee.

The Committee expresses its sincere appreciation to the esteemed members of the Board, the management team, and the auditors for their invaluable cooperation and support. The Committee also extends its profound gratitude to the regulatory authorities, particularly the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission, whose guidance and oversight have been instrumental in enabling the Committee to effectively carry out its 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.

Major Roles and Responsibilities of NRC

- NRC shall be independent and responsible or accountable to the Board and to the shareholders;
- Devising a policy on Board diversity taking into consideration age, gender, experience and nationality;
- Identifying persons who are qualified to become directors/ top level executive and recommend their appointment/ removal;
- 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;
- 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;
- Developing, recommending, and reviewing annually the Company's human resources and training policies; and
- Identify the Company's need for employees at different levels and determine their selection, transfer or replacement and promotion criteria;

Nomination Policy

- The NRC selects candidates for Executive and Non-Executive Director roles by reviewing their involvement in Board and committee activities, their attendance and timeliness, and their overall contribution to strong governance. It also considers how effectively they support the company's business performance.
- Independent Directors are appointed by the Board based on NRC nominations and later confirmed by shareholders at the AGM. Their selection focuses on integrity, expertise, and compliance with regulatory standards to ensure effective contribution to the business, and the NRC reviews their performance each year.
- The NRC proposes candidates for senior executive roles by evaluating their qualifications, experience, skills, and leadership in line with the company's internal selection standards. It also establishes guidelines to determine staffing needs across the organization and authorizes HR management to handle employee recruitment, training, transfers, replacements, and promotions according to internal policies.

Remuneration Policy

- The Company ensures competitive and well-structured remuneration to attract and retain skilled Directors, senior executives, and employees, with clear provisions for monthly, annual, and long-term benefits tied to performance standards. The NRC reviews and sets all forms of compensation; including salary, bonuses, and other benefits in line with corporate policies.
- The NRC recommends the Board meeting attendance fees and honorarium. Member of the NRC receives only fees from the Company for attending meeting.

Activities of the NRC carried out during the reporting period

- Reviewed the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and Independence of a Director.
- Evaluated existing vacancies and proposed new roles, submitting recommendations to the Board for their consideration and approval.
- Assessed the performance of the Executive Directors and Senior Management and proposed appropriate compensation packages for their roles.
- Evaluated the guidelines for hiring, promoting, and replacing employees across various levels of the Company, and assessed the policies governing compensation and benefits for Top Level employees.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee expresses its sincere appreciation to the members of the Committee, the Board, and the Management for their invaluable support in enabling the Committee to effectively discharge its 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 THE 20th Annual General Meeting





দ্রুত ও ফুল চার্জ-এর জন্য সবসময় প্রস্তুত আমাদের ইভি চার্জিং স্টেশন



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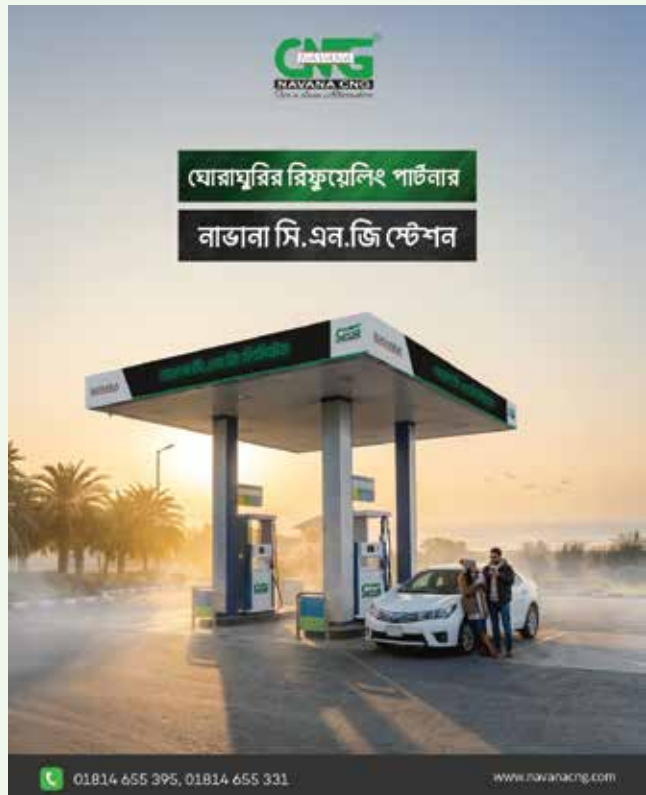
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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, 2025; 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, 2025, 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. 37,193,397 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, 2025. 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 4,480,592,390 for the year ended 30th June, 2025.</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. 2,673,450,076 and for the prior year is Tk. 2,119,753,734.</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 3,467,926,778 at 30th June, 2025 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, 2025 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. 60,328,085</p> <p>At the year end the company reported total income tax expense (Current Tax) of BDT 60,328,085 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. 674,232,466 as at 30th June, 2025. 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
Enrolment No. 1249
Managing Partner
M. Z. Islam & Co.
Chartered Accountants
DVC: 2510271249AS424728

Place: Dhaka
Dated: October 27, 2025



NAVANA CNG LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT JUNE 30, 2025

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Assets			
Non-Current Assets		6,862,301,956	6,888,750,842
Property, plant & equipment	4.00	5,107,269,656	5,191,272,607
Intangible Assets	5.00	17,375,684	19,306,316
Right of use asset	6.00	1,937,932	3,563,103
Capital Work-in-progress	7.00	997,956,212	1,012,219,443
Long-term security deposit	8.00	60,088,425	60,088,425
Deferred tax assets	9.00	674,232,466	598,411,677
Investment in shares	10.00	3,441,581	3,889,271
Current Assets		8,776,724,042	7,640,895,135
Inventories	11.00	3,467,926,778	3,114,162,837
Accounts receivable	12.00	2,673,450,076	2,119,753,734
Others Receivable	13.00	194,363,458	194,875,944
Current account with Group Companies	14.00	285,463,372	217,967,088
Advances, deposits & pre-payments	15.00	1,953,087,042	1,801,260,848
Cash & bank balances	16.00	202,433,316	192,874,684
Total Assets		15,639,025,998	14,529,645,977
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	3,002,922	3,405,844
Retained Earnings	19.00	1,351,406,567	1,387,592,940
Equity attributable to owners of Company		2,325,942,033	2,362,531,328
Non-controlling interest		(9,182)	(10,386)
Total Equity		2,325,932,851	2,362,520,942
Non-Current Liabilities		9,369,842,466	8,918,098,940
Lease Liability	20.00	2,083,841	3,468,074
Security Retention Money	21.00	42,112,237	120,155,357
Loan from Others	22.00	50,000,000	50,000,000
Long Term Loan- Net of current portion	23.00	9,275,646,388	8,744,475,509
Current Liabilities		3,943,250,682	3,249,026,095
Long Term Loan- Current portion	24.00	1,411,972,978	989,063,252
Short-term loans	25.00	1,819,553,433	1,618,202,508
Provision for income tax	26.00	527,208,065	466,879,980
Unclaimed dividend Account	27.00	42,449,798	43,740,499
Payables and accruals	28.00	142,066,407	131,139,856
Total Equity and Liabilities		15,639,025,998	14,529,645,977
Net Assets Value Per Share (NAVPS)	36.00	30.79	31.27

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


Managing Director


Director


Director


Company Secretary


Chief Financial Officer

Signed in terms of our separate report of even date


Mohammad Fakhru Alam Patwary FCA
ICAB Enrolment No. 1249
Managing Partner
M. Z. Islam & Co.
Chartered Accountants
DVC: 2510271249AS424728

Place: Dhaka
Dated: October 27, 2025



NAVANA CNG LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		July 01, 2024 to June 30, 2025	July 01, 2023 to June 30, 2024
Revenues	29.00	4,480,592,390	4,079,721,969
Less: Cost of sales	30.00	3,677,377,059	3,284,641,002
Gross profit		803,215,331	795,080,967
Less: Administrative & selling expenses	31.00	247,392,571	272,012,260
Less: Interest expenses	32.00	565,971,419	557,655,195
Operating (profit) /Loss		(10,148,659)	(34,586,488)
Add: Other income	33.00	9,161,602	53,463,906
Profit Before Contribution to WPPF		(987,057)	18,877,418
Less: Contribution to WPPF		7,194,127	7,397,928
Net Profit Before Tax		(8,181,184)	11,479,490
Less: Income Tax Expenses	34.00	(15,447,935)	4,507,828
Current Tax	34.01	60,328,085	53,023,041
Deferred Tax	34.02	(75,776,020)	(48,515,213)
Net Profit for the year attributable to Equity holder		7,266,751	6,971,662
Add: Other Comprehensive Income:		(402,922)	138,013
Revaluation gain on investment in share		(447,691)	153,348
Less : Deferred tax adjustment		44,769	(15,335)
Total comprehensive income for the year		6,863,829	7,109,675
Profit Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		6,862,625	7,110,514
Non-controlling interests		1,204	(839)
		6,863,829	7,109,675
Earnings per share (EPS)	35.00	0.10	0.09

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

Managing Director

Director

Director

Company Secretary

Chief Financial Officer

Signed in terms of our separate report of even date

Mohammad Fakhru Alam Patwary FCA
ICAB Enrolment No. 1249
Managing Partner
M. Z. Islam & Co.
Chartered Accountants
DVC: 2510271249AS424728

Place: Dhaka
Dated: October 27, 2025

NAVANA CNG LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 2025

Particulars	Share capital	Tax holiday Reserve	Fair value Reserve	Retained Earnings	Attributable to owners of the Company	Non- Controlling interests	Total Equity
Balance as at July 01, 2024	755,527,720	216,004,824	3,405,844	1,387,592,940	2,362,531,328	(10,386)	2,362,520,942
Fair Value Reserve	-	-	(402,922)	-	(402,922)	-	(402,922)
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	7,265,547	7,265,547	1,204	7,266,751
Cash dividend	-	-	-	(43,451,920)	(43,451,920)	-	(43,451,920)
Balance as at June 30, 2025	755,527,720	216,004,824	3,002,922	1,351,406,567	2,325,942,033	(9,182)	2,325,932,851

For the year ended June 30, 2024

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



Managing Director



Director

Khaleeda Islam

Director



Company Secretary



Chief Financial Officer



NAVANA CNG LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		July 01, 2024 to June 30, 2025	July 01, 2023 to June 30, 2024
A. Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		3,926,896,049	3,703,585,375
Receipts of other income		9,161,602	33,588,599
Payments for materials, services and expenses		(3,902,034,785)	(3,610,576,592)
Cash generated from operations		34,022,865	126,597,382
Income tax paid		(27,098,818)	(36,077,446)
Net cash generated by operating activities	38.00	6,924,047	90,519,936
B. Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(173,304,953)	(28,789,687)
Capital Work-in-progress		-	(118,154,346)
Other Receivables		(259,751,968)	-
Long-term security deposits		512,486	-
Sale proceed of assets		-	52,634,545
Net cash used in investing activities		(432,544,435)	(94,309,488)
C. Cash flows from financing activities			
Net Paid to group companies		(67,496,284)	(71,378,063)
Bank Interest paid		(565,971,419)	(557,655,195)
Security Retention money		(78,043,120)	(207,696,108)
Dividend paid		(8,741,689)	(37,926,919)
Net Loan increased/(decreased)		1,155,431,531	814,287,660
Net cash Provided in financing activities		435,179,019	(60,368,625)
D. Net changes in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		9,558,632	(64,158,177)
E. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		192,874,684	257,032,861
F. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (D+E)		202,433,316	192,874,684
Net operating cash flows per share (NOCFPS)	37.00	0.09	1.20

Managing Director

Director

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, 2025
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 PLC and the Chittagong Stock Exchange PLC.

1.02 Other Corporate Information

(i) Trade License: TRAD/DSCC/267649/2019 date: 17/08/2025

(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, 2025;
- ii) Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30th June, 2025;
- iii) Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30th June, 2025;
- iv) Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30th June, 2025;
- 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 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 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 comprises 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 2023-2024 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, 2024 to 30th June, 2025.

2.15 Approval of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors on the 27th day of October, 2025.

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	5%
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 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, 2025	30 June, 2024
4.00 Consolidated Property, Plant and Equipment			
A. Cost			
Opening Balance		8,949,750,507	8,900,519,714
Add: Addition during the year		187,568,184	84,391,717
Less: Adjustment during the year		-	35,160,924
Closing Balance		9,137,318,691	8,949,750,507
B. Accumulated Depreciation			
Opening Balance		3,758,477,900	3,389,404,894
Add: Addition during the year		271,571,134	371,474,691
Less: Adjustment during the year		-	2,401,686
Closing Balance		4,030,049,034	3,758,477,900
Written Down Value (A-B)		5,107,269,656	5,191,272,607
<i>*An elaborate schedule of PPE are shown in Annexure - A.</i>			
5.00 Consolidated Intangible Assets			
A. Cost			
Opening Balance		35,059,377	35,059,377
Add: Addition during the year		-	-
Closing Balance		35,059,377	35,059,377
B. Accumulated Depreciation			
Opening Balance		15,753,061	13,607,915
Add: Addition during the year		1,930,632	2,145,146
Closing Balance		17,683,693	15,753,061
Written Down Value		17,375,684	19,306,316
<i>*An elaborate schedule of PPE are shown in Annexure - B.</i>			
6.00 Consolidated Right of Use Assets			
A. Cost			
Opening Balance		25,664,003	21,788,137
Add: Addition during the year		-	3,875,866
Less: Disposal		-	-
Closing Balance		25,664,003	25,664,003
B. Accumulated Depreciation			
Opening balance		22,100,900	21,082,942
Add: Charged during the year		1,625,171	1,017,958
Less: Adjustment during the year		-	-
Closing Balance		23,726,071	22,100,900
Written Down Value (A-B)		1,937,932	3,563,103
<i>The details of the above have been shown in Annexure - C</i>			



Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		30 June, 2025	30 June, 2024

7.00 Consolidated Capital work -In- progress

Opening Balance	1,012,219,443	949,667,127
Add: Addition during the year	-	118,154,346
	1,012,219,443	1,067,821,473
Less: Transfer to Property, plant and equipment	14,263,231	55,602,030
Closing Balance	997,956,212	1,012,219,443

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.

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	(662,993,624)	(587,217,604)
Deferred tax for gratuity provision	(11,572,500)	(11,572,500)
Deferred tax on Unrealized Gain/ loss	333,658	378,427
Total	674,232,466	598,411,677



Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		30 June, 2025	30 June, 2024

10.00 Consolidated Investment in shares

Name of Investor	No. of Shares	Market value as on 30/06/25	Market value as on 30/06/24
Lafarge Surma Cement Ltd.	21,000	999,600	1,331,400
Aftab Automobiles Ltd.	82,779	2,441,981	2,557,871
Total	103,779	3,441,581	3,889,271

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.

11.00 Consolidated Inventories

Raw materials	1,061,007,288	881,372,093
Work in process	233,178,844	200,249,867
Finished Goods	1,838,094,006	1,719,801,975
Spare Parts	29,375,598	29,958,435
Stock in transit	306,271,042	282,780,467
Total	3,467,926,778	3,114,162,837

12.00 Consolidated Accounts receivable

Tejgaon CNG Conversion Center	8,609,156	9,180,729
Kallyanpur CNG Conversion Center	4,384,267	3,956,232
Dipnagar Diesel Conversion Center	12,312,855	12,438,256
Chittagong CNG Conversion Center	5,056,463	5,057,717
Sylhet CNG Conversion Center	6,124,627	6,143,967
Cylinder Testing Unit	2,292,782	2,318,395
Kalurghat CNG Conversion Center	5,873,927	6,117,342
Kalurghat CRT	78,687	157,946
Uttara CNG Conversion Center	2,695,253	2,705,253
Uttara CRT	68,353	68,353
Bogra CNG Conversion Center	3,319,931	3,370,805
Palton CNG Conversion Center	1,117,569	1,237,032
Auto repair & services- Palton-Dhaka	2,121,637	2,179,483
Palton CRT	155,713	129,775
Kallayanpur CRT	141,548	233,723
Auto repair & services- Kally-Dhaka	26,714,528	26,366,182
Auto repair & services- Kalurghat-CTG	6,128,597	6,413,813
Denso CNG Station	15,243,145	13,695,564
Binimoy CNG Station	21,123,739	15,684,969
Sylhet CNG Station	10,007,228	5,532,574
Sylhet CNG Station-2	2,030,634	615,723
Station Technical Department Sylhet	15,726,711	10,739,354
Station Technical Department CTG	26,554,978	26,638,378
Station Technical Department Dhaka	66,779,027	66,957,155
Station Maintenance Department -CTG	52,992	52,992
Station Maintenance Department -Sylhet	81,510	81,510
PRS Department	7,207,318	7,463,801
Engineering service department	2,547,779	2,560,133
Baipail CNG Station	12,245,750	9,934,432
Bogra CNG Station	2,636	2,636
Leguna CNG Station	17,024	17,024



Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		30 June, 2025	30 June, 2024
	Sitakundu CNG Station	154,735	156,297
	B.O.C CNG Station	6,315	46,772
	Kwality CNG Station	2,731,073	161,802
	Bhoirab CNG Station	37,665	2,813
	Elenga Station CNG Station	156,163	121,268
	United CNG Station	349,848	314,655
	Jogajog CNG Station	11,936,677	10,343,602
	Sonarbangla CNG Station	19,031,134	16,818,234
	Mymensing Zone	78,672,736	75,657,506
	Chattagram Zone	73,900,068	72,337,727
	Khulna Zone	61,137,504	59,611,155
	Gazipur Zone	62,404,739	57,878,398
	Sylhet Zone	59,321,888	53,785,768
	Dhaka Zone	103,608,746	91,512,492
	HDPE	64,382,927	66,752,141
	Tender	2,913,568	3,150,158
	Navana Real state Ltd.	2,174,709	2,098,617
	Navana Construction limited	4,411,318	5,854,997
	Navana Batteries limited	714,407	726,953
	Sylhet Zone	4,954,760	3,233,782
	Jessore Zone	5,464,811	4,852,352
	Kustia Zone	3,530,300	3,280,547
	Dhaka South zone	19,723,982	19,445,733
	Dhaka North zone	11,970,260	11,583,606
	Rajshahi Zone	71,510,810	67,148,648
	Rangpur Zone	4,483,329	3,361,077
	Chitta. South Zone	9,649,307	9,794,698
	Chitta. North Zone	5,001,720	4,235,217
	Barishal Zone	88,275,654	83,244,986
	Corporate Customer	754,789,616	532,977,718
	Channel Partners & Distribution	799,472,794	533,060,422
	Others Customer	77,108,794	75,545,503
	Receivable from Employees' provident fund	2,651,355	2,606,842
	Total	2,673,450,075	2,119,753,734

Ageing schedule of Accounts Receivables:

Duration		
1-30 days	62,024,410	50,049,712
31-60 days	510,253,464	401,962,631
61-90 days	611,051,052	485,816,878
91-180 days	752,096,941	592,346,210
181-365 days	475,676,781	374,228,368
Over 365 days	272,647,429	215,349,935
Total	2,683,750,076	2,119,753,734

(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.



Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		30 June, 2025	30 June, 2024
13.00 Consolidated Other Receivables		194,363,458	194,875,944
	It represents the total balance of Consolidated Other Receivables as on 30th June, 2025.		
	(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		285,463,372	217,967,088
	It represents the total balance of consolidated current account with group companies as on 30 June, 2025.		
15.00 Consolidated Advances, deposits & pre-payments			
Advance against land Rent	34,948,624	34,948,624	
Advance against local procurement	178,527,565	169,348,902	
Bank guarantee margin	62,074,757	54,033,020	
Security deposit	5,425,548	5,680,728	
Advance Income Tax	484,499,236	457,400,418	
Jakshon international Ltd.	251,031	251,391	
Vat Account	2,273,769	4,299,450	
Advance for Rent	18,903,819	19,077,478	
Advance for Tender	1,117,846	1,139,100	
Earnest Money & Security Deposit	1,317,939	1,317,939	
Clearing & forwarding agent	1,344,344	1,350,330	
Rose vally International	334,652	339,214	
Advance to Suppliers	589,475,994	460,025,578	
Security Deposit Bangladesh Railway	20,000	20,000	
Advance against Employee	18,179,122	13,483,009	
Advance to others	478,791,605	489,633,389	
Advance against civil construction	75,601,190	88,912,277	
Total	1,953,087,042	1,801,260,848	
	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	6,071,310	5,925,122	
Cash at Bank	196,362,006	186,949,562	
Total	202,433,316	192,874,684	
16.01 Consolidated Fixed deposit receipt (FDR)			
Mercantile Bank PLC (FDR)	45,486,626	42,534,238	
Standard Bank PLC (FDR)	20,210,017	17,803,870	
Shahjalal Islami Bank PLC (FDR)	89,284,674	79,768,172	
Mutual Trust Bank PLC (FDR)	584,227	546,473	
Total	155,565,544	140,652,753	



Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		30 June, 2025	30 June, 2024

16.02 Consolidated Bank Balances :

AB Bank PLC	497,097	3,096,658
Bank Asia PLC	3,264,946	2,328,912
Brac Bank PLC	558,790	649,777
Dhaka Bank PLC	211,321	209,281
Dutch Bangla Bank PLC	1,740,830	13,396,037
IFIC Bank PLC	255,079	257,449
Jamuna Bank PLC	14	112
Mutual Trust Bank PLC	7,402,986	11,109,935
National Bank PLC	49,396	3,501,876
NCC Bank PLC	660,142	298,994
Prime Bank PLC	42,890	46,165
Pubali Bank PLC	140,021	172,239
Rupali Bank PLC	14,365	15,170
Shahjalal Islami Bank PLC	3,069,465	897,900
Southeast Bank PLC	20,173	3,274,883
Standard Bank PLC	777,182	1,508,612
Uttara Bank PLC	18,766	114,545
Mercantile Bank PLC	398,044	401,644
Trust Bank PLC	132,343	84,876
Islami bank Bangladesh PLC	4,351,706	1,549,069
Sonali Bank PLC	2,397,159	704,900
United Commercial Bank PLC	9,049	48,751
City Bank PLC	12,089,131	1,747,291
State Bank of India	20,165	32,713
Agrani bank PLC	101,460	102,530
Community Bank PLC	9,221	10,141
NRB Commercial Bank PLC	1,331,870	15,812
One Bank PLC	390,711	47,657
Estern Bank PLC	17,285	99,200
SBAC Bank PLC	236,163	-
Dormant Account	588,692	573,680
Total	40,796,462	46,296,809

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, 2025. 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

Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Capital:

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

755,527,720

755,527,720



Particulars	Date	No. of Shares	Share Capital June 30, 2025	Share Capital June 30, 2024
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 % 2025	Share holding % 2024
Sponsors	6	32,100,852	42.49%	42.49%
General public	10,487	23,775,657	31.47%	31.61%
Institutional investors	135	19,676,263	26.04%	25.90%
Total	10,628	75,552,772	100%	100%

Classification of shareholders:

Particulars	Number of Investors	Number of Shares	% of Share Holdings 30.06.25	% of Share Holdings 30.06.24
1 to 500	5,818	1,011,204	1.34%	1.41%
501 to 5000	3,923	6,424,321	8.50%	8.64%
5001 to 10000	419	3,044,654	4.03%	4.25%
10001 to 20000	237	3,235,592	4.28%	4.56%
20001 to 30000	76	1,828,700	2.42%	2.42%
30001 to 40000	45	1,588,954	2.10%	1.70%
40001 to 50000	22	983,921	1.30%	1.20%
50001 to 100000	38	2,672,685	3.54%	3.37%
100001 to 1000000	40	13,211,680	17.49%	17.55%
Above 1000000	10	41,551,061	55.00%	54.92%
Total	10,628	75,552,772	100%	100%



Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		30 June, 2025	30 June, 2024

18.00 Consolidated Fair Value Reserve

3,002,922

3,405,844

It represents the total balance of Consolidated Fair Value Reserve as on 30th June, 2025

19.00 Consolidated Retained earnings

Opening balance

1,387,592,940

1,424,072,359

Add: Total Comprehensive Income for the year

7,265,547

6,972,501

1,394,858,487

1,431,044,860

Less: Stock dividend

-

-

Less: Cash dividend

(43,451,920)

(43,451,920)

Closing balance

1,351,406,567

1,387,592,940

20.00 Lease liability/Lease obligation-Leases as lessee

At Cost:

Opening Balance

3,468,074

377,930

Addition during the year

-

3,875,866

Finance Charge during the year

271,328

200,918

Closing Balance

3,739,402

4,454,714

Less: Transferred to Current Maturity

1,655,561

986,640

Less: Adjustment of lease

-

-

Total

2,083,841

3,468,074

21.00 Consolidated Security Retention Money

42,112,237

120,155,357

It represents the total balance of Consolidated Security Retention Money as on 30th June, 2025

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 PLC, Gulshan Avenue Br.

4,563,473,515

4,182,968,459

Shahjalal Islami Bank PLC

3,018,297,901

2,808,368,822

One Bank PLC, Gulshan Br.

2,678,796,530

2,323,404,654

Standard Bank PLC

101,933,894

93,679,300

Dues to Director (Mr.Shafiul Islam, chairman)

325,117,526

325,117,526

10,687,619,366

9,733,538,761

Less: Long Term Loan- Current portion

1,411,972,978

989,063,252

Long Term Loan-Net of Current Portion

9,275,646,388

8,744,475,509

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.



Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		30 June, 2025	30 June, 2024
24.00	Consolidated Long Term Loan- Current portion		
	City Bank PLC, Gulshan Avenue Br.	4,563,473,515	4,182,968,459
	Shahjalal Islami Bank PLC	3,018,297,901	2,808,368,822
	One Bank PLC, Gulshan Br.	2,678,796,530	2,323,404,654
	Standard Bank PLC	101,933,894	93,679,300
	Dues to Director (Mr.Shafiul Islam, chairman)	325,117,526	325,117,526
		10,687,619,366	9,733,538,761
	Less: Long Term Loan- Current Portion	1,411,972,978	989,063,252
	Long Term Loan-Net of Current Portion	9,275,646,388	8,744,475,509
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 PLC	59,627,084	55,810,700
	One Bank PLC	356,255,478	303,647,927
	City Bank PLC	1,145,712,905	1,049,184,039
	Janata Bank PLC	257,957,966	209,559,842
	Total	1,819,553,433	1,618,202,508
Short term loan is repayable within twelve months other than any revolving credit.			
26.00	Consolidated Provision for income tax		
	Navana CNG Limited	100,870,948	76,450,872
	Navana Welding Electrode Limited	170,819,780	164,251,203
	Navana Engineering Limited	131,706,884	130,121,311
	Navana LPG Limited	123,810,452	96,056,594
	Total	527,208,065	466,879,980
27.00	Unclaimed Dividend Account		
	Opening Balance	43,740,499	38,215,498
	Add: Cash Dividend for the year 30.06.2024	-	43,451,920
		43,740,499	81,667,418
	Less: Dividend paid during the year	(1,290,701)	(37,926,919)
	Less: Fund transfer to CMSF during the year	-	-
	Closing Balance	42,449,798	43,740,499
The ageing of Unclaimed Devidend are as follows:			
	Unclaimed for less than 3 year's	5,256,401	6,618,322
	Unclaimed for more than 3 year's	37,193,397	37,122,177
	Total	42,449,798	43,740,499
28.00	Consolidated Payables and accruals		
	Navana CNG Limited	98,113,944	82,829,790
	Navana Engineering Limited	11,813,361	14,326,368
	Navana Welding Electrode Limited	22,862,501	24,358,452
	Navana LPG Limited	9,276,601	9,625,247
	Total	142,066,407	131,139,856

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		30 June, 2025	30 June, 2024
29.00 Consolidated Revenue-net			
	Navana CNG Limited	1,291,459,288	1,320,833,836
	Navana Engineering Ltd.	158,557,336	206,400,040
	Navana Welding Electrode Ltd.	256,628,323	352,084,201
	Navana LPG Limited	2,773,947,443	2,200,403,892
	Total	4,480,592,390	4,079,721,969
30.00 Consolidated Cost of Goods Sold			
	Navana CNG Limited	1,060,289,535	1,072,429,791
	Navana Engineering Limited	118,534,627	151,369,426
	Navana Welding Electrode Limited	207,820,031	284,893,771
	Navana LPG Limited	2,290,732,866	1,775,948,015
		3,677,377,059	3,284,641,002
	Raw materials Consumed	3,479,929,030	2,978,296,619
	Add : Direct cost	16,739,378	16,464,516
	Add: Factory overhead	331,929,659	427,053,605
	Cost of Production	3,828,598,067	3,421,814,740
	Add: Opening WIP	200,249,867	191,066,779
		4,028,847,934	3,612,881,519
	Less: Closing WIP	233,178,844	200,249,867
	Cost of goods manufacture	3,795,669,090	3,412,631,652
	Add: opening finished goods	1,719,801,975	1,591,811,325
		5,515,471,065	5,004,442,977
	Less: Closing finished goods	1,838,094,006	1,719,801,975
	Cost of Goods sold	3,677,377,059	3,284,641,002
30.01 Consolidated Raw Material Consumed			
	Opening stock of raw materials	881,487,085	775,681,361
	Add: Purchase for the year	2,694,346,232	2,121,747,696
	Add: Cost of CNG sales	965,103,001	962,354,647
		4,540,936,318	3,859,783,704
	Less: Closing stock of raw materials	1,061,007,288	881,487,085
	Raw material consumed	3,479,929,030	2,978,296,619



Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		30 June, 2025	30 June, 2024
31.00	Consolidated Administrative and selling expense		
	Salary & allowances	137,529,913	138,889,131
	Vehicle maintenance	254,066	652,215
	Electricity bill	2,380,423	2,479,418
	Rental expense	1,520,073	2,398,130
	Telephone & mobile expense	2,185,804	2,357,368
	Conveyance	2,789,753	4,049,735
	CDBL & Annual listing fee	861,528	861,528
	Electrical expense	162,440	134,563
	Entertainment	1,165,821	1,389,970
	Labor charge	522,014	928,170
	Board meeting attendance fee	645,250	561,000
	Medical expense	78,035	6,939
	Carrying charge	87,150	110,957
	Professional, Legal & Consultantcy fee	320,527	227,845
	Distribution Labour expenses	4,659,897	8,222,955
	Mineral water	257,371	355,758
	Annual general meeting expenses	68,250	73,800
	Miscellaneous expense	931,707	980,654
	Newspaper & periodicals	70,089	72,897
	Office maintenance	938,577	1,200,475
	Audit fees	1,062,888	989,000
	Oil , Gas & lubricants	3,081,935	3,623,336
	Photocopy expense	2,511	4,377
	Postage , Courier & stamp	273,049	291,157
	Security guard exp.	5,101,754	4,603,215
	Uniform & liveries	94,770	179,979
	Printing expense	1,772,386	1,726,589
	Stationary expense	539,645	1,080,483
	Registration , Renewals & License fee	4,866,890	5,120,916
	TA/DA expense	949,521	1,127,229
	Bank charge	3,433,196	4,173,628
	Internet bill	1,404,427	1,636,209
	Dividend distribution exp.	30,000	169,666
	Utility & service charge	10,156	295,182
	Transport Expenses	4,979	64,150
	Advertisement	378,298	1,160,196
	Repair & Maintenance	3,062,832	3,879,132
	Insurance exp.	1,477,222	1,477,824
	Software Maintenance fee	1,064,900	807,049
	Business promotional expenses	83,072	113,520
	Service & other expenses	193,054	110,860
	Depreciation of Right of use asset	1,625,171	1,017,958
	Depreciation	59,065,100	71,978,067
	Amortization	386,126	429,029
	Total	247,392,571	272,012,260



Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
32.00	Consolidated Financial expenses		
	Navana CNG Limited	3,810,784	3,417,620
	Navana Engineering Limited	159,147,810	154,339,286
	Navana Welding Electrode Limited	2,718,928	2,285,166
	Navana LPG Limited	400,293,897	397,613,123
	Total	565,971,419	557,655,195
33.00	Consolidated Other income		
	Navana CNG Limited	4,400,445	23,659,074
	Navana Engineering Limited	-	26,747,911
	Navana Welding Electrode Limited	4,761,157	3,056,921
	Total	9,161,602	53,463,906
34.00	Consolidated Income tax expense		
	Current tax	60,328,085	53,023,041
	Deferred tax	(75,776,020)	(48,515,213)
	Total	(15,447,935)	4,507,828
34.01	Calculation of Consolidated Current tax		
	A. Income tax on Regular Rate		
	Consolidated Profit Before Tax	(8,181,186)	11,479,491
	Add: Consolidated Adjustment for admissible and inadmissible	117,626,444	136,479,065
	Consolidated taxable profit/(Loss)	109,445,258	147,958,556
	Consolidated tax expenses based on applicable tax rate as per ITO 1984	30,988,653	38,421,730
	B. Minimum Tax	29,339,432	14,601,311
	Total Consolidated current Tax	60,328,085	53,023,041
34.02	Consolidated Deferred tax (Assets)/ Liabilities		
	Deferred tax for temporary difference	(662,993,624)	(587,217,604)
	Deferred tax for gratuity provision	(11,572,500)	(11,572,500)
	Deferred tax on Unrealized Gain/ loss	333,658	378,427
	Total	(674,232,466)	(598,411,677)
34.02.01	Calculation of Consolidated Deferred tax		
	A. Deferred tax for Assets		
	Deferred tax for temporary difference of PPE		
	Accounting Base WDV	5,124,645,340	5,210,578,922
	Tax Base WDV	6,964,536,299	6,941,200,718
	Taxable temporary difference	(1,839,890,960)	(1,730,621,797)
	Less: Unabsorbed Depreciation	(410,608,081)	(377,516,735)
	Less: Unabsorbed Loss	(134,694,353)	-
		(2,385,193,394)	(2,108,138,532)
	Tax rate 22.5% & 27.5% respectively	-	-
	Closing Deferred tax (Assets) / liabilities	(662,993,624)	(587,217,604)
	Opening Deferred tax (Assets) /liabilities	(587,217,604)	(538,702,392)
	Deferred tax expenses / (income) for temporary difference	(75,776,020)	(48,515,213)
	Deferred tax expenses /(income) for gratuity provision (33.02.02)	-	-
	Total Deferred Tax Expense/(Income) for the year	(75,776,020)	(48,515,213)
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	378,427	363,092
	Add: During for the year	(44,769)	15,335
	Closing Balance	333,658	378,427



Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024

35.00 Consolidated Earnings per share (EPS)

Profit Attributable to shareholders

Number of ordinary shares

Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders
Number of ordinary shares used to compute earnings per share
Earnings per share

7,266,751	6,971,662
75,552,772	75,552,772
0.10	0.09

Despite facing cost pressures and challenges in specific segments, the company has achieved a slight increase in consolidated earnings per share (EPS), rising by BDT 0.01 compared to the previous period. This modest improvement demonstrates the company's ability to manage external difficulties while maintaining profitability. It also reflects the initial effects of implementing cost control measures, strategic resource allocation, and initiatives focused on improving operational efficiency. This positive change in EPS reassures stakeholders about the organization's financial stability and its capacity to deliver consistent returns in a fluctuating economic environment.

36.00 Consolidated Net assets value per share (NAVPS)

Total Asset - Total Liabilities

Number of ordinary shares

Net asset value
Number of ordinary shares used to compute NAVPS
Net assets value per share (NAVPS)

2,325,942,033	2,362,531,328
75,552,772	75,552,772
30.79	31.27

37.00 Consolidated Net operating cash flows per share (NOCFPS)

Net operating cash flow

Number of ordinary shares

Net operating cash flows
Number of ordinary shares used to compute NOCFPS
Net operating cash flows per share

6,924,047	90,519,936
75,552,772	75,552,772
0.09	1.20

The company has experienced a modest decrease in net operating cash flow compared to the previous period. This decline reflects short-term pressure from rising input costs and collection issues faced by some subsidiaries. However, the group has managed to maintain healthy cash flow through targeted revenue efforts and disciplined financial management. This resilience highlights the strength of our core operations and provides a solid base for future growth.

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
Adjustment to recocile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:
Interest on lease
Payment of lease liability
Depreciation
Income tax paid during the year
Changes in current assets and liabilities:
Decrease/ (increase) in inventories
Decrease/ (increase) in advance and prepayments
(Decrease)/ increase in payables & accruals
Decrease/ (increase) in accounts receivable
Net cash flow from operating activities

557,790,235	549,259,378
271,328	200,918
(1,655,561)	(986,640)
275,126,937	374,637,795
(27,098,818)	(36,077,446)
(353,763,941)	(209,439,382)
135,024,591	(153,019,598)
(25,074,382)	(57,918,496)
(553,696,342)	(376,136,595)
6,924,047	90,519,936
6,924,047	90,519,936
6,924,047	90,519,936
-	-

Total cash flow from operating activities- Indirect Method*
Total cash flow from operating activities- Direct Method*
Difference

* Details in the statement of cash flows

39.00 Information about Reportable Segments

Information related to each reportable segment is set out below:

39.01 Segment wise Financial Position as at 30th June, 2025

Particulars	Conversion, Spareparts & Service Workshop	CNG & LPG Refueling Station	Total
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant & Equipments	192,815,075	449,901,842	642,716,917
Right of Use Asset	1,937,933	-	1,937,933
Investment in Subsidiaries	574,598,113	-	574,598,113
Long Term Security Deposit	9,852,067	39,408,266	49,260,333
Investment in Shares	3,441,581	-	3,441,581
Total Non-Current Assets	782,644,769	489,310,108	1,271,954,876
Current Assets			-
Inventories	343,244,742	-	343,244,742
Accounts Receivables	121,391,923	182,087,885	303,479,808
Advances, Deposits & Pre-payments	226,768,097	18,897,803	245,665,900
Inter Company Receivables	779,756,422	-	779,756,422
Cash & Cash Equivalents	42,596,018	63,894,028	106,490,046
Total Current Assets	1,513,757,202	264,879,716	1,778,636,918
Total Assets	2,296,401,971	754,189,824	3,050,591,794
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	3,002,922	-	3,002,922
Other Reserve	828,897	1,243,346	2,072,243
Retained Earnings	270,661,931	1,082,647,725	1,353,309,656
Total Equity	1,210,640,318	1,083,891,071	2,294,531,389
Non-Current Liabilities			-
Deferred Tax Liabilities	10,106,002	15,159,004	25,265,006
Lease Liability	2,083,840	-	2,083,840
Long Term Loan	138,500,000	-	138,500,000
Total Non-Current Liabilities	150,689,842	15,159,004	165,848,846
Current Liabilities			-
Short Term Loans	33,241,507	-	33,241,507
Provision for Income Tax	40,348,379	60,522,569	100,870,948
Inter Company Payables	315,535,362		315,535,362
Inter Unit Balances	457,938,108	(457,938,108)	-
Unclaimed Dividend Account	42,449,798		42,449,798
Payables and Accruals	58,868,367	39,245,578	98,113,945
Total Current Liabilities	948,381,521	(358,169,961)	590,211,559
Total Liabilities	1,099,071,363	(343,010,957)	756,060,405
Total Equity and Liabilities	2,309,711,681	740,880,114	3,050,591,794

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, 2025

Particulars	Conversion, Spareparts & Service Workshop	CNG Refueling Station	Total
Revenue	158,491,327	1,132,967,961	1,291,459,288
Less: Cost of Sales	95,186,534	965,103,001	1,060,289,535
Gross Profit	63,304,793	167,864,960	231,169,753
Less: Administrative & Selling Exp.	80,473,585	53,649,057	134,122,642
Less: Interest Expenses	3,810,784	-	3,810,784
Operating Profit	(20,979,576)	114,215,903	93,236,327
Add: Other Income	4,400,445	-	4,400,445
Add: Foreign Exchange gain	-	-	-
Profit before Contribution to WPPF	(16,579,131)	114,215,903	97,636,772
Less: Contribution to WPPF	1,859,748	2,789,622	4,649,370
Profit before Tax	(18,438,879)	111,426,281	92,987,402
Add: Share of Profit from Subsidiaries	(63,165,084)	-	(63,165,084)
Less: Income Tax Expenses	9,022,708	13,534,062	22,556,771
Current Tax	9,768,030	14,652,045	24,420,075
Deferred Tax	(745,322)	(1,117,983)	(1,863,304)
Net Profit for year	(90,626,671)	97,892,219	7,265,547
Other Comprehensive Income:	(402,922)		(402,922)
Unrealized Profit/Loss on Investment in Share	(447,691)	-	(447,691)
Deferred Tax Adjustment	44,769	-	44,769
	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(91,029,593)	97,892,219	6,862,625

40.00	Revaluation Gain/(Loss) on Investment in Shares (Change in Fair Value of Marketable Securities)	(447,691)	153,348
	Closing Balance of Marketable Securities	3,441,580	3,889,271
	Opening Balance of Marketable Securities	3,889,271	3,735,923
		(447,691)	153,348

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.)
	30.06.2025	30.06.2024
Salary	137,529,913	137,675,162
Meeting Fee	645,250	561,000
Provision for Post Employment Benefits	20,090,194	18,154,495
Total	158,265,357	156,390,657

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)	
			2025		2025	2024
			Dr.	Cr.		
Loan from Chairman	Director	Temporary Loan	-	-	(325,117,526)	(325,117,526)
Aftab automobiles Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	6,000,000	-	3,319,827	(2,680,173)
Navana Limited.	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	121,955,000	76,850,000	504,649,254	459,544,254
Navana Construction Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	31,000,000	-	39,041,000	8,041,000
Navana Furniture Limited	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	-	-	5,000,000	5,000,000
Navana Electronics	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	-	6,000,000	4,900,000	10,900,000
Navana Real Estate Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	3,591,284	14,200,000	(259,166,709)	(248,557,993)
Navana Toyota 3s Centre	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	-	-	3,270,000	3,270,000
Navana Foods Limited	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	-	2,000,000	(20,000,000)	(18,000,000)
Navana Interlinks Limited	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	-	-	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)
Navana Batteries Limited	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	4,000,000	-	19,450,000	15,450,000
Meeting Fee	Director	Fees	645,250	-	645,250	561,000

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 947 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, 2025.

46.00 Contingent Assets

There was no contingent assets as on 30th June, 2025.

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 Aailed

There was no credit facility available to the Company under any contract and also not availed as on 30th June, 2025 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 22 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, 2024 to June, 2025	22	22
Khaleda Islam	Director		22	22
Saiful Islam	Director		22	17
Sajedul Islam	Managing Director		22	22
Farhana Islam	Director		22	16
Md. Mustafizur Rahaman	Independent Director		22	4
Abul Layes Afsary	Independent Director		22	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. 1,062,888. No other service has been taken from auditor hence other than this no other fees given to auditors.

53.00 Disclosures as per Requirement of Schedule XI, Part II of the Companies Act, 1994 (Employee Position as on 30th June, 2025)
(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	104	843	947
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	Festival Bonus	AIT Deduction	Net Amount
Shafiul Islam	Chairman				
Khaleda Islam	Director				
Saiful Islam	Director				
Sajedul Islam	Managing Director	4,200,000	350,000	658,500	3,891,500
Farhana Islam	Director				
Md. Mustafizur Rahaman	Independent Director				
Abul Layes Afsary	Independent Director				

Period of payment to Directors is from 1st July, 2024 to 30th June, 2025.

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

1. Expenses reimbursed to the managing agent: Nil.
2. Commission or other remuneration payable separately to a managing agent or his associate: Nil.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. Any other perquisites or benefit in cash or in kind stating: Nil.
6. Other allowances and commission including guarantee commission: Nil.
7. Pensions: Nil.
8. Gratuities: Nil.
9. Payments from Provident Fund: Nil.
10. Compensation for Loss of Office: Nil.
11. 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	4,480,592,390
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	3,479,929,030
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 2,694,346,232 OB 881,487,085 CB 1,061,007,288
3(i)(f) In the case of companies rendering or supplying services, the gross income derived from services rendered or supplied	803,215,331
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	9,161,602
3(i)(i) Work-in-progress, which have been completed at the commencement and at the end of the accounting period	OB 1,012,219,443 CB 997,956,212
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	60,328,085
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)(ii) 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	3,479,929,030
3(i)(p)(ii) Power and Fuel	126,645,646
3(i)(p)(iii) Rent	1,520,073



Requirements under Condition No.	Compliance status of Disclosure of Schedule XI, Part II, Para 3
3(i)(p)(iv) Repairs of Buildings	3,062,832
3(i)(p)(v) Repairs of Machinery	nil
3(i)(p)(vi) Other include:	
3(i)(p)(vi)(1) Salaries, wages and bonus	137,529,913
3(i)(p)(vi)(2) Contribution to provident and other funds	16,713,420
3(i)(p)(vi)(3) Workmen and staff welfare expenses to the extent not adjusted from any	5,472,263
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.) 30.06.2025	Amount (Tk.) 30.06.2024
1	Within 3 Months	1,183,328,926	937,829,221
2	Within 6 Months	752,096,941	579,771,363
3	Within 12 Months	475,676,781	366,283,918
4	More than 12 Months	272,647,429	210,778,296

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 directos 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
30.06.2025		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets measured at Fair Value		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity Securities								
Financial Assets not measured at Fair Value								
Long Term Security Deposit	8.00	-	-	-	-	60,088	-	60,088
Investment in Shares	10.00	-	-	-	-	3,442	-	3,442
Accounts Receivables	12.00	-	-	-	-	2,673,450	-	2,673,450
Other Receivables	13.00	-	-	-	-	194,363	-	194,363
Advance, Deposits & Pre-payments	15.00	-	-	-	-	1,953,087	-	1,953,087
Cash and Cash Equivalents	16.00	-	-	-	-	202,433	-	202,433
Total		-	-	-	-	5,086,863	-	5,086,863
Financial Liabilities measured at fair value:								
Financial Liabilities not measured at fair value:		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long Term loans-net of non -Current portion	23.00						9,275,646	9,275,646
Long Term loans (Current portion)	24.00						1,411,973	1,411,973
Short Term loan	25.00						1,819,553	1,819,553
Lease Liabilities	20.00						2,084	2,084
Security Retention Money	21.00						42,112	42,112
Unclaimed Dividend	27.00						42,450	42,450
Payables & Accruals	28.00	-	-	-	-	-	142,066	142,066
Total		-	-	-	-	-	12,735,884	12,735,884
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

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, 2025, 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.) 30.06.2025	Amount (Tk.) 30.06.2024
Non-Derivative Financial Assets:		
Accounts Receivable	2,673,450,076	2,119,753,734
Others Receivables	194,363,458	194,875,944
Advance to Suppliers	589,475,994	460,025,578
Advance against Employees	18,179,122	13,483,009
Security Deposits	1,317,939	1,317,939
Other advances	1,344,113,987	1,326,434,322
FDR	155,565,544	140,652,753
Cash at bank	40,796,461	186,949,562
Cash in Hand	6,071,310	5,925,122
Total	5,023,333,891	4,449,417,963

At 30th June, 2025 the maximum exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables by geographic regions was as follows:

Particulars	Amount (Tk.) 30.06.2025	Amount (Tk.) 30.06.2024
Domestic	2,867,813,534	2,314,629,678
Foreign Receivable	-	-
Total	2,867,813,534	2,314,629,678

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

0 to 1 Months	62,024,410	50,049,712
More than 1 Months to 3 Months	510,253,464	401,962,631
More than 3 Months to 6 Months	611,051,052	485,816,878
More than 6 Months to 9 Months	752,096,941	592,346,210
More than 9 Months to 12 Months	475,676,781	374,228,368
Above 12 Months	272,647,429	215,349,935
	2,683,750,076	2,119,753,734

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, 2025 was:

Long Term interest bearing loans

		Contractual Cash Flows					
In Taka	Note	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	1,819,553,433	1,819,553,433	818,799,045	1,000,754,388	-	-
Long Term interest bearing loans	23	9,275,646,388	9,275,646,388	-	-	6,678,465,399	2,597,180,989
Finance lease liabilities	20	2,083,841	2,083,841		-	2,083,841	-
Trade and other payables	28	142,066,407	142,066,407	35,516,602	63,929,883	22,730,625	19,889,297
Inter Company Payables		-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Current Liabilities	-	9,369,842,466	9,369,842,466	1,873,968,493	3,279,444,863	2,061,365,343	2,155,063,767
		20,609,192,535	20,609,192,535	2,728,284,140	4,344,129,134	8,764,645,208	4,772,134,053
Derivative financial liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-
		20,609,192,535	20,609,192,535	2,728,284,140	4,344,129,134	8,764,645,208	4,772,134,053



30th June, 2024

In Taka	Contractual Cash Flows						
	Note	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

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, 2025 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 21th annual general meeting to be held on day of 29th December, 2025.

"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 2025

Annexure - "A"									
Particulars	Cost			Rate of Dep.	Depreciation			Written Down Value as on June 30, 2025	
	Balance as on July 01, 2024	Addition During the year	Disposal during the year		Balance as on June 30, 2025	Charged During the year	Adjustment during the year		Balance as on June 30, 2025
Land and land develop.	1,172,982,259	170,593,010	-	1,343,575,269	0%	-	-	-	1,343,575,269
Building & Shed	1,389,923,161	241,836	-	1,390,164,997	10%	67,432,620	-	783,150,499	607,014,498
Plant & Machinery	3,294,669,551	1,679,293	-	3,296,348,844	10%	1,605,652,076	-	1,714,685,201	1,581,663,643
Cylinder	2,529,830,813	14,263,231	-	2,544,094,044	5%	1,119,239,785	-	1,189,858,482	1,354,235,562
Tools & equipment	194,477,314	348,925	-	194,826,239	10%	117,917,256	-	125,586,346	69,239,893
Furniture & fixtures	39,488,370	38,968	-	39,527,338	10%	23,454,038	-	25,059,919	14,467,419
Electrical equipment	41,789,824	352,000	-	42,141,824	10%	27,815,760	-	29,233,700	12,908,124
Office equipment	11,707,323	50,921	-	11,758,244	10%	6,689,581	-	7,194,326	4,563,918
Vehicles	274,881,892	-	-	274,881,892	10%	141,991,525	-	155,280,561	119,601,330
Balance as at June 30, 2025	8,949,750,507	187,568,184	-	9,137,318,691		3,758,477,900	271,571,134	4,030,049,034	5,107,269,656
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	3,758,477,900	5,191,272,607

Annexure - "A"

NAVANA CNG LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Statement of Intangible Assets
As at June 30, 2025

Annexure - "B"

Particulars	Cost			Rate of Dep.	Depreciation			Written Down Value as on June 30, 2025
	Balance as on July 01, 2024	Addition During the year	Disposal during the year		Balance as on July 01, 2024	Charged During the year	Adjustment during the year	
Software System	35,059,376	-	-	10%	15,753,061	1,930,632	-	17,375,684
Balance as at June 30, 2025	35,059,376	-	-		15,753,061	1,930,632		17,375,684
Balance as at June 30, 2024	35,059,376	-	-		13,607,915	2,145,146		19,306,316

NAVANA CNG LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Statement of Right of Use Assets
As at June 30, 2025

Annexure - "C"

Particulars	Cost			Rate of Dep.	Depreciation			Written Down Value as on June 30, 2025
	Balance as on July 01, 2024	Addition During the year	Disposal during the year		Balance as on July 01, 2024	Charged During the year	Adjustment during the year	
Right of use assets	25,664,003	-	-		22,100,900	1,625,171	-	1,937,932
Balance as at June 30, 2025	25,664,003	-	-		22,100,900	1,625,171		1,937,932
Balance as at June 30, 2024	21,788,137	3,875,866	-		21,082,942	1,017,958	-	3,563,103

BANGLADESH ASSOCIATION OF PUBLICLY LISTED COMPANIES

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, 2025.

Ref. No: CM-2025/072

Date of issue : February 3, 2025




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, 2025; 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, 2025, 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 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: 01 June 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. 37,193,397 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, 2025. 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 1,291,459,288 for the year ended 30th June, 2025.</p> <p>Revenue Recognition is recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income of the company.</p> <p>Accounts Receivables recognized on the statements of financial position for the year is Tk. 303,479,808 and for the prior year is Tk. 278,232,012.</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. 343,244,742 at 30th June, 2025 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, 2025 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. 24,420,075</p> <p>At the year end the company reported total income tax expense (Current Tax) of BDT 24,420,075 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. 25,265,006 as at 30th June, 2025. 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: 2510271249AS424728

Place: Dhaka
Dated: October 27, 2025



NAVANA CNG LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT JUNE 30, 2025

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		30 June, 2025	30 June, 2024
Assets:			
Non-Current Assets		1,271,954,876	1,359,405,228
Property, Plant & Equipment	4.00	642,716,917	664,983,596
Right of Use Asset	5.00	1,937,933	3,508,831
Investment in Subsidiaries	6.00	574,598,113	637,763,197
Long-Term Security Deposit	7.00	49,260,333	49,260,333
Investment in Shares	8.00	3,441,581	3,889,271
Current Assets		1,778,636,918	1,691,512,022
Inventories	9.00	343,244,742	360,305,886
Accounts Receivable	10.00	303,479,808	278,232,012
Advances, Deposits & Pre-Payments	11.00	245,665,900	189,143,181
Inter-Company Receivable	12.00	779,756,422	764,606,422
Cash & Cash Equivalent	13.00	106,490,046	99,224,521
Total Assets		3,050,591,794	3,050,917,250
Equity and Liabilities:			
Capital and Reserves		2,294,531,389	2,331,120,684
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	3,002,922	3,405,844
Other Reserve	17.00	2,072,243	2,072,243
Retained Earnings	18.00	1,353,309,656	1,389,496,029
Non-Current Liabilities		165,848,846	169,096,586
Deferred Tax Liabilities	31.02	25,265,006	27,173,079
Lease Liability	19.00	2,083,840	3,423,507
Long Term Loan	20.00	138,500,000	138,500,000
Current Liabilities		590,211,559	550,699,980
Short-Term Loans	21.00	33,241,507	32,143,456
Provision for Income Tax	22.00	100,870,948	76,450,873
Inter Company Payable	23.00	315,535,362	315,535,362
Unclaimed Dividend Account	24.00	42,449,798	43,740,499
Payables and Accruals	25.00	98,113,944	82,829,790
Total Equity and Liabilities		3,050,591,794	3,050,917,250
Net Assets Value Per Share (NAVPS)	33.00	30.37	30.85

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


Managing Director

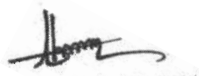

Director


Director


Company Secretary


Chief Financial Officer

Signed in terms of our separate report of even date



Mohammad Fakhru Alam Patwary FCA
ICAB Enrolment No. 1249
Managing Partner
M. Z. Islam & Co.
Chartered Accountants
DVC: 2510271249AS424728

Place: Dhaka
Dated: October 27, 2025

NAVANA CNG LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		July 01, 2024 to June 30, 2025	July 01, 2023 to June 30, 2024
Revenue (Net)	26.00	1,291,459,288	1,320,833,836
Less: Cost of Goods Sold	27.00	1,060,289,535	1,072,429,791
Gross Profit		231,169,753	248,404,045
Less: Administrative & Selling Expenses	28.00	134,122,642	142,045,475
Less: Interest Expenses	29.00	3,810,784	3,417,620
Operating Profit		93,236,327	102,940,950
Add: Other Income	30.00	4,400,445	23,659,074
Profit before Contribution to WPPF		97,636,772	126,600,024
Less: Contribution to WPPF		4,649,370	6,028,573
Profit before Tax		92,987,402	120,571,451
Add: Share of (profit)/Loss from Subsidiaries		(63,165,084)	(87,850,521)
Less: Income Tax Expenses	31.00	22,556,771	25,748,430
Current Tax	31.01	24,420,075	29,090,681
Deferred Tax	31.02	(1,863,304)	(3,342,251)
Net Profit after Tax		7,265,547	6,972,501
Add: Other comprehensive income:			
Revaluation Gain/loss on Investment in Share		(447,691)	153,348
Less: Deferred Tax Adjustment		44,769	(15,335)
		(402,922)	138,013
Share of Other Comprehensive Income from Subsidiaries		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		6,862,625	7,110,514
Earnings Per Share (EPS)	32.00	0.10	0.09

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


Managing Director

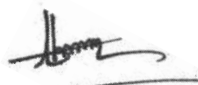

Director


Director


Company Secretary


Chief Financial Officer

Signed in terms of our separate report of even date



Mohammad Fakhru Alam Patwary FCA
ICAB Enrolment No. 1249
Managing Partner
M. Z. Islam & Co.
Chartered Accountants
DVC: 2510271249AS424728

Place: Dhaka
Dated: October 27, 2025

NAVANA CNG LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

Particulars	Share capital	Tax Holiday Reserve	Fair Value Reserve	Other Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
Balance as at July 01, 2024	755,527,720	180,618,848	3,405,844	2,072,243	1,389,496,029	2,331,120,684
Other Comprehensive income	-	-	(402,922)	-	-	(402,922)
Net Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	7,265,547	7,265,547
Cash Dividend	-	-	-	-	(43,451,920)	(43,451,920)
Balance as at June 30, 2025	755,527,720	180,618,848	3,002,922	2,072,243	1,353,309,656	2,294,531,389

For the year ended June 30, 2024

Particulars	Share capital	Tax Holiday Reserve	Fair Value Reserve	Other Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
Balance as 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



Managing Director



Director



Director



Company Secretary



Chief Financial Officer



NAVANA CNG LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		July 01, 2024 to June 30, 2025	July 01, 2023 to June 30, 2024
A. Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from Customers		1,266,211,492	1,325,895,555
Receipts of other Income		4,400,445	3,783,767
Payments for Materials, Services and Expenses		(1,221,191,960)	(1,211,515,334)
Cash generated from operations		49,419,977	118,163,988
Income Tax Paid		(13,276,876)	(13,617,418)
Net cash provided by operating activities	35.00	36,143,101	104,546,570
B. Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment		(2,273,154)	(17,509,089)
Sale Proceed of Assets		-	52,634,545
Net cash used in investing activities		(2,273,154)	35,125,456
C. Cash flows from financing activities			
Inter Company Receivable		(15,150,000)	(98,700,000)
Interest Paid		(3,810,784)	(3,417,620)
Short-Term Loan		1,098,051	(15,689,104)
Dividend Paid		(8,741,689)	(37,926,919)
Inter Company Payable		-	12,000,000
Net cash used in financing activities		(26,604,422)	(143,733,643)
D. Net Changes in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)		7,265,525	(4,061,617)
E. Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the year		99,224,521	103,286,138
F. Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year (D+E)		106,490,046	99,224,521
Net operating cash flows per share (NOCFPS)	34.00	0.48	1.38


Managing Director


Director


Director


Company Secretary


Chief Financial Officer



NAVANA CNG LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025
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 PLC and the Chittagong Stock Exchange PLC.

1.02 Other Corporate Information

- (i) Trade License: TRAD/DSCC/267649/2019 date: 17/08/2025
- (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, 2025;
- ii) Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30th June, 2025;
- iii) Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30th June, 2025;
- iv) Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30th June, 2025;
- 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 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 2023-2024 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, 2024 to 30th June, 2025.

2.14 Approval of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors on the 27th day of October, 2025.

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%
Tools & Equipment	10%
Furniture & Fixtures	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, 2025	June 30, 2024
4.00 Property, Plant and Equipment			
A. Cost			
Opening Balance		1,334,114,036	1,351,765,871
Add: Addition during the year		2,273,154	17,509,089
Less: Disposal during the year		-	35,160,924
Closing Balance		1,336,387,190	1,334,114,036
B. Accumulated Depreciation			
Opening Balance		669,130,441	644,935,215
Add: Charged during the year		24,539,832	26,596,911
Less: Adjustment during the year		-	2,401,686
Closing Balance		693,670,273	669,130,441
Written Down Value (A-B)		642,716,917	664,983,596
<i>The break-up of PPE is shown in Annexure- A.</i>			
5.00 Right of Use Assets			
A. Cost			
Opening Balance		19,606,688	15,730,822
Add: Addition during the year		-	3,875,866
Less: Disposal during the year		-	-
Closing Balance		19,606,688	19,606,688
B. Accumulated Depreciation			
Opening Balance		16,097,857	15,172,938
Add: Charged during the year		1,570,898	924,919
Less: Adjustment during the year		-	-
Closing Balance		17,668,755	16,097,857
Written Down Value (WDV)		1,937,933	3,508,831
<i>The details of the above have been shown in Annexure-B.</i>			
6.00 Investment in subsidiaries			
Navana Engineering Ltd.	6.01	283,225,755	383,288,559
Navana Welding Electrode Ltd.	6.02	480,634,991	468,703,050
Navana LPG Limited	6.03	(189,262,633)	(214,228,412)
		574,598,113	637,763,197
6.01 Navana Engineering Ltd.			
Opening Balance		38,288,609	132,026,328
Add: Profit/(Loss) accrued under equity method during the year		(100,062,804)	(93,737,719)
		(61,774,195)	38,288,609
Cost value of investment share		99,999,950	99,999,950
Add: Additional Investment		245,000,000	245,000,000
Closing Balance		283,225,755	383,288,559
6.02 Navana Welding Electrode Ltd.			
Opening balance of profit accrued		368,703,100	346,748,463
Add: Profit accrued under equity method during the year		11,931,941	21,954,637
		380,635,041	368,703,100
Cost value of share		99,999,950	99,999,950
Closing Balance		480,634,991	468,703,050
6.03 Navana LPG Ltd.			
Opening balance of profit accrued		(215,228,362)	(199,160,924)
Add: Profit/(Loss) accrued under equity method during the year		24,965,779	(16,067,438)
		(190,262,583)	(215,228,362)
Cost value of share		999,950	999,950
Closing Balance		(189,262,633)	(214,228,412)

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	100,000	99,995	5
Total		20,100,000	20,099,985	15



Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024

7.00 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
Total	49,260,333	49,260,333

8.00 Investment in shares

Lafarge Surma Cement Ltd.	999,600	1,331,400
Aftab Automobiles Ltd.	2,441,981	2,557,871
Total	3,441,581	3,889,271

Name of Investors	Face value	Total Cost value	Number of share held	Market value as on 30/06/25	Market value as on 30/06/24
Lafarge Surma Cement Ltd.	10	-	21,000	999,600	1,331,400
Aftab Automobiles Ltd.	10	105,000	82,779	2,441,981	2,557,871
Total		105,000	103,779	3,441,581	3,889,271

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 assets. Unrealized gain/ (loss) from the above investment were recognized in other comprehensive income. The above shares are listed in Dhaka Stock Exchange PLC and Chittagong Stock Exchange PLC.

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
9.00 Inventories			
	Stock & Stores	324,975,327	343,098,937
	Goods in Transit	18,269,415	17,206,949
	Total	343,244,742	360,305,886
10.00 Accounts Receivable			
	Tejgaon CNG Conversion Center	8,609,156	9,180,729
	Kallyanpur CNG Conversion Center	4,384,267	3,956,232
	Dipnagar Diesel Conversion Center	12,312,855	12,438,256
	Chittagong CNG Conversion Center	5,056,463	5,057,717
	Sylhet CNG Conversion Center	6,124,627	6,143,967
	Cylinder Testing Unit	2,292,782	2,318,395
	Kalurghat CNG Conversion Center	5,873,927	6,117,342
	Kalurghat CRT	78,687	157,946
	Uttara CNG Conversion Center	2,695,253	2,705,253
	Uttara CRT	68,353	68,353
	Bogra CNG Conversion Center	3,319,931	3,370,805
	Palton CNG Conversion Center	1,117,569	1,237,032
	Auto repair & services- Palton-Dhaka	2,121,637	2,179,483
	Palton CRT	155,713	129,775
	Kallyanpur CRT	141,548	233,723
	Auto repair & services and Diesel- Kally-Dhaka	26,714,528	26,366,182
	Auto repair & services- Kalug-CTG	6,128,597	6,413,813
	Denso CNG Station	15,243,145	13,695,564
	Binimoy CNG Station	21,123,739	15,684,969
	Sylhet CNG Station	10,007,228	5,532,574
	Sylhet CNG Station-2	2,030,634	615,723
	Station Technical Department Sylhet	15,726,711	10,739,354
	Station Technical Department CTG	26,554,978	26,638,378
	Station Technical Department Dhaka	66,779,027	66,957,155
	Station Maintenance Department -CTG	52,992	52,992
	Station Maintenance Department -Sylhet	81,510	81,510
	PRS Department	7,207,318	7,463,801
	Engineering service department	2,547,779	2,560,133
	Baipail CNG Station	12,245,750	9,934,432
	Bogra CNG Station	2,636	2,636
	Leguna CNG Station	17,024	17,024
	Sitakundu CNG Station	154,735	156,297
	BOC CNG Station	6,315	46,772
	Kwality CNG Station	2,731,073	161,802
	Bhoirab CNG Station	37,665	2,813
	Elenga Station CNG Station	156,163	121,268
	United CNG Station	349,848	314,655
	Jogajog CNG Station	11,936,677	10,343,602
	Sonarbangla CNG Station	19,031,134	16,818,234
	Receivable from Employees' provident fund	2,259,834	2,215,321
	Total	303,479,808	278,232,012



Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024

The ageing of accounts receivable are as follows:

0 to 1 months	127,006,300	116,495,743
more than 1 months to 3 months	66,674,514	61,071,927
more than 3 months to 6 months	45,097,099	41,623,509
more than 6 months to 9 months	31,319,116	28,435,312
more than 9 months to 12 months	26,008,219	24,067,068
above 12 months	7,374,559	6,538,452
Total	303,479,808	278,232,012

(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	19,948,624
Advance against Suppliers	78,686,489	68,261,953
Advance against Employee	15,125,636	10,830,115
Bank guarantee Margin	56,795,473	48,753,736
Security deposit	5,425,548	5,680,728
Advance to others	56,407,254	35,668,025
Advance Income Tax	13,276,876	-
Total	245,665,900	189,143,181

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

779,756,422	764,606,422
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It represents the total balance of inter company receivable as on June 30, 2025

13.00 Cash & Cash equivalent

Cash in Hand	4,372,720	3,699,670
Cash at Bank:		
Fixed deposit receipt (FDR)	85,992,346	74,823,483
Bank Balances (Current Account)	16,019,388	20,526,772
Bank Balances (Dormant Account)	105,592	174,596
Total	106,490,046	99,224,521

13.01 Fixed deposit receipt (FDR)

Shahjalal Islami Bank PLC	73,573,869	64,655,422
Standard Bank PLC	11,834,250	9,621,588
Mutual Trust Bank PLC	584,227	546,473
Total	85,992,346	74,823,483

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024

13.02 Bank Balances (Current Account)

AB Bank PLC	497,097	3,096,658
Brac Bank PLC	558,790	649,777
Dhaka Bank PLC	211,321	209,281
Dutch Bangla Bank PLC	167,647	398,391
Mutual Trust Bank PLC	6,595,263	9,251,238
National Bank PLC	3,191	3,454,981
NCC Bank PLC	660,142	298,994
Prime Bank PLC	9,908	12,493
Pubali Bank PLC	106	589
Shahjalal Islami Bank PLC	1,869,957	845,137
Southeast Bank PLC	1,215	1,905
Standard Bank PLC	687,699	1,505,389
Uttara Bank PLC	18,766	114,545
United Commercial Bank PLC	474	41,279
City Bank PLC	-	577,909
Trust Bank PLC	-	1,408
Mercantile Bank PLC	14,889	16,729
Sonali Bank PLC	1,710,359	46,506
NRBC Bank PLC	1,321,001	3,563
Islami Bank PLC	1,687,158	-
SBAC Bank PLC	4,405	-
Total	16,019,388	20,526,772

13.03 Bank Balances (Dormant Account)

The above cash at bank balances represents the balance as per cash book which are in agreement with that of bank statement as on 30th June, 2025 except the following non-operating dormant accounts which are non-operative for a long time.

Jamuna Bank PLC (A/C-00060210011346)	10,000	
Standard Bank PLC (A/C-11354)	30,165	
Brac Bank PLC (A/C-6303200419079002)	49,780	
Uttara Bank PLC (A/C-114912200211326)	322	
Bank Alfalah PLC (A/C-12023482)	4,343	174,596
Prime Bank PLC (A/C-15911020002049)	3,536	
Prime Bank PLC (A/C-159110200011703)	1,895	
Uttara Bank PLC (A/C-131312200211835)	2,404	
Shahjalal Islami Bank PLC (A/C-1457)	3,147	
Total	105,592	174,596

14.00 Share capital

Authorized capital:

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

Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Capital:

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

1,500,000,000	1,500,000,000
755,527,720	755,527,720

Date	No. of Shares	Particulars	Share capital 30.06.2025	Share capital 30.06.2024
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



Notes	Particulars		Amount in Taka	
			June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
	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
	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 % 2025	Share holding % 2024
Sponsors and Directors	6	32,100,852	42.49%	42.49%
General public	10,487	23,775,657	31.47%	31.61%
Institutional investors	135	19,676,263	26.04%	25.90%
Total	10,628	75,552,772	100%	100%

Classification of shareholders:

Particulars	Number of Investors	Number of Shares	Share holding % 2025	Share holding % 2024
1 to 500	5,818	1,011,204	1.34%	1.41%
501 to 5000	3,923	6,424,321	8.50%	8.64%
5001 to 10000	419	3,044,654	4.03%	4.25%
10001 to 20000	237	3,235,592	4.28%	4.56%
20001 to 30000	76	1,828,700	2.42%	2.42%
30001 to 40000	45	1,588,954	2.10%	1.70%
40001 to 50000	22	983,921	1.30%	1.20%
50001 to 100000	38	2,672,685	3.54%	3.37%
100001 to 1000000	40	13,211,680	17.49%	17.55%
Above 1000000	10	41,551,061	55.00%	54.92%
Total	10,628	75,552,772	100%	100%

15.00 Tax holiday reserve

This is as per last year balance

180,618,848

180,618,848



Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
16.00 Fair Value Reserve		3,002,922	3,405,844
	It represents the total balance of Fair Value Reserve as on June 30, 2025		
17.00 Other Reserve		2,072,243	2,072,243
	<i>This is as per last year balance</i>		
18.00 Retained Earnings			
	Opening balance	1,389,496,029	1,425,975,448
	Add: Net Profit after tax	7,265,547	6,972,501
		1,396,761,576	1,432,947,949
	Less: Cash dividend	(43,451,920)	(43,451,920)
	Closing Balance	1,353,309,656	1,389,496,029
19.00 Lease Liability/Lease Obligation-Leases as Lessee			
	Opening Balance	3,423,507	220,534
	Add: Addition during the year	-	3,875,866
	Add: Finance Charge during the year	270,733	192,307
	Closing Balance	3,694,240	4,288,707
	Less: Transferred to Current Maturity	1,610,400	865,200
	Total	2,083,840	3,423,507
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.	33,241,507	32,143,456
	Total	33,241,507	32,143,456
	It represents the total balance of Short Term Loan from Shahjalal Islami Bank PLC.		
	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	76,450,873	60,977,610
	Add: Current tax expenses for the year	24,420,075	29,090,681
	Less: Tax paid/adjusted in current year	-	(13,617,418)
	Closing Balance	100,870,948	76,450,873



Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
23.00	Inter Company Payable	315,535,362	315,535,362
	It represents the total balance of inter company payable as on June 30, 2025		
24.00	Unclaimed Dividend Account		
	Opening Balance	43,740,499	38,215,498
	Add: Cash Dividend for the year 30.06.2024	-	43,451,920
		43,740,499	81,667,418
	Less: Dividend paid during the year	(1,290,701)	(37,926,919)
	Less: Fund transfer to CMSF during the year	-	-
	Closing Balance	42,449,798	43,740,499
	The ageing of Unclaimed Dividend are as follows:		
	Unclaimed for less than 3 year's	5,256,401	6,618,322
	Unclaimed for more than 3 year's	37,193,397	37,122,177
	Total	42,449,798	43,740,499
25.00	Payable and Accruals		
	Accounts Payables	8,380,803	7,786,188
	Liabilities for Expenses	41,357,107	60,437,133
	Workers profit participation fund	11,281,512	11,455,000
	Dividend Payables	36,000,932	-
	Sundry payables	1,093,590	3,151,469
	Total	98,113,944	82,829,790
26.00	Revenue-Net		
	CNG & LPG conversion	50,362,387	58,350,291
	CNG & LPG Gas sales	1,132,967,961	1,142,530,150
	Spare Parts & Service revenue (Auto Repairs)	108,128,940	119,953,395
	Total	1,291,459,288	1,320,833,836
27.00	Cost of Goods sold		
	Cost of CNG & LPG conversion, Spare Parts and Service	95,186,534	110,075,144
	Cost of CNG & LPG Gas sales	965,103,001	962,354,647
	Total	1,060,289,535	1,072,429,791
27.01	Cost of CNG & LPG conversion, Spare parts and Service		
	Opening Balance of Conversion Materials	343,098,937	342,558,367
	Add : Purchase during the year	69,463,470	104,352,473
	Available for consumption	412,562,407	446,910,840
	Less: Closing Balance of Conversion Materials	324,975,327	343,098,937
	Conversion & Spare Parts materials consumed	87,587,080	103,811,903
	Add: Wages and Salaries	7,599,454	6,263,241
	Total	95,186,534	110,075,144
27.02	Cost of CNG & LPG Gas sales		
	CNG Gas (Including VAT)	790,800,403	813,097,667
	LPG Gas (Including VAT)	9,879,278	9,342,769
	Electricity Expenses	88,421,493	82,319,703
	Land Rent	2,960,000	5,745,000
	Station Direct Expenses	55,240,944	51,849,508
	Station Maintenance Expenses	17,800,883	-
	Total	965,103,001	962,354,647

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
28.00	Administrative and Selling expense		
	Salary & allowances	81,997,732	83,315,593
	Vehicle maintenance	102,516	458,361
	Electricity bill	2,349,749	2,444,945
	Rental expense	1,124,240	2,000,800
	Telephone & mobile expense	742,830	813,026
	Conveyance	678,491	1,023,376
	CDBL & Annual listing fee	861,528	861,528
	Dividend distribution exp.	30,000	169,666
	Electrical expense	162,440	134,563
	Entertainment	470,438	343,596
	Labour charge	120,806	280,197
	Meeting attendance fee	258,250	231,000
	Medical expense	77,125	5,780
	Carrying charge	87,150	110,957
	Professional, Legal & Consultancy fee	141,125	66,375
	Water bill (WASA)	257,371	355,758
	Annual general meeting expenses	68,250	73,800
	Miscellaneous expense	352,752	323,477
	Newspaper & periodicals	70,089	72,897
	Office maintenance	672,096	803,386
	Audit fees	586,500	586,500
	Oil & lubricants	2,248,216	2,154,360
	Photocopy expense	2,511	4,377
	Courier, Postage & stamp	198,916	186,302
	Uniform & liveries	94,770	179,979
	Printing expense	1,629,654	1,602,896
	Stationary expense	186,503	667,612
	Registration, Renewals & License fee	1,266,574	1,924,263
	TA/DA expense	148,646	159,694
	Security guard service	5,101,754	4,603,215
	Bank Charge	1,281,428	2,028,672
	Internet & website Expense	816,757	875,304
	Insurance premium Exp.	1,060,007	1,234,951
	Repair & maintenance	2,260,399	3,140,242
	Advertisement	378,298	1,160,196
	Software maintenance fee	126,000	126,000
	Depreciation of Right of use asset (Annexure-B)	1,570,898	924,919
	Depreciation (Annexure-A)	24,539,832	26,596,911
	Total	134,122,642	142,045,475
29.00	Interest Expenses		
	Interest on short-term loans	3,540,051	3,225,313
	Interest on lease	270,733	192,307
	Total	3,810,784	3,417,620



Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
30.00 Other Income			
	Interest income on FDR	4,254,395	3,589,484
	Interest income on STD Account	21,737	6,504
	Dividend income	79,800	187,779
	Capital gain on disposal of assets	-	18,401,956
	Business gain/income on disposal of assets	-	1,412,863
	Forfeited amount Receivable from Employees' Provident Fund	44,513	-
	Other income	-	60,488
	Total	4,400,445	23,659,074
31.00 Income Tax Expense			
	Current tax	24,420,075	29,090,681
	Deferred tax	(1,863,304)	(3,342,251)
	Total	22,556,771	25,748,430
31.01 Calculation of Current tax			
	Current tax Expenses (Higher of A & B)	24,420,075	29,090,681
	A) Income Tax on Regular rate	24,420,075	29,090,681
	Profit Before Tax	92,987,402	120,571,451
	Add. Disallowable Depreciation	24,539,832	26,596,911
		117,527,234	147,168,363
	Less: Allowable Depreciation	8,993,567	11,742,463
		108,533,667	135,425,900
	Less: Capital gain for separate calculation	-	18,401,956
		108,533,667	117,023,944
	Current tax @22.5%	24,420,075	26,330,387
	Gain on disposal of assets	-	18,401,956
	Tax @15% of gain on disposal	-	2,760,293
	Total Current tax Expenses	24,420,075	29,090,681
	B) Minimum Tax on Gross Receipt (under section 163(5))		
	Gross receipt on Business income and Other Income	1,295,859,733	1,344,492,910
	Minimum Tax @ 1%	12,958,597	8,066,957
31.02 Deferred tax Liability:			
	a) Deferred tax for temporary difference	31,793,848	33,657,152
	b) DeferreTax on Unrealized Gain/Loss	333,658	378,427
	c) Deferred tax for Gratuity	(6,862,500)	(6,862,500)
	Total	25,265,006	27,173,079
	a) Calculation of Deferred tax:		
	Accounting base WDV	642,716,917	664,983,596
	Tax base WDV	501,410,925	515,396,252
	Taxable temporary difference	141,305,991	149,587,343
	Tax rate	22.50%	22.50%
	Provision for deferred tax liabilities	31,793,848	33,657,152
	Opening balance	33,657,152	36,999,403
	Provision during the period	(1,863,304)	(3,342,251)
	Deferred tax expense/(income) for the year	-	-
		(1,863,304)	(3,342,251)
	b) Deferred tax on unrealized gain/ (Loss)		
	Opneing Balance	378,427	363,092
	Add: Addition for the year	(44,769)	15,335
	Total	333,658	378,427
	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	-	-

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024

32.00 Earnings per share (EPS)

$$\frac{\text{Profit attributable to Shareholders}}{\text{Number of Ordinary shares}}$$

Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	7,265,547	6,972,501
Number of ordinary shares used to compute earnings per share	75,552,772	75,552,772
Earnings per share	0.10	0.09

33.00 Net assets value per share (NAVPS)

$$\frac{\text{Total Asset- Total Liabilities}}{\text{Number of Ordinary shares}}$$

Net assets value	2,294,531,389	2,331,120,684
Number of ordinary shares used to compute NAVPS	75,552,772	75,552,772
Net assets value per share	30.37	30.85

34.00 Net operating cash flows per share (NOCFPS)

$$\frac{\text{Net operating cash flows}}{\text{Number of Ordinary shares}}$$

Net operating cash flows	36,143,101	104,546,570
Number of ordinary shares used to compute NOCFPS	75,552,772	75,552,772
Net operating cash flows per share	0.48	1.38

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	96,798,186	104,113,764
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Payment of lease	(1,610,400)	(865,200)
Interest on Lease	270,733	192,307
Depreciation	26,110,730	27,521,830
Income tax paid during the year	(13,276,876)	(13,617,418)
Changes in current assets and liabilities :		
Decrease/increase in inventories	17,061,144	3,088,489
Increase/ Decrease in trade receivable	(25,247,796)	5,061,719
Increase/Decrease in advance and prepayments	(43,245,843)	4,777,658
Increase/Decrease in payable & accrual	(20,716,778)	(25,726,579)
	36,143,101	104,546,570
Total cash flow from operating activities- Indirect Method*	36,143,101	104,546,570
Total cash flow from operating activities- Direct Method*	36,143,101	104,546,570
Difference	-	-

* Details in the statement of cash flows



36.00 Information about Reportable Segments

Information related to each reportable segment is setout below:

36.01 Segment wise financial position- as at June 30, 2025

Particulars	Conversion, Spareparts & Service Workshop	CNG & LPG Refueling Station	Total
Assets			
Non-current assets	782,644,768	489,310,108	1,271,954,876
Property, plant & equipment	192,815,075	449,901,842	642,716,917
Right use of assets	1,937,933	-	1,937,933
Investment in subsidiaries	574,598,113	-	574,598,113
Long-term security deposit	9,852,067	39,408,266	49,260,333
Investment in shares	3,441,581	-	3,441,581
Current assets	1,513,757,202	264,879,715	1,778,636,918
Inventories	343,244,742	-	343,244,742
Accounts receivable	121,391,923	182,087,885	303,479,808
Advances, deposits & pre-payments	226,768,097	18,897,803	245,665,900
Inter-company receivable	779,756,422	-	779,756,422
Cash & Cash equivalent	42,596,018	63,894,028	106,490,046
Total assets	2,296,401,971	754,189,823	3,050,591,794
Equity and liabilities			
Capital and reserves	1,210,640,318	1,083,891,071	2,294,531,389
Share capital	755,527,720	-	755,527,720
Tax holiday reserve	180,618,848	-	180,618,848
Fair Value Reserve	3,002,922	-	3,002,922
Other reserve	828,897	1,243,346	2,072,243
Retained earnings	270,661,931	1,082,647,725	1,353,309,656
Non-current liabilities	150,689,842	15,159,004	165,848,846
Deferred tax liabilities	10,106,002	15,159,004	25,265,006
Lease Liability	2,083,840	-	2,083,840
Long term Loan	138,500,000	-	138,500,000
Current liabilities	948,381,521	(358,169,961)	590,211,559
Short-term loans	33,241,507	-	33,241,507
Provision for income tax	40,348,379	60,522,569	100,870,948
Inter company payable	315,535,362	-	315,535,362
Inter unit Balances	457,938,108	(457,938,108)	-
Unclaimed Dividend Account	42,449,798	-	42,449,798
Payables and accruals	58,868,367	39,245,578	98,113,944
Total liabilities	1,099,071,363	(343,010,958)	756,060,405
Total equity and liabilities	2,309,711,682	725,721,112	3,050,591,794



36.02 Segment wise statement of Profit or loss and Other comprehensive Income for the year ended June 30, 2025.

Particulars	Conversion, Spareparts & Service Workshop	CNG Refueling Station	Total
Revenue	158,491,327	1,132,967,961	1,291,459,288
Less: Cost of sales	95,186,534	965,103,001	1,060,289,535
Gross profit	63,304,793	167,864,960	231,169,753
Less: Administration & selling expenses	80,473,585	53,649,057	134,122,642
Less: Interest expenses	3,810,784	-	3,810,784
Operating profit	(20,979,576)	114,215,903	93,236,327
Add: Other income	4,400,445	-	4,400,445
Profit before Contribution to WPPF	(16,579,131)	114,215,903	97,636,772
Less: Contribution to WPPF	1,859,748	2,789,622	4,649,370
Profit before Tax	(18,438,879)	111,426,281	92,987,402
Add: Share of profit from subsidiaries	(63,165,084)	-	(63,165,084)
Less: Income tax expenses	9,022,709	13,534,063	22,556,771
Current tax	9,768,030	14,652,045	24,420,075
Deferred tax	(745,322)	(1,117,983)	(1,863,304)
Net Profit after Tax	(90,626,672)	97,892,219	7,265,547
Other Comprehensive Income:	(402,922)	-	(402,922)
Unrealised profit on investment in share	(447,691)	-	(447,691)
Deferred tax adjustment	44,769	-	44,769
Total Comprehensive Income	(91,029,594)	97,892,219	6,862,625



**37.00 Revaluation Gain/(Loss) on Investment in Shares
(Change in Fair Value of Marketable Securities)**

Closing Balance of Marketable Securities
Opening Balance of Marketable Securities

(447,691)	153,348
3,441,580	3,889,271
3,889,271	3,735,923
(447,691)	153,348

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 30.06.2025	Amount 30.06.2024
Salary & Allowances	89,597,186	88,858,139
Meeting Attendance Fee	258,250	231,000
Provision for Post Employment Benefits (PF & WPPF)	12,142,454	16,785,140
Total	101,997,890	105,874,279

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)	
			2025		2025	2024
			Dr.	Cr.		
Loan from Chairman	Director	Temporary loan	-	-	138,000,000	138,000,000
Aftab Automobilies Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Temporary loan		-	24,500,000	24,500,000
Navana Batteries Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Temporary loan	-	-	15,450,000	15,450,000
Navana Reale Estate Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Temporary loan	-	-	(12,000,000)	(12,000,000)
Navana Construction Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Temporary loan	1,000,000	-	32,250,000	31,250,000
Navana Construction Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Temporary loan	-	-	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)
Navana Limited	Alliance Companies	Temporary loan	69,500,000	56,350,000	78,750,000	65,600,000
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)	
			2025		2025	2024
			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	1,000,000	-	32,362,105	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	258,250	-	258,250	231,000

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 474 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, 2025.



42.00 Contingent Assets

There was no contingent assets as on 30th June, 2025.

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, 2025 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, 2024 to June, 2025	7	7
Khaleda Islam	Director		7	7
Saiful Islam	Director		7	5
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, 2025)

(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	49	425	474
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
Shafiul Islam	Chairman				
Khaleda Islam	Director				
Saiful Islam	Director				
Sajedul Islam	Managing Director	4,200,000	350,000	658,500	3,891,500
Farhana Islam	Director				
Md. Mustafizur Rahaman	Independent Director				
Abul Layes Afsary	Independent Director				

Period of payment to Directors is from 1st July, 2024 to 30th June, 2025.

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	1,291,459,288
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	87,587,080
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	P69,463,470, OB343,098,937, CB 324,975,327
3(i)(f) In the case of companies rendering or supplying services, the gross income derived from services rendered or supplied	231,169,753
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	4,400,445
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)(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	22,556,771
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.	41,357,107
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, separately for each item:	
3(i)(p)(i) Consumption of stores and spare parts	87,587,080
3(i)(p)(ii) Power and Fuel	90,669,709
3(i)(p)(iii) Rent	4,084,240
3(i)(p)(iv) Repairs of Buildings	35,698
3(i)(p)(v) Repairs of Machinery	nil
3(i)(p)(vi) Other include:	
3(i)(p)(vi)(1) Salaries, wages and bonus	89,597,186
3(i)(p)(vi)(2) Contribution to provident and other funds	12,142,454
3(i)(p)(vi)(3) Workmen and staff welfare expenses to the extent not adjusted from any	4,649,370
3(i)(p)(vi)(4) Any previous provision or reserve.	P 41,357,107 R 50,75,165

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 30.06.2025	Amount 30.06.2024
1	Within 3 Months	193,680,813	177,567,670
2	Within 6 Months	45,097,099	41,623,509
3	Within 12 Months	57,327,335	52,502,380
4	More than 12 Months	7,374,560	6,538,453

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	900	38,849,892
Conversion and Gas Sales during the year	539	22,397,134
Capacity Utilization	60%	58%

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	36,251,215	51,115,138	87,366,353	87,264,353	100%
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							
	Notes	Fair Value Hedging Instrument	Mandatory FVTPL- Others	FVOCI- debt instrument	FVOCI- equity instrument	Financial assets at amortized cost	Other Financial Liabilities	Total Amount
30.06.2025								
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	-	-	-	-	574,598	-	574,598
Investment in Shares	8.00	-	-	-	-	3,442	-	3,442
Accounts Receivables	10.00	-	-	-	-	303,480	-	303,480
Advance, Deposits & Pre-payments	11.00	-	-	-	-	245,666	-	245,666
Cash and Cash Equivalents	13.00	-	-	-	-	106,490	-	106,490
Total		-	-	-	-	1,282,936	-	1,282,936
Financial Liabilities measured at fair value:								
Financial Liabilities not measured at fair value:								
Short Term loan	21.00	-	-	-	-	-	33,242	33,242
Lease Liabilities	19.00	-	-	-	-	-	2,084	2,084
Unclaimed Dividend	24.00	-	-	-	-	-	42,450	42,450
Payables & Accruals	25.00	-	-	-	-	-	98,114	98,114
Total		-	-	-	-	-	175,890	175,890
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

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, 2025, 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	
	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Accounts Receivable	303,479,808	278,232,012
Inter Company Receivables	779,756,422	764,606,422
Advance to Suppliers	78,686,489	68,261,953
Advance against Employees	15,125,636	10,830,115
Security Deposits	5,425,548	5,680,728
Advance to Others	56,407,254	35,668,025
FDR	85,992,346	74,823,483
Cash at Bank	16,019,388	20,701,368
Cash in Hand	4,372,720	3,699,670
Total	1,345,265,611	1,262,503,776



At 30th June, 2025 the maximum exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables by geographic regions was as follows:

Particulars	Amount in Taka	
	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Domestic	303,479,808	278,232,012
Foreign Receivable	-	-
Total	303,479,808	278,232,012

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

0 to 1 Months	127,006,300	116,495,743
More than 1 Months to 3 Months	66,674,514	61,071,927
More than 3 Months to 6 Months	45,097,099	41,623,509
More than 6 Months to 9 Months	31,319,116	28,435,312
More than 9 Months to 12 Months	26,008,219	24,067,068
Above 12 Months	7,374,560	6,538,452
Total	303,479,808	278,232,012

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, 2025.

30th June, 2025

				Contractual Cash Flows			
In Taka	Notes	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	33,241,507	33,241,507	-	33,241,507	-	-
Long Term interest bearing loans	20.00	138,500,000	138,500,000	-	-	-	138,500,000
Finance lease liabilities	19.00	2,083,840	2,083,840	-	-	2,083,840	-
Trade and other payables	25.00	98,113,944	98,113,944	22,566,207	51,019,251	18,641,649	5,886,837
Inter Company Payables	23.00	315,535,362	315,535,362	-	-	315,535,362	-
Non-Current Liabilities	-	165,848,846	165,848,846	28,194,304	38,145,235	86,241,400	13,267,908
		753,323,499	753,323,499	50,760,511	122,405,993	422,502,251	157,654,745
Derivative Financial Liabilities			-	-	-	-	-
		753,323,499	753,323,499	50,760,511	122,405,993	422,502,251	157,654,745

30th June, 2024

	Contractual Cash Flows						
In Taka	Note	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	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	56,476,004	154,466,439	373,588,744	156,997,514
Derivative Financial Liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-
		741,528,701	741,528,701	56,476,004	154,466,439	373,588,744	156,997,514



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, 2025 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 21th annual general meeting to be held on 29th day of December, 2025.

"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, 2025

Annexure - "A"										
Particulars	Cost				Rate of Dep.	Depreciation				Written Down Value as on June 30, 2025
	Balance as on July 01, 2024	Addition During the year	Disposal during the year	Balance as on June 30, 2025		Balance as on July 01, 2024	Charged During the year	Adjustment during the year	Balance as on June 30, 2025	
Land and land development	420,468,826	-	-	420,468,826	0%	-	-	-	-	420,468,826
Building & Shed	136,816,121	241,836	-	137,057,957	10%	92,316,457	4,462,058	-	96,778,515	40,279,442
Plant & Machinery	575,367,556	1,679,293	-	577,046,849	10%	447,157,365	12,883,992	-	460,041,357	117,005,492
Tools & Equipment	94,283,694	348,925	-	94,632,619	10%	59,207,245	3,520,730	-	62,727,975	31,904,644
Furniture & Fixtures	16,445,955	3,100	-	16,449,055	10%	12,444,810	400,321	-	12,845,131	3,603,924
Vehicles	90,731,884	-	-	90,731,884	10%	58,004,564	3,272,731	-	61,277,295	29,454,589
Balance as at June 30, 2025	1,334,114,036	2,273,154	-	1,336,387,190		669,130,441	24,539,832	-	693,670,273	642,716,917
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

NAVANA CNG LIMITED
SCHEDULE OF RIGHT OF USE ASSETS
As at June 30, 2025

As at June 30, 2025										Annexure - "B"	
Particulars	Cost				Rate of Dep.	Depreciation				Written Down Value as on June 30, 2025	
	Balance as on July 01, 2024	Addition During the year	Disposal during the year	Balance as on June 30, 2025		Balance as on July 01, 2024	Charged During the year	Adjustment during the year	Balance as on June 30, 2025		
Right of use assets	19,606,688	-	-	19,606,688		16,097,857	1,570,898	-	17,668,755	1,937,933	
Balance as at June 30, 2025	19,606,688	-	-	19,606,688		16,097,857	1,570,898	-	17,668,755	1,937,933	
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	



MZ Islam & Co.
Chartered Accountants



NAVANA ENGINEERING LIMITED

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, 2025, 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, 2025 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, 2025, 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.

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 26, 2025
DVC: 2510261639AS717954

Kazi Zahir Khan & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRC Registration # CAF -001 -116



Md. Eshaque Ali Khondakar FCA
Partner
Enrollment No. 1639

Navana Engineering Limited

Statement of Financial Position

As at June 30, 2025

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		30 June, 2025	30 June, 2024
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4.00	1,156,110,184	1,118,645,981
Intangible Assets	5.00	8,722,534	9,691,704
Capital Work-in- progress	6.00	404,144,393	404,144,393
Deferred Tax Assets	7.00	82,707,116	29,120,675
Total Non-current assets		1,651,684,226	1,561,602,753
Current assets			
Inventories	8.00	1,220,213,902	1,108,674,148
Accounts receivable	9.00	781,740,402	745,909,458
Advances, deposits & prepayments	10.00	742,398,730	672,717,400
Inter-company receivable	11.00	288,674,000	288,674,000
Cash & Cash equivalent	12.00	3,179,191	4,925,723
Total Current assets		3,036,206,225	2,820,900,729
Total assets		4,687,890,451	4,382,503,482
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital	13.00	100,000,000	100,000,000
Tax holiday reserve		35,385,976	35,385,976
Retained earnings	14.00	(65,186,741)	34,876,113
Equity		70,199,235	170,262,088
Non Current liabilities		3,013,225,482	2,862,224,483
Long Term Loan- Net of current portion	15.00	2,718,225,482	2,567,224,483
Loan from Others		50,000,000	50,000,000
Loan from Parrent company		245,000,000	245,000,000
Current liabilities			
Long Term Loan- Current portion	15.00	452,219,547	217,104,557
Short-term loan	16.00	356,255,478	303,647,927
Intercompany Payable	17.00	652,470,463	684,816,747
Provision for income Tax	18.00	131,706,885	130,121,311
Payables & accruals	19.00	11,813,361	14,326,368
Total Current liabilities		1,604,465,734	1,350,016,910
Total Liabilities		4,617,691,216	4,212,241,393
Total Equity & Liabilities		4,687,890,451	4,382,503,482
Net assets value per share		7.02	17.03

The annexed notes 1 to 24 and annexure-A to B form an integral part of these financial statements.

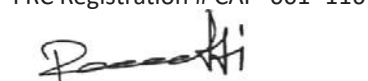

Director


Director


Company Secretary

Signed in term of our separate report of event date

Kazi Zahir Khan & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRC Registration # CAF -001 -116


Md. Eshaque Ali Khondakar FCA
Partner
Enrollment No. 1639

Place: Dhaka
Dated: October 26, 2025
DVC: 2510261639AS717954

Navana Engineering Limited

Statement of Profit or Loss and Others Comprehensive Income
For the year ended June 30, 2025

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		30 June, 2025	30 June, 2024
Revenue (net)	20.00	158,557,336	206,400,040
Less: Cost of goods sold	21.00	118,534,627	151,369,426
Gross profit		40,022,709	55,030,614
Less: Administrative & selling expenses	22.00	32,938,621	37,204,704
Less: Interest Expenses		159,147,810	154,339,286
Operating profit/ Loss		(152,063,722)	(136,513,376)
Add: Income from Scrape sales		-	26,747,911
Profit / Loss before contribution to WPPF		(152,063,722)	(109,765,465)
Less: Contribution to WPPF		-	-
Net profit/ Loss before tax		(152,063,722)	(109,765,465)
Less: Income Tax Expenses	23.00	(52,000,868)	(16,027,699)
Current tax	23.01	1,585,573	1,398,888
Deferred tax	23.02	(53,586,441)	(17,426,587)
Profit / Loss after Tax		(100,062,854)	(93,737,766)
Total Comprehensive Income/ loss for the year		(100,062,854)	(93,737,766)
Earnings per share		(10.01)	(9.37)

The annexed notes 1 to 24 and annexure-A to B form an integral part of these financial statements.

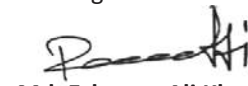

Director


Director

Signed in term of our separate report of event date


Company Secretary

Kazi Zahir Khan & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRC Registration # CAF -001 -116


Md. Eshaque Ali Khondakar FCA
Partner
Enrollment No. 1639

Place: Dhaka
Dated: October 26, 2025
DVC: 2510261639AS717954

Navana Engineering Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended June 30, 2025


Particulars	Share capital	Tax holiday reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance at July 01, 2024	100,000,000	35,385,976	34,876,113	170,262,089
Net profit / Loss for the year	-	-	(100,062,854)	(100,062,854)
Balance at June 30, 2025	100,000,000	35,385,976	(65,186,741)	70,199,235

Navana Engineering Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended June 30, 2024

Particulars	Share capital	Tax holiday reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance at July 01, 2023	100,000,000	35,385,976	128,613,879	263,999,855
Net profit / (Loss) for the year	-	-	(93,737,766)	(93,737,766)
Balance at June 30, 2024	100,000,000	35,385,976	34,876,113	170,262,089

The annexed notes 1 to 24 and annexure-A to B form an integral part of these financial statements.


Director


Director


Company Secretary

Signed in term of our separate report of event date

Navana Engineering Limited

Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended June 30, 2025

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		30 June, 2025	30 June, 2024
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		122,726,392	97,356,858
Receipts of other income		-	26,747,911
Payments for materials, services and expenses		(196,625,166)	(204,833,272)
		(73,898,774)	(80,728,503)
Income tax paid		(3,281,869)	(11,563,565)
Net cash Provided by operating activities	24.00	(77,180,643)	(92,292,068)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(96,716,796)	-
Advance for PPE		(75,078,540)	-
Capital Work-in- progress		-	(64,286,918)
Net cash used in investing activities		(171,795,336)	(64,286,918)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest paid		(159,147,810)	(154,339,286)
Inter company payable		(32,346,284)	52,389,619
Net Loan increased/(decreased)		438,723,540	260,756,027
Net cash inflows from financing activities		247,229,447	158,806,360
Net changes in cash and cash equivalents		(1,746,532)	2,227,374
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		4,925,723	2,698,349
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		3,179,191	4,925,723

The annexed notes 1 to 24 and annexure-A to B form an integral part of these financial statements.


Director


Director


Company Secretary

Signed in term of our separate report of event date

NAVANA ENGINEERING LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025
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, 2025;
- ☞ Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30th June, 2025;
- ☞ Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30th June, 2025;
- ☞ Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30th June, 2025;
- ☞ 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, 2024 to 30th June, 2025.

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%
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, Finished Goods and Material in Transit. 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 it 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 30,2025	Outstanding (Receivable / Payable) as on June 30,2024
			Dr.	Cr.		
Navana CNG Limited	Parent Company	Working Capital	-	1,000,000	(32,362,105)	(31,362,105)
Navana Real Estate Limited	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	3,591,284	14,200,000	(348,596,709)	(337,987,993)
Loan from Chairman	Director	Temporary Loan	-	-	86,933,137	86,933,137
Navana Real Estate Limited	Alliance Companies	Trade Receivables	7,838,756	7,762,664	2,174,709	2,098,617
Navana LPG Limited	Sister Concern	Temporary Loan	-	-	(161,591,976)	(161,591,976)
Navana Construction Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	30,000,000	-	(3,384,000)	(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	-	-	(75,535,673)	(75,535,673)
Board Meeting Fee	Director	Fees	129,000	-	129,000	110,000
Navana Construction Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Trade Receivables	56,321	1,500,000	4,411,318	5,854,997
Navana Batteries Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Trade Receivables	-	12,546	714,407	726,953
Navana Interlinks Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	-	-	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)
Navana Limited	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	13,955,000	-	-	(13,955,000)
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 Additional Disclosure

Inter-company receivable is operated in the normal course of business while maintaining a consistent policy of charging interest in net-off. This practice ensures efficient fund management and optimizes the effective borrowing cost at the group level, in line with the group’s policy on fund utilization and management, aimed at maximizing shareholders’ value.

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 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.

NAVANA ENGINEERING LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
4	Property, plant and equipment		
	Land and land development	622,836,845	526,120,049
	Building & Shed	209,278,517	232,531,685
	Plant & Machinery	281,331,568	312,590,631
	Tools & equipment	29,684,358	32,982,621
	Furniture & fixtures	1,919,777	2,133,086
	Motor vehicle	11,059,118	12,287,909
		1,156,110,184	1,118,645,981
	Details Calculation		
	At cost		
	Opening balance	1,758,630,309	1,748,393,768
	Add: Addition during the year	96,716,796	10,236,541
	Balance at Cost	1,855,347,105	1,758,630,309
	Less: Accumulated Depreciation:		
	Opening balance	639,984,329	574,148,114
	Add: Addition during the year	59,252,593	65,836,215
		699,236,922	639,984,329
	Written Down Balance	1,156,110,184	1,118,645,981
	*An elaborate schedule of PPE are shown in annexure -A.		
5	Intangible Assets		
	Software System	8,722,534	9,691,704
		8,722,534	9,691,704
	Details Calculation		
	At cost		
	Opening balance	20,158,432	20,158,432
	Add: Addition during the year	-	-
	Balance at Cost	20,158,432	20,158,432
	Less: Accumulated Depreciation:		
	Opening balance	10,466,728	9,389,872
	Add: Addition during the year	969,170	1,076,856
		11,435,898	10,466,728
	Written Down Balance	8,722,534	9,691,704
	*An elaborate schedule of Intangible Assets are shown in annexure -B.		
6	Capital work in progress		
	Opening Balance	404,144,393	350,094,016
	Add: Addition during the year	-	64,286,918
		404,144,393	414,380,934
	Less : Transfer to PPF	-	10,236,541
	Closing Balance	404,144,393	404,144,393

Capital Work in progress represents land and land development, civil construction, Plant and mechneries etc for BMRE project at Gabtoli and Baligoan, Kalligonj.

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
7	Deferred Tax (Assets)/Liabilities		
	Deferred tax for temporary difference	7.01 (82,707,116)	(29,120,675)
		(82,707,116)	(29,120,675)
7.01	Deferred tax for temporary difference of PPE		
	Accounting Base WDV	1,164,832,717	1,128,337,685
	Tax Base WDV	920,283,432	856,714,313
	Temporary difference	244,549,285	271,623,372
	Less: Unabsorbed Depreciation	(410,608,081)	(377,516,735)
	Less: Unabsorbed Loss	(134,694,353)	-
	Taxable temporary difference	(300,753,149)	(105,893,363)
	Tax rate	27.5%	27.5%
	Deferred tax liabilities	(82,707,116)	(29,120,675)
	Less: Opening balance	(29,120,675)	(11,694,088)
	Current deferred tax	(53,586,441)	(17,426,587)
8	Inventories		
	Stock in raw materials	106,800,116	91,563,576
	Stock In Transit	71,299,836	43,238,793
	Work in process	200,766,755	178,641,124
	Closing finished goods	841,347,195	795,230,655
		1,220,213,902	1,108,674,148
9	Accounts receivable		
	Mymensing Zone	78,672,736	75,657,506
	Chattagram Zone	73,900,068	72,337,727
	Khulna Zone	61,137,504	59,611,155
	Rajshahi Zone	66,015,090	63,858,250
	Gazipur Zone	62,404,739	57,878,398
	Sylhet Zone	59,321,888	53,785,768
	Dhaka Zone	103,608,746	91,512,492
	Barishal Zone	85,926,439	80,690,337
	HDPE	64,382,927	66,752,141
	Tender	2,913,568	3,150,158
	Navana Real state ltd.	2,174,709	2,098,617
	Corporate	38,849,439	36,251,426
	Navana Construction limited	4,411,318	5,854,997
	Navana Batteries limited	714,407	726,953
	Others	77,108,794	75,545,503
	Receivable from Employees'provident fund	198,030	198,030
		781,740,402	745,909,458
10	Advances, deposits & prepayments		
	Advance for rent	18,803,819	18,927,478
	Advance for Tender	1,117,846	1,139,100
	Advance Income Tax	195,064,052	191,782,183
	Advance Bank Guarantee	5,279,284	5,279,284
	Clearing & forwarding agent	1,344,344	1,350,330
	Jakshon international Ltd.	251,031	251,391
	Vat adjustment Account	14,094	35,104
	Rose vally International	334,652	339,214

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
	Advance against Suppliers & Provisional Interest	258,609,666	181,987,436
	Advance against others	185,978,752	182,713,603
	Advance against civil construction	75,601,190	88,912,277
		742,398,730	672,717,400
10.01	Advance Income Tax		
	Opening Balance	191,782,183	180,218,618
	Add: Addition during the year	3,281,869	11,563,565
		195,064,052	191,782,183
	Less : Adjustment during the year	-	-
	Closing Balance	195,064,052	191,782,183
11	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
12	Cash & Cash Equivalent		
	Cash in hand	67,503	38,195
	Cash at Banks	3,111,688	4,887,528
		3,179,191	4,925,723
12.01	Cash at banks		
	Islami Bank Bangladesh Ltd.	1,191,829	110,916
	Shahjalal islami Bank Ltd.	34,970	36,005
	Southeast Bank Ltd	18,958	3,272,978
	Standard Bank Limited	89,034	1,854
	Dutch Bangla Bank Ltd.	837,833	754,930
	Mutual Trust Bank Ltd.	-	84,648
	IFIC Bank Ltd.	105,837	107,022
	Pubali Bank Ltd.	139,915	171,650
	Sonali Bank Ltd.	2,665	3,355
	One Bank Ltd.	390,711	47,657
	Estern Bank Limited	17,285	99,200
	Dormant Account	282,651	197,313
		3,111,688	4,887,528
13	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
14	Retained earnings		
	Opening balance	34,876,113	128,613,879
	Add: Net profit /(Loss) for the year	(100,062,854)	(93,737,766)
	Closing balance	(65,186,741)	34,876,113

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
15 Long Term Loan-Net of current portion			
	One Bank Limited, Gulshan Br.	2,678,796,530	2,323,404,654
	Standard Bank Limited	101,933,894	93,679,300
	Shahjalal Islami Bank Limited, Gulshan Br.	302,781,468	280,311,949
	Due to Director (15.01)	86,933,137	86,933,137
		3,170,445,029	2,784,329,040
	Less: Long Term Loan- Current portion	452,219,547	217,104,557
	Long Term Loan-Net of current portion	2,718,225,482	2,567,224,483
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 Short-term loan			
	One Bank Limited, Gulshan Br.	356,255,478	303,647,927
		356,255,478	303,647,927
17 Inter Company Payable			
	Navana CNG Ltd.	32,362,105	31,362,105
	Navana Real Estate Ltd.	348,596,709	337,987,993
	Navana LPG Ltd.	161,591,976	161,591,976
	Navana Contruction Ltd.	3,384,000	33,384,000
	Aftab Automobiles Ltd.	75,535,673	75,535,673
	Navana Interlinks Ltd.	15,000,000	15,000,000
	Navana Limited	-	13,955,000
	Navana Foods Ltd.	16,000,000	16,000,000
		652,470,463	684,816,747
18 Provision for income tax			
	Opening balance	130,121,311	128,722,423
	Add: provision during the year	1,585,573	1,398,888
		131,706,885	130,121,311
	Less: Tax paid/adjusted during the year	-	-
	Closing balance	131,706,885	130,121,311
19 Payables & accrual			
	Liabilities for Expenses	6,742,793	8,755,800
	Workers profit participation fund	4,035,950	4,035,950
	Sundry payables	1,034,618	1,534,618
		11,813,361	14,326,368
20 Revenue (net)			
	HDPE Pipe	106,681,069	200,280,605
	HDPE Fittings	1,447,478	314,508
	uP V C Pipe	3,762,794	1,886,582
	uP V C Pipe Fitting	-	99,394
	Plastic Item (Household)	46,665,995	2,552,709
	Gas stove	-	1,266,242
		158,557,336	206,400,040

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
21	Cost of goods sold		
	Raw materials Consumed	21.01 100,514,695	85,476,539
	Add: Factory overhead	21.02 86,262,103	92,080,577
		186,776,798	177,557,116
	Add: Opening Work in Process	178,641,124	169,203,434
		365,417,922	346,760,550
	Less : Closing Work in Process	200,766,755	178,641,124
		164,651,167	168,119,426
	Add: Opening finished goods	795,230,655	778,480,655
		959,881,822	946,600,081
	Less: Closing finished goods	841,347,195	795,230,655
		118,534,627	151,369,426
21.01	Raw materials		
	Opening stock of raw materials	91,563,576	59,869,229
	Add: Purchased during the year	115,751,235	117,170,886
		207,314,811	177,040,115
	Less: Closing stock of raw material	106,800,116	91,563,576
		100,514,695	85,476,539
21.02	Factory overhead		
	Salary & Allowances	6,226,932	6,450,862
	Labour & wages	6,139,211	6,374,026
	Gas for Generator & others	75,895	86,042
	Electricity bill	22,060,232	22,279,899
	Factory Repair & maintenance	568,610	370,771
	Labour expenses	56,329	117,544
	Stationery	81,444	80,775
	Postage, Courier , internet & mobile bill	170,268	163,426
	Others Expenses	471,413	238,960
	Conveyance	89,875	149,670
	Office Maintenance	33,170	131,944
	Registration , Renewal & Licence fee	52,339	29,084
	House Rent	588,489	-
	Fire insurance premium	1,470,485	2,077,117
	Depreciation (Annexure-A)	47,402,074	52,668,972
	Amortization (Annexure-B)	775,336	861,485
		86,262,103	92,080,577
22	Administrative and selling expense		
	Salary & allowances	15,417,002	16,968,577
	Audit Fee	178,888	115,000
	Bank charge	479,923	574,101
	Board meeting attendance fee	129,000	110,000
	Telephone & mobile bill	345,931	358,478
	Conveyance	273,314	393,562
	Entertainment	60,376	44,804
	Internet expenses	216,000	380,961
	Miscellaneous expense	307,583	272,621
	Office maintenance	100,673	126,932
	Distribution Labour expenses	2,307,497	3,517,940
	Postage & stamp	3,150	450
	Printing & other expense	129,492	52,602

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
	Professional, Legal & Consultancy fee	74,952	37,370
	Stationary expense	4,521	3,781
	Software Maintenance fee	359,586	230,286
	Registration, Renewal and Licence fee	188,433	80,417
	Gas, Fuel & Diesel expenses	89,625	282,596
	Vehicle maintenance	151,550	193,854
	Sales Promotional Exp.	76,772	77,758
	Depreciation (Annexure-A)	11,850,519	13,167,243
	Amortization (Annexure-B)	193,834	215,371
		32,938,621	37,204,704
23	Income tax Expense		
	Current tax	23.01 1,585,573	1,398,888
	Deferred tax	23.02 (53,586,441)	(17,426,587)
		(52,000,868)	(16,027,699)
23.01	Calculation of Current tax		
	Current Tax Expenses (Higher of A & B)	1,585,573	1,398,888
		1,585,573	1,398,888
	A. Income Tax on Regular rate		
	Profit/ loss before Tax	(152,063,722)	(109,765,465)
	Add: accounting Depreciation	59,252,593	65,836,215
	Add: accounting Amortization	969,170	1,076,856
		(91,841,959)	(42,852,395)
	Less: Tax base Depreciation	33,091,346	37,617,786
		(124,933,305)	(80,470,181)
	Unabsorbed Depreciation	33,091,346	37,617,786
	Taxable Business Income	-	-
	B) Minimum Tax on Gross Receipt (under section 163(5))		
	Gross receipt on Business income and Other Income	158,557,336	233,147,951
	Minimum Tax @ 1%	1,585,573	1,398,888
23.02	Deferred Tax		
	This is made up as follows:		
	Deferred Tax Assets/Liabilities	(82,707,116)	(29,120,675)
	Less : Opening Balance	(29,120,675)	(11,694,088)
	Current deferred Tax	(53,586,441)	(17,426,587)

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
24	Reconciliation of Cash Flows from operating activities under indirect method:		
	Net profit/ (loss) before interest & income tax during the year	7,084,088	44,573,821
	Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
	Depreciation	60,221,764	66,913,071
	Income tax paid during the year	(3,281,869)	(11,563,565)
	Changes in current assets and liabilities :		
	Decrease/increase in inventories	(111,539,754)	(8,195,845)
	Increase/ Decrease in trade receivable	(35,830,944)	(109,043,182)
	Increase/Decrease in advance and prepayments	8,679,078	(63,476,352)
	Increase/Decrease in payable & accrual	(2,513,007)	(11,500,016)
		(77,180,643)	(92,292,068)
	Total cash flow from operating activities- Indirect Method*	(77,180,643)	(92,292,068)
	Total cash flow from operating activities- direct Method*	(77,180,643)	(92,292,068)
	Difference	-	-

* Details in the statement of cash flows

Navana Engineering Limited

Schedule of Property, plant and equipment
As at June 30, 2025

Annexure-A

Particulars	Cost		Rate of Dep	Depreciation		Written Down Value at 30.06.2025
	As at 01.07.2024	Addition dur. the year		As at 01.07.2024	Charged dur. the year	
Land and land development	526,120,049	96,716,796	0%	-	-	622,836,845
Building & Shed	452,306,742	-	10%	219,775,057	23,253,169	209,278,517
Plant & Machinery	667,242,614	-	10%	354,651,983	31,259,063	281,331,568
Tools & equipment	84,084,576	-	10%	51,101,956	3,298,262	29,684,358
Furniture & fixtures	4,541,348	-	10%	2,408,262	213,309	1,919,777
Motor vehicle	24,334,980	-	10%	12,047,071	1,228,791	11,059,118
Total as on 30, June 2025	1,758,630,309	96,716,796		639,984,329	59,252,593	1,156,110,184
Total as on 30, June 2024	1,748,393,768	10,236,541		574,148,114	65,836,215	1,118,645,981

Depreciation Charged to :

Cost of good sold
Administrative & selling Expenses

TK

47,402,074
11,850,519
59,252,593

Navana Engineering Limited

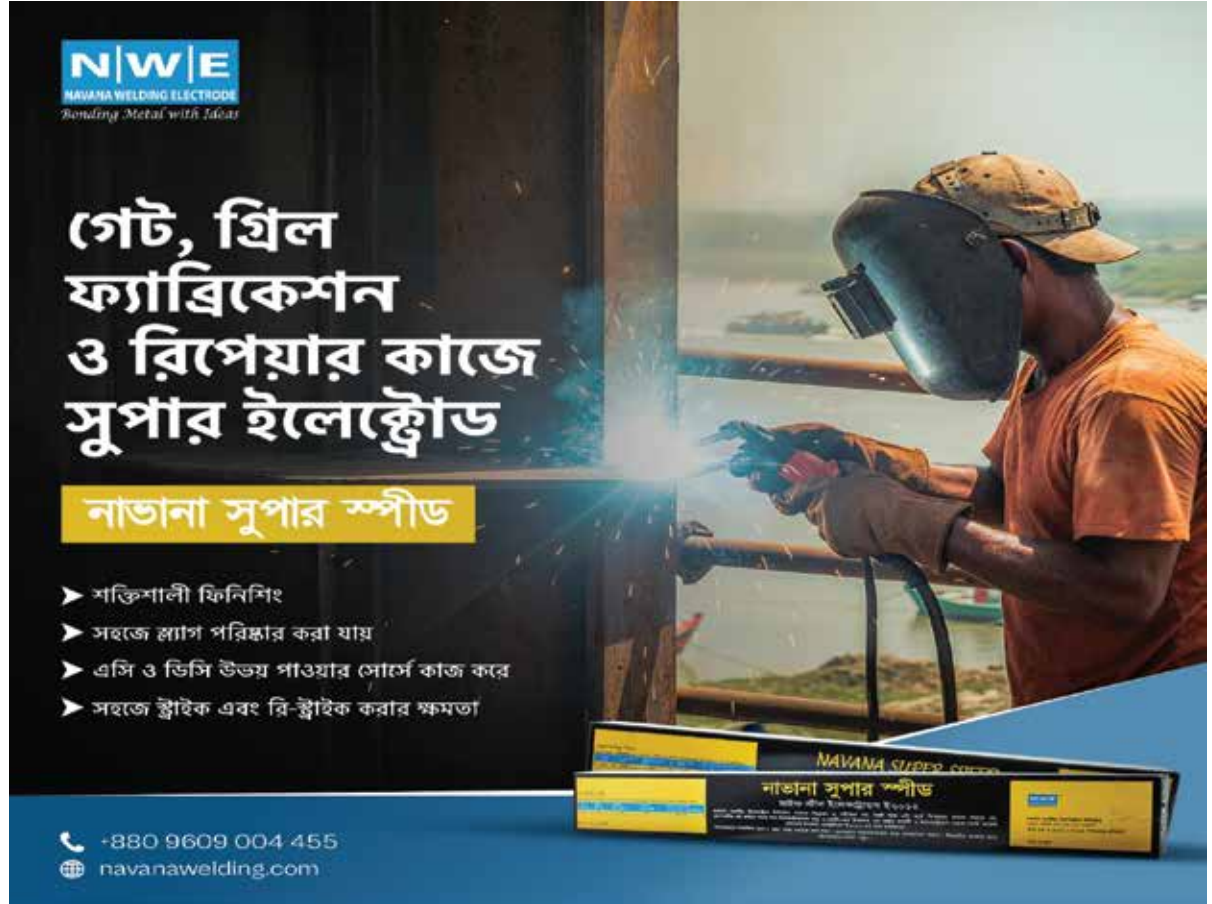
Schedule of Intangible Asset

As at June 30, 2025

Annexure-B

Particulars	Cost		Rate of Amr.	Amortization		Written Down Value at 30.06.2025
	As at 01.07.2024	Addition dur. the year		As at 01.07.2024	Charged dur. the year	
Software System	20,158,432	-	10%	10,466,728	969,170	8,722,534
Total as on 30, June 2025	20,158,432	-		10,466,728	969,170	8,722,534
Total as on 30, June 2024	20,158,432	-		9,389,872	1,076,856	9,691,704

Amortization Charged to :	TK
Cost of good sold	775,336
Administrative & selling Expenses	193,834
	969,170



N|W|E
NAVANA WELDING ELECTRODE
Bonding Metal with Ideas

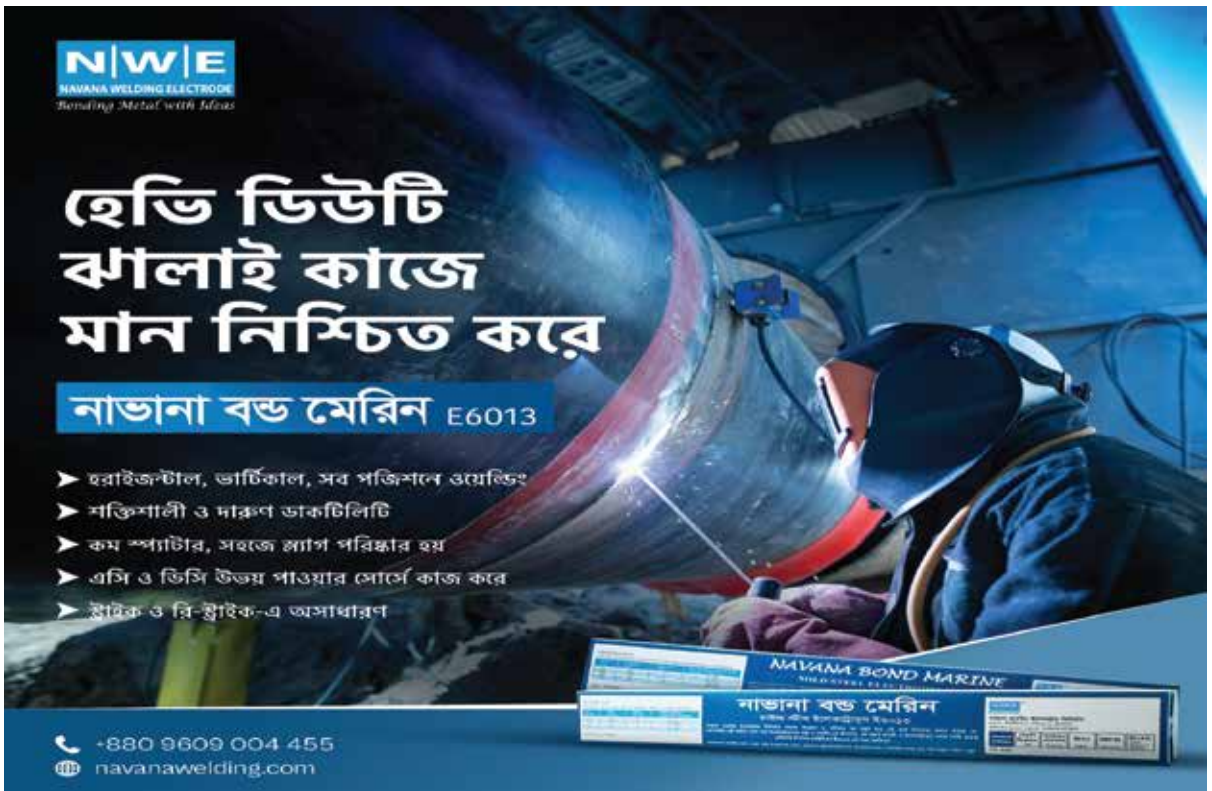
গেট, গ্রিল ফ্যাব্রিকেশন ও রিপেয়ার কাজে সুপার ইলেক্ট্রোড

নাভানা সুপার স্পীড

- ▶ শক্তিশালী ফিনিশিং
- ▶ সহজে স্ল্যাগ পরিষ্কার করা যায়
- ▶ এসি ও ডিসি উভয় পাওয়ার সোর্সে কাজ করে
- ▶ সহজে স্টাইক এবং রি-স্টাইক করার ক্ষমতা

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NAVANA SUPER SPEED
নাভানা সুপার স্পীড



N|W|E
NAVANA WELDING ELECTRODE
Bonding Metal with Ideas

হেভি ডিউটি ঝালাই কাজে মান নিশ্চিত করে

নাভানা বন্ড মেরিন E6013

- ▶ হরাইজন্টাল, ভার্টিকাল, সব পজিশনে ওয়েল্ডিং
- ▶ শক্তিশালী ও দারুণ ডাকটিলিটি
- ▶ কম স্প্যাটার, সহজে স্ল্যাগ পরিষ্কার হয়
- ▶ এসি ও ডিসি উভয় পাওয়ার সোর্সে কাজ করে
- ▶ স্টাইক ও রি-স্টাইক-এ অসাধারণ

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NAVANA BOND MARINE
নাভানা বন্ড মেরিন

NAVANA WELDING ELECTRODE LIMITED 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, 2025, 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, 2025 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, 2025, 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 23, 2025
DVC: 2510231639AS254702

Kazi Zahir Khan & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRC Registration # CAF -001 -116

Md. Eshaque Ali Khondakar FCA
Partner
Enrollment No. 1639

Navana Welding Electrode Limited

Statement of Financial Position

As at June 30, 2025

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4.00	219,411,898	231,962,705
Right of use asset	5.00	-	54,273
Intangible assets	6.00	3,893,640	4,326,267
Total Non-Current assets		223,305,538	236,343,245
Current assets			
Inventories	7.00	242,511,829	206,786,812
Accounts receivable	8.00	91,584,384	82,870,404
Inter company Receivable	9.00	156,984,300	169,634,300
Advances, deposits & prepayments	10.00	184,101,145	175,983,106
Cash & Cash equivalent	11.00	75,947,879	83,181,535
Total current assets		751,129,537	718,456,157
Total assets		974,435,075	954,799,402
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	12.00	100,000,000	100,000,000
Retained earnings	13.00	380,464,895	368,532,948
Total equity		480,464,895	468,532,948
Non-current liabilities			
Term Loan	14.00	99,679,389	99,679,389
Lease Liability	15.02	-	44,566
Deferred tax liabilities	15.03	14,536,695	16,579,363
		114,216,084	116,303,318
Current liabilities			
Short-term loan	16.00	26,385,577	23,667,244
Inter company Payable	17.00	159,686,238	157,686,238
Provision for income tax	18.00	170,819,779	164,251,202
Payables & accruals	19.00	22,862,501	24,358,452
Total current liabilities		379,754,096	369,963,136
Total Liabilities		493,970,180	486,266,454
Total equity & liabilities		974,435,075	954,799,402
Net assets value per share		48.05	46.85

The annexed notes 1 to 24 and annexure-A, B & C form an integral part of these financial statements.



Director



Director



Company Secretary

Signed in term of our separate report of event date

Kazi Zahir Khan & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRC Registration # CAF -001 -116



Md. Eshaque Ali Khondakar FCA
Partner

Enrollment No. 1639

Place: Dhaka
Dated: October 23, 2025
DVC: 2510231639AS254702

Navana Welding Electrode Limited
Statement of Profit or Loss and Others Comprehensive Income
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Revenue (net)	20.00	256,628,323	352,084,201
Less: Cost of sales	21.00	207,820,031	284,893,771
Gross profit		48,808,292	67,190,430
Less: Administrative and selling expenses	22.00	33,569,772	39,205,725
Less: Interest expenses		2,718,928	2,285,166
Operating profit		12,519,592	25,699,539
Add: Other income	23.00	4,761,157	3,056,921
Profit before contribution to WPPF		17,280,749	28,756,460
Less: Contribution to WPPF		822,893	1,369,355
Profit before tax		16,457,856	27,387,105
Less: Income tax expenses		4,525,909	5,432,457
Current tax	15 .01	6,568,578	9,331,049
Deferred tax	15.03	(2,042,669)	(3,898,592)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		11,931,947	21,954,649
Earnings per share		1.19	2.20

The annexed notes 1 to 24 and annexure-A, B & C form an integral part of these financial statements.


Director


Director

Signed in term of our separate report of event date


Company Secretary

Kazi Zahir Khan & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRC Registration # CAF -001 -116



Md. Eshaque Ali Khondakar FCA
Partner
Enrollment No. 1639

Place: Dhaka
Dated: October 23, 2025
DVC: 2510231639AS254702

Navana Welding Electrode Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

Particulars	Share capital	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance at July 01,2024	100,000,000	368,532,948	468,532,948
Net profit for the year	-	11,931,947	11,931,947
Balance at June 30, 2025	100,000,000	380,464,895	480,464,895

Balance at July 01,2023	100,000,000	346,578,299	446,578,299
Net profit for the year	-	21,954,649	21,954,649
Balance at June 30, 2024	100,000,000	368,532,948	468,532,948

The annexed notes 1 to 24 and annexure-A, B & C form an integral part of these financial statements.


Director


Director


Company Secretary

Signed in term of our separate report of event date

Navana Welding Electrode Limited

Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
A. Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		247,914,343	341,253,779
Receipts of other income		4,761,157	3,056,921
Payments for materials, services and expenses		(270,005,129)	(371,534,630)
		(17,329,628)	(27,223,930)
Income tax paid		(4,114,644)	(9,322,697)
Net cash Inflow by operating activities	24.00	(21,444,272)	(36,546,627)
B. Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(438,789)	(648,280)
Net cash used by investing activities		(438,789)	(648,280)
C. Cash flows from financing activities			
Inter company receivable		12,650,000	6,000,000
Interest paid		(2,718,928)	(2,285,166)
Inter company payable		2,000,000	-
Short-term loan		2,718,333	(2,403,686)
Net cash inflows from financing activities		14,649,405	1,311,148
D. Net changes in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		(7,233,656)	(35,883,759)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		83,181,535	119,065,294
E. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		75,947,879	83,181,535

The annexed notes 1 to 24 and annexure-A, B & C form an integral part of these financial statements.


Director


Director


Company Secretary

Signed in term of our separate report of event date

NAVANA WELDING ELECTRODE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

FORMING AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1.00 Reporting Entity

Navana Welding Electrode 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, 2025;
- ☞ Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income For the year ended 30th June, 2025;
- ☞ Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30th June, 2025;
- ☞ Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30th June, 2025;
- ☞ 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, 2024 to 30th June, 2025.

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 contains 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 extend 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 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 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).

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.

<u>Category of Inventories</u>	<u>Basis of Valuation</u>
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, 2025	Outstanding (Receivable / Payable) as on June 30, 2024
			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	13,200,000	25,850,000	70,850,000	83,500,000
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
Navana Foods Limited	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	-	2,000,000	(2,000,000)	-
Board Meeting Fee	Director	Fees	129,000	-	129,000	110,000

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.

Navana Welding Electrode Limited

Notes to the Financial statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
4.00	Property, plant and equipment net		
	Land and land development	102,324,202	102,324,202
	Building & Civil construction	38,381,146	42,645,718
	Plant & machinery	44,626,277	49,584,752
	Office equipment	4,563,919	5,017,743
	Furniture & fittings	5,216,820	5,759,104
	Electrical equipment	12,908,125	13,974,065
	Vehicles	11,391,409	12,657,121
		219,411,898	231,962,705
	Details Calculation		
	At cost		
	Opening balance	455,412,017	454,763,737
	Add: Addition during the year	438,789	648,280
	Balance at Cost	455,850,806	455,412,017
	Less: Accumulated Depreciation:		
	Opening balance	223,449,312	209,083,459
	Add: Addition during the year	12,989,596	14,365,853
		236,438,908	223,449,312
	Written Down Balance	219,411,898	231,962,705
	*An elaborate schedule of PPE are shown in annexure -A.		
5.00	Right of Use Assets		
	Details Calculation		
	At cost		
	Opening balance	2,256,281	2,256,281
	Add: Addition during the year	-	-
	Balance at Cost	2,256,281	2,256,281
	Less: Accumulated Depreciation:		
	Opening balance	2,202,008	2,108,969
	Add: Addition during the year	54,273	93,039
		2,256,281	2,202,008
	Written Down Balance	-	54,273
	*An elaborate schedule of Right of Use Assets are shown in annexure -C.		
6.00	Intangible Assets		
	Software System	3,893,640	4,326,267
		3,893,640	4,326,267
	Details Calculation		
	At cost		
	Opening balance	6,278,044	6,278,044
	Add: Addition during the year	-	-
	Balance at Cost	6,278,044	6,278,044

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
	Less: Accumulated Depreciation:		
	Opening balance	1,951,777	1,471,081
	Add: Addition during the year	432,627	480,696
		2,384,404	1,951,777
	Written Down Balance	3,893,640	4,326,267
	*An elaborate schedule of intangible assets are shown in annexure -B.		
7.00	Inventories		
	Raw materials	49,723,234	37,072,913
	Work-in-process	32,412,089	21,608,743
	Finished goods	50,696,042	35,320,551
	Stock In Transit	80,304,866	82,826,170
	Spare parts	29,375,598	29,958,435
		242,511,829	206,786,812
8.00	Accounts receivable		
	Sylhet Zone	4,954,760	3,233,782
	Kulna Zone	5,464,811	4,852,352
	Kustia Zone	3,530,300	3,280,547
	Dhaka South zone	19,723,982	19,445,733
	Dhaka North zone	11,970,260	11,583,606
	Rajshahi Zone	5,495,720	3,290,398
	Rangpur Zone	4,483,329	3,361,077
	Chitta. South Zone	9,649,307	9,794,698
	Chitta. North Zone	5,001,720	4,235,217
	Barishal Zone	2,349,215	2,554,649
	Corporate	18,835,647	17,113,012
	Receivable from Employees' provident fund	125,333	125,333
		91,584,384	82,870,404
9.00	Inter company Receivables		
	Navana LPG Limited	70,850,000	83,500,000
	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 Contruction Ltd.	5,000,000	5,000,000
	Aftab Automobiles Ltd.	19,200,000	19,200,000
		156,984,300	169,634,300
10.00	Advances, deposits & prepayments		
	Advance Income Tax	122,084,996	117,970,352
	Advance to Suppliers	38,383,851	31,158,208
	Earnest Money & Security Deposit	1,317,939	1,317,939
	Security Deposit Bangladesh Railway	20,000	20,000
	Advance House Rent	100,000	150,000
	Vat Account	1,378,739	4,176,265
	Advance against employee	711,886	903,867
	Advance against others	20,103,734	20,286,475
		184,101,145	175,983,106

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
10.01 Advance Income Tax			
	Opening Balance	117,970,352	108,647,655
	Add: Addition during the year	4,114,644	9,322,697
		122,084,996	117,970,352
	Less : Adjustment during the year	-	-
	Closing Balance	122,084,996	117,970,352
11.00 Cash & Cash equivalent			
	Cash in hand	1,366,884	1,756,783
	Cash at banks :		
	Fixed Deposit Receipt (FDR)	69,573,198	65,829,270
	Bank Balances	5,007,797	15,595,482
		75,947,879	83,181,535
11.01 The bank balances consists of :			
	Fixed Deposit Receipt (FDR) :		
	Shahjalal Islami Bank Ltd.	15,710,805	15,112,750
	Mercantile Bank Ltd.	45,486,626	42,534,238
	Standard Bank Ltd.	8,375,767	8,182,282
		69,573,198	65,829,270
11.02 Bank Balances :			
	Dutch Bangla Bank Ltd.	665,926	10,060,632
	Mercantile Bank Ltd.	383,155	384,915
	Prime Bank Ltd.	32,982	33,672
	Mutual Trust Bank Ltd.	679,565	1,644,591
	Bank Asia Ltd.	826,231	1,098,844
	Shahjalal Islami Bank Ltd.	1,164,538	16,758
	Standard Bank Ltd.	449	1,369
	Islami Bank Ltd.	146,120	1,438,153
	Sonali Bank Ltd.	676,246	646,112
	United commercial Bank Ltd.	8,575	7,472
	State Bank of India	20,165	32,713
	IFIC Bank Ltd.	149,242	150,427
	NRB Commercial Bank Ltd.	10,869	12,249
	South Bangla Agriculture and Commerce Bank PLC	176,159	-
	Dormant Account	67,575	67,575
		5,007,797	15,595,482
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

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
13.00	Retained earnings		
	Opening balance	368,532,948	346,578,299
	Add: Total Comprehensive Income for the year	11,931,947	21,954,649
	Closing balance	380,464,895	368,532,948
14.00	Term Loan		
	Due to Director	99,679,389	99,679,389
	This represents un-secured and Interest free loan from Mr.Shafiul Islam, Chairman.		
15.00	Income tax Expense		
	Current tax 15 .01	6,568,578	9,331,049
	Deferred tax 15.03	(2,042,669)	(3,898,592)
		4,525,909	5,432,457
15 .01	Calculation of Current Tax		
	Current Tax Expenses (Higher of A & B)	6,568,578	9,331,049
		6,568,578	9,331,049
	A. Income Tax on Regular rate		
	Profit Before Tax	16,457,856	27,387,105
	Add. Disallowable Depreciation	12,989,596	14,365,853
	Add. Disallowable Amortization	432,627	480,696
		29,880,079	42,233,655
	Less: Allowable Depreciation	5,624,877	7,563,644
	Less: Allowable Amortization	369,462	738,923
		23,885,741	33,931,088
	Current Tax@ 27.5%	6,568,578	9,331,049
	Current Tax	6,568,578	9,331,049
	B) Minimum Tax on Gross Receipt (under section 163(5))		
	Gross receipt on Business income and Other Income	261,389,480	355,141,122
	Minimum Tax @ 1%	2,613,895	2,130,847
15.02	Lease Liability		
	Opening Balance July 01,2024	44,566	157,395
	Add: Finance charge during the year	595	-
	Less: Adjustment/ Paid During this year	(45,161)	112,829
		-	44,566
15.03	Deferred tax:		
	Taxable temporary difference	19,246,695	21,289,363
	Deferred tax for Gratuity	(4,710,000)	(4,710,000)
		14,536,695	16,579,363
	Accounting base WDV	223,305,539	236,288,972
	Tax base WDV	153,317,556	158,873,106
	Taxable temporary difference	69,987,982	77,415,866
	Tax rate	27.5%	27.5%
	Deferred tax liabilities	19,246,695	21,289,363
	Less: Opening balance	21,289,363	25,187,955
	Provision for deferred tax	(2,042,669)	(3,898,592)
	Deferred tax expense/(income) for the year	(2,042,669)	(3,898,592)
	15.04	-	-
		(2,042,669)	(3,898,592)

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
15.04	Deferred Tax for Gratuity Provision		
	Closing Provision	15,700,000	15,700,000
	Applicable rate	27.5%	27.5%
	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.	26,385,577	23,667,244
		26,385,577	23,667,244
17.00	Inter company payable		
	Navana CNG Limited	107,012,238	107,012,238
	Navana Engineering Limited	50,674,000	50,674,000
	Navana Foods Limited	2,000,000	-
		159,686,238	157,686,238
18.00	Provision for income tax		
	Opening balance	164,251,202	154,920,153
	Add: Provision during the year	6,568,578	9,331,049
		170,819,779	164,251,202
	Less: Tax paid/adjusted during the year	-	-
	Closing balance	170,819,779	164,251,202
19.00	Payables & accruals		
	Liabilities for Expenses	15,890,633	16,617,448
	Workers profit participation fund	3,911,790	4,184,381
	Sundry payables	2,292,576	2,789,121
	Provision for doubtful debts	767,502	767,502
		22,862,501	24,358,452
20.00	Revenue (Net)	256,628,323	352,084,201
	As per Sales & Mushak 9.1 amount shown		
21.00	Cost of goods sold		
	Raw materials	198,274,237	273,935,147
	Factory overhead	26,584,707	32,539,505
	Direct Labour	9,139,924	10,201,275
		233,998,868	316,675,927
	Add: Opening Work in Process	21,608,743	21,863,345
		255,607,611	338,539,272
	Less: Closing Work in Process	32,412,089	21,608,743
		223,195,522	316,930,529
	Add: opening stock of finished goods	35,320,551	3,283,793
		258,516,073	320,214,322
	Less: Closing stock of finished goods	50,696,042	35,320,551
		207,820,031	284,893,771

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
21.01	Raw materials		
	Opening stock of raw materials	37,072,913	44,758,504
	Add: Purchase for the year	210,924,558	266,249,556
		247,997,471	311,008,060
	Less: Closing stock of raw materials	49,723,234	37,072,913
		198,274,237	273,935,147
21.02	Factory overhead		
	Salary & Allowances	8,055,690	9,118,681
	Q.C material & other exp.	113,426	269,398
	Carrying inword	96,025	3,078
	Conveyance	9,175	39,365
	Dress & Uniform	33,200	189,600
	Entertainment expenses	263,996	488,255
	Fuel Expenses	1,454,235	2,917,125
	Labour Charge	585	9,600
	Medical Expenses	23,644	33,186
	Oil & Lubricant exp	141,573	131,260
	Stationery exp.	71,126	41,892
	Spare Parts	2,664,360	3,385,516
	Repair, maintenance and service	649,083	795,824
	Office Maintenance	437,456	579,893
	Telephone & Mobile Bill	75,587	87,283
	Electricity bill	4,355,687	5,445,480
	Depreciation (Annexure-A)	7,793,757	8,619,512
	Amortization (Annexure-B)	346,101	384,557
		26,584,707	32,539,505
22.00	Administrative and Selling expenses		
	Salary & Allowance	20,563,308	21,883,856
	Conveyance	912,628	1,189,999
	Daily Allowance	822,765	1,341,503
	Electricity bill	30,674	34,473
	Entertainment	390,732	956,828
	Internet bill	311,670	319,944
	Insurance Premium	75,000	100,000
	Labor expenses	401,208	647,973
	Board meeting attendance fee	129,000	110,000
	Telephone & Mobile Bill	514,201	615,166
	Office Rent	395,833	397,330
	Repair and Maintenance	634,698	713,980
	Office Maintenance	147,788	231,812
	Fuel & Lubricant Expenses	455,571	882,162
	Postage & Courier	59,628	68,055
	Printing expenses	13,240	71,091
	Professional, Legal & Service fee	72,200	91,850
	Stationery expenses	115,033	230,271
	Registration, Renewal and Licence fee	533,192	1,005,151
	Carrying Charges	-	287,382
	TA/DA Allowances	256,185	398,803

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
	Audit Fee	125,000	115,000
	Bank Charges	474,616	689,596
	Transport expenses	4,979	64,150
	Miscellaneous expenses	271,372	384,556
	Business promotional expenses	6,300	35,762
	Software Maintenance fee	516,314	403,513
	Depreciation of Right of use assets	54,273	93,039
	Depreciation (Annexure-A)	5,195,838	5,746,341
	Amortization (Annexure-B)	86,525	96,139
		33,569,772	39,205,725
23.00	Other income		
	Interest income on FDR	4,704,908	2,975,680
	Interest income on STD Account	56,249	81,241
		4,761,157	3,056,921
24.00	Reconciliation of Cash Flows from operating activities under indirect method:		
	Net profit/ (loss) before interest & income tax during the year	19,176,784	29,672,271
	Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
	Interest on lease	595	8,611
	Payment of lease liability	(45,161)	(121,440)
	Depreciation exp.	13,476,495	14,939,589
	Tax paid during the year	(4,114,644)	(9,322,697)
	Changes in current assets and liabilities :		
	Decrease/Increase in inventories	(35,725,017)	(30,633,119)
	Increase/ Decrease in trade receivable	(8,713,980)	(10,830,422)
	Increase/Decrease in advance and prepayments	(4,003,395)	(13,897,624)
	Increase/Decrease in payable & accrual	(1,495,951)	(16,361,796)
		(21,444,272)	(36,546,627)
	Total cash flow from operating activities- Indirect Method*	(21,444,272)	(36,546,627)
	Total cash flow from operating activities- direct Method*	(21,444,272)	(36,546,627)
	Difference	-	-

* Details in the statement of cash flows

Navana Welding Electrode Limited

Schedule of Property, plant and equipment

As at June 30, 2025

Particulars	Cost		Rate of Dep	Depreciation		Written Down Value at 30.06.2025
	As at 01.07.2024	Addition dur. the year		As at 01.07.2024	Charged dur. the year	
Land and land development	102,324,202	-	0%	-	-	102,324,202
Building & civil construction	104,595,990	-	10%	61,950,272	4,264,572	38,381,146
Plant & machinery	156,950,116	-	10%	107,365,364	4,958,475	44,626,277
Office equipment	11,707,323	50,921	10%	6,689,580	504,745	4,563,919
Furniture & fittings	10,800,936	35,868	10%	5,041,832	578,152	5,216,820
Electrical equipment	41,789,824	352,000	10%	27,815,759	1,417,940	12,908,125
Vehicles	27,243,625	-	10%	14,586,504	1,265,712	11,391,409
Closing Balances as on 30 June, 2025	455,412,016	438,789		223,449,311	12,989,596	219,411,898
Closing Balances as on 30 June, 2024	454,763,736	648,280		209,083,458	14,365,853	231,962,705

Depreciation Charged to :
Cost of good sold
Administrative & selling Expenses

TK
7,793,757
5,195,838
12,989,596

Navana Welding Electrode Limited

Schedule of Intangible asset

As at June 30, 2025

Particulars	Cost		Rate of Amr.	Amortization		Written Down Value at 30.06.2025
	As at 01.07.2024	Addition dur. the year		As at 01.07.2024	Charged dur. the year	
Software system	6,278,044	-	10%	1,951,777	432,627	3,893,640
Closing Balances as on 30 June,2025	6,278,044	-		1,951,777	432,627	3,893,640
Closing Balances as on 30 June,2024	6,278,044	-		1,471,081	480,696	4,326,267

Amortization Charged to :

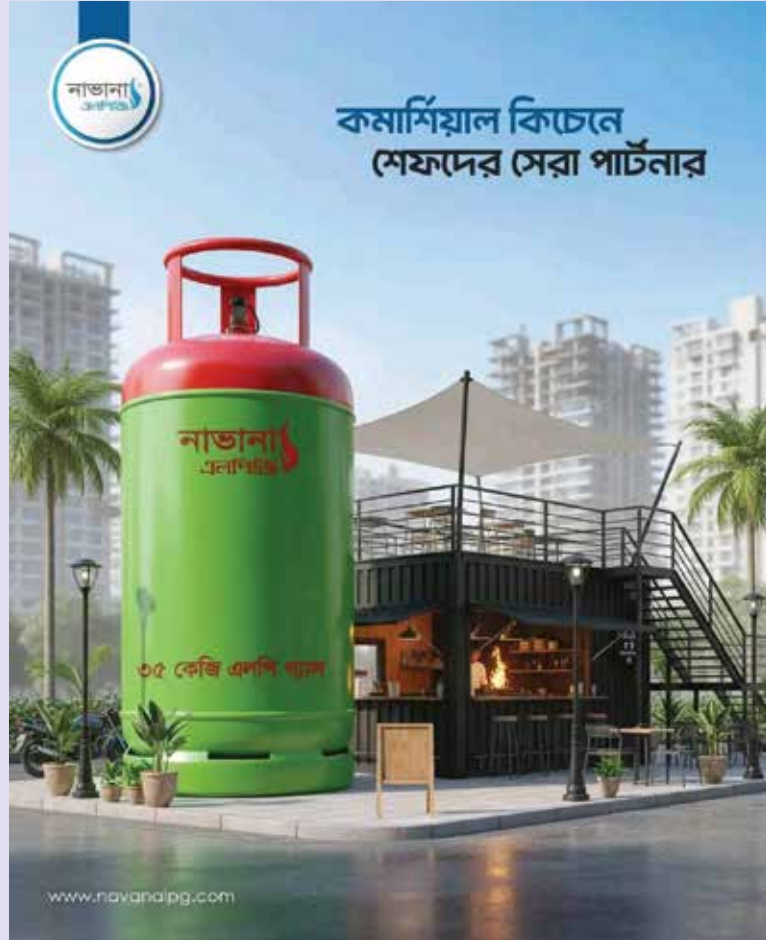
TK

Cost of good sold	346,101
Administrative & selling Expenses	86,525
	432,627

Schedule of Right of Use Assets

As at June 30, 2025

Particulars	Cost			Depreciation		Written Down Value at 30.06.2025
	As at 01.07.2024	Addition dur. the year		As at 01.07.2024	Charged dur. the year	
Right of use assets	2,256,281	-		2,202,008	54,273	-
Closing Balances as on 30 June,2025	2,256,281	-		2,202,008	54,273	-
Closing Balances as on 30 June,2024	2,256,281	-		2,108,969	93,039	54,273



NAVANA LPG LIMITED

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, 2025, 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, 2025 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, 2025, 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 27, 2025
DVC: 2510270240AS109286

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, 2025

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Assets :			
Non- current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4.00	3,089,030,658	3,175,680,326
Intangible Assets	5.00	4,759,510	5,288,344
Capital Work-in-progress	6.00	593,811,819	608,075,050
Long-term security deposit	7.00	10,828,092	10,828,092
Deferred tax assets	8.00	631,326,910	613,043,304
Total Non-current assets		4,329,756,989	4,412,915,115
Current assets			
Inventories	9.00	1,661,956,305	1,438,395,991
Accounts receivable	10.00	1,496,645,481	1,012,741,859
Other receivables		194,363,458	194,875,944
Intercompany receivable	11.00	873,395,492	830,895,492
Advances, deposits & prepayments	12.00	780,921,267	763,417,161
Cash & Bank Balances	13.00	16,816,200	5,542,905
Total current assets		5,024,098,203	4,245,869,352
Total assets		9,353,855,192	8,658,784,467
Equity & Liabilities :			
Equity			
Share Capital	14.00	1,000,000	1,000,000
Retained earnings	15.00	(190,664,696)	(215,631,723)
Total Equity		(189,664,696)	(214,631,723)
Non-current liabilities			
Security Retention Money		42,112,237	120,155,357
Long Term Loan- Net of current portion	16.00	6,319,241,517	5,939,071,637
		6,361,353,754	6,059,226,994
Current liabilities			
Long Term Loan- Current portion	16.00	959,753,431	771,958,695
Short term Loan	17.00	1,403,670,871	1,258,743,881
Provision for income tax	18.00	123,810,452	96,056,594
Inter company payable	19.00	685,654,779	677,804,779
Payables & accruals	20.00	9,276,601	9,625,247
Total Current liabilities		3,182,166,134	2,814,189,196
Total equity & liabilities		9,353,855,192	8,658,784,467

The annexed notes 1 to 24 and annexure-A to B form an integral part of these financial statements.



Director


Director


Company Secretary

Signed in term of our separate report of event date

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 27, 2025
DVC: 2510270240AS109286

Navana LPG Limite

Statement of Profit or Loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended June 30, 2025

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Revenue (net)	21.00	2,773,947,443	2,200,403,892
Less: Cost of goods sold	22.00	2,290,732,866	1,775,948,015
Gross profit		483,214,577	424,455,877
Less: Administrative & Selling expenses	23.00	46,761,537	53,556,355
Less: Interest Expenses		400,293,897	397,613,123
Operating (profit) / Loss		36,159,143	(26,713,601)
Add: Other income		-	-
(Profit) / Loss before contribution to WPPF		36,159,143	(26,713,601)
Less: Contribution to WPPF		1,721,864	-
Profit before tax		34,437,279	(26,713,601)
Less: Income Tax Expenses		9,470,252	(10,645,359)
Current tax		27,753,858	13,202,423
Deferred tax		(18,283,606)	(23,847,782)
(Profit)/ Loss after Tax		24,967,027	(16,068,242)

The annexed notes 1 to 24 and annexure-A to B form an integral part of these financial statements.



Director


Director


Company Secretary

Signed in term of our separate report of event date

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 27, 2025
DVC: 2510270240AS109286

Navana LPG Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended June 30, 2025

Particulars	Share capital	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance at July 01, 2024	1,000,000	(215,631,723)	(214,631,723)
Net profit/(Loss) for the year	-	24,967,027	24,967,027
Balance at June 30, 2025	1,000,000	(190,664,696)	(189,664,696)

Balance at July 01, 2023	1,000,000	(199,563,481)	(198,563,481)
Net profit/ (Loss) for the year		(16,068,242)	(16,068,242)
Balance at June 30, 2024	1,000,000	(215,631,723)	(214,631,723)

The annexed notes 1 to 24 and annexure-A to B form an integral part of these financial statements.


Director


Director


Company Secretary

Signed in term of our separate report of event date

Navana LPG Limited

Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended June 30, 2025

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		2,290,043,821	1,939,079,183
Payments for materials, services and expenses		(2,214,212,530)	(1,822,693,356)
		75,831,291	116,385,827
Income tax paid		(6,425,429)	(1,573,766)
Net cash Provided by operating activities	24.00	69,405,862	114,812,061
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(73,876,214)	(10,632,318)
Capital Work-in- progress		-	(53,867,428)
Advance for PPE		(184,673,428)	-
Other receivables		512,486	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(258,037,156)	(64,499,746)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Inter company Receivable		(42,500,000)	(37,067,682)
Interest paid		(400,293,897)	(397,613,123)
Inter company Payable		7,850,000	(6,000,000)
Net Loan increased / (decreased)		712,891,606	571,624,423
Security retention Money		(78,043,120)	(207,696,108)
Net cash inflows from financing activities		199,904,589	(76,752,490)
Net changes in cash and cash equivalents		11,273,295	(26,440,175)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		5,542,905	31,983,080
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		16,816,200	5,542,905

The annexed notes 1 to 24 and annexure-A to B form an integral part of these financial statements.


Director


Director


Company Secretary

Signed in term of our separate report of event date

NAVANA LPG LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025
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, propene, butane, oxygen, nitrogen, acetylene, nitrous, oxide, medical and commercial oxygen and conversion from petrol, diesel, octane to CNG, LPG light, heavy vehicles alongwith 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, 2025;
- ☛ Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30th June, 2025;
- ☛ Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30th June, 2025;
- ☛ Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30th June, 2025;
- ☛ 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, 2024 to 30th June, 2025.

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	5%
Cylinder	5%
Tools & Equipment	10%
Furniture & Fixture	10%
Motor Vehicles	10%
Software System	10%

Depreciation has been allocated to factory overhead and administrative overhead.

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 (Re ceivable / Payable) as on June 30, 2025	Outstanding (Receivable / Payable) as on June 30, 2024
			Dr.	Cr.		
Navana Construction Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	-	-	8,175,000	8,175,000
Navana Engineering Ltd.	Sister Concern	Temporary Loan	-	-	161,591,976	161,591,976
Aftab Automobiles Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	6,000,000	-	35,155,500	29,155,500
Navana Limited	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	38,500,000	-	569,103,016	530,603,016
Navana Electronics Limited	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	-	6,000,000	4,900,000	10,900,000
Navana Real Estate Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	-	-	87,200,000	87,200,000
Navana CNG Ltd.	Parent Company	Working Capital	-	-	(489,432,079)	(489,432,079)
Navana Welding Electrode Ltd.	Sister Concern	Temporary Loan	25,850,000	13,200,000	(70,850,000)	(83,500,000)
Navana Limited	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	-	20,500,000	(123,372,700)	(102,872,700)
Board Meeting Fee	Director	Fees	129,000	-	129,000	110,000
Navana Toyota 3s Centre	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	-	-	3,270,000	3,270,000
Navana Foods Limited	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	-	-	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)
Navana Batteries Limited	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	4,000,000	-	4,000,000	-

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 Additional Disclosure

Inter-company receivable is operated in the normal course of business while maintaining a consistent policy of charging interest in net-off. This practice ensures efficient fund management and optimizes the effective borrowing cost at the group level, in line with the group's policy on fund utilization and management, aimed at maximizing shareholders' value.

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.

Navana LPG Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2025

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
4	Property, plant and equipment		
	Land and land development	197,945,396	124,069,182
	Building & Shed	319,075,394	354,528,216
	Plant & Machinery	1,138,700,308	1,198,631,903
	Cylinder	1,354,235,562	1,410,591,028
	Tools & equipment	7,650,887	8,500,986
	Furniture & fixtures	3,726,896	4,140,996
	Motor vehicle	67,696,214	75,218,015
		3,089,030,658	3,175,680,326
	Details Calculation		
	At cost		
	Opening balance	5,401,594,147	5,345,596,340
	Add: Addition during the year	88,139,445	55,997,807
	Balance at Cost	5,489,733,592	5,401,594,147
	Less: Accumulated Depreciation:		
	Opening balance	2,225,913,821	1,961,238,109
	Add: Addition during the year	174,789,113	264,675,712
		2,400,702,934	2,225,913,821
	Written Down Balance	3,089,030,658	3,175,680,326
	*An elaborate schedule of PPE are shown in annexure -A.		
5	Intangible Assets		
	Software System	4,759,510	5,288,344
		4,759,510	5,288,344
	Details Calculation		
	At cost		
	Opening balance	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	3,334,556	2,746,962
	Add: Addition during the year	528,834	587,594
		3,863,390	3,334,556
	Written Down Balance	4,759,510	5,288,344
	*An elaborate schedule of Intangible Assets are shown in annexure -B.		
6	Capital work in progress		
	Opening Balance	608,075,050	599,573,111
	Add: Addition during the year	-	53,867,428
		608,075,050	653,440,539
	Less : Transfer to PPF	14,263,231	45,365,489
	Closing Balance	593,811,819	608,075,050
	Capital Work in progress represents land and land development, civil construction, Plant and mechneries etc .		

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
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
8	Deferred tax Assets		
	Accounting base WDV	3,093,790,168	3,180,968,670
	Tax base WDV	5,389,524,385	5,410,217,047
	Taxable temporary difference	(2,295,734,217)	(2,229,248,377)
	Tax rate	27.50%	27.50%
	Deferred tax assets	(631,326,910)	(613,043,304)
	Add/Less : Deferred tax adjustment	-	-
		(631,326,910)	(613,043,304)
	Less: Opening balance	(613,043,304)	(589,195,521)
	Current Deferred tax income	(18,283,606)	(23,847,782)
9	Inventories		
	Stock in raw materials	579,508,611	409,636,667
	Goods in Transit	136,396,925	139,508,555
	Closing finished goods	946,050,769	889,250,769
		1,661,956,305	1,438,395,991
10	Accounts receivables		
	Channel Partners & Distributors	799,472,794	533,060,422
	Corporate Customer	697,104,529	479,613,279
	Receivable from Employees'provident fund	68,158	68,158
		1,496,645,481	1,012,741,859
11	Inter Company Receivables		
	Navana Construction Ltd.	8,175,000	8,175,000
	Navana Engineering Ltd.	161,591,976	161,591,976
	Navana Electronics Ltd.	4,900,000	10,900,000
	Navana Real Estate Ltd.	87,200,000	87,200,000
	Navana Limited	569,103,016	530,603,016
	Aftab Automobiles Ltd.	35,155,500	29,155,500
	Navana Toyota 3s Centre	3,270,000	3,270,000
	Navana Batteries Ltd.	4,000,000	-
		873,395,492	830,895,492
12	Advances, deposits & prepayments		
	Advance against Land	15,000,000	15,000,000
	Advance Income Tax	154,073,312	147,647,883
	Advance to employee	2,341,600	1,749,027
	Advance to Suppliers & Provisional Interest	292,482,478	246,879,935
	Advance against local procurement	99,841,076	101,086,949
	Vat adjustment Account	880,936	88,081
	Advance to Others	216,301,865	250,965,286
		780,921,267	763,417,161

12.01

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
12.01 Advance Income Tax			
	Opening Balance	147,647,883	146,074,117
	Add: Addition during the year	6,425,429	1,573,766
		154,073,312	147,647,883
	Less : Adjustment during the year	-	-
	Closing Balance	154,073,312	147,647,883
13 Cash & Cash Equivalent			
	Cash in hand	264,203	430,474
	Cash at Banks	16,551,997	5,112,431
		16,816,200	5,542,905
13.01 Cash at banks			
	Bank Asia Ltd.	2,438,715	1,230,068
	City Bank Ltd.	12,089,131	1,169,382
	Dutch Bangla Bank Ltd.	69,424	2,182,084
	Mutual Trust Bank Ltd.	128,158	129,458
	Agrani Bank Ltd.	101,460	102,530
	Jamuna Bank Ltd.	14	112
	Rupali Bank Ltd.	14,365	15,170
	Sonali Bank Ltd.	7,889	8,927
	National Bank Ltd.	46,205	46,895
	Islami Bank Bangladesh PLC	1,326,599	-
	Community Bank Ltd.	9,221	10,141
	Trust Bank Ltd.	132,343	83,468
	SBAC Bank PLC	55,599	-
	Dormant A/C	132,874	134,196
		16,551,997	5,112,431
14 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
		1,000,000	1,000,000

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
15 Retained earnings			
	Opening balance	(215,631,723)	(199,563,481)
	Add: Net profit / Loss for the year	24,967,027	(16,068,242)
	Closing balance	(190,664,696)	(215,631,723)
16 Long Term Loan-Net of current portion			
	City Bank Limited, Gulshan Br.	4,563,473,515	4,182,968,459
	Shahjalal Islami Bank Limited	2,715,516,433	2,528,056,873
	Due to Director 16.01	5,000	5,000
		7,278,994,948	6,711,030,332
	Less: Long Term Loan- Current portion	959,753,431	771,958,695
	Long Term Loan-Net of current portion	6,319,241,517	5,939,071,637
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 Short term Loan			
	City Bank Limited, Gulshan Br.	1,145,712,905	1,049,184,039
	Janata Bank Limited	257,957,966	209,559,842
		1,403,670,871	1,258,743,881
18 Provision for income tax			
	Opening balance	96,056,594	82,854,171
	Add: provision during the year 18.01	27,753,858	13,202,423
		123,810,452	96,056,594
	Less: Tax paid/adjusted during the year	-	-
	Closing balance	123,810,452	96,056,594
18.01 Calculation of Current tax			
	Current Tax Expenses (Higher of A & B)	27,753,858	13,202,423
	A. Income Tax on Regular rate		
	Profit/ loss before Tax	34,437,279	-
	Add: Accounting base Depreciation	174,789,113	-
	Add: Accounting base Amortization	528,834	-
		209,755,226	-
	Less: Tax base Depreciation	108,832,107	-
		100,923,119	-
	Current Tax@ 27.5%	27,753,858	-
	Current Tax	27,753,858	-
	B) Minimum Tax on Gross Receipt (under section163(5))		
	Gross receipt on Business income and Other Income	2,773,947,443	2,200,403,892
	Minimum Tax @ 1%	27,739,474	13,202,423

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
19 Inter Company payable			
	Navana Welding Electrode Limited	70,850,000	83,500,000
	Navana Limited	123,372,700	102,872,700
	Navana Food limited	2,000,000	2,000,000
	Navana CNG Limited	489,432,079	489,432,079
		685,654,779	677,804,779
20 Payables & accrual			
	Liabilities for Expenses	4,501,149	5,648,113
	Workers profit participation fund	1,721,864	-
	Sundry payables	3,053,588	3,977,134
		9,276,601	9,625,247
21 Revenue (net)			
	LPG 33 KG	3,217,874	3,768,678
	LPG 35 KG	9,852,821	14,650,413
	LPG 45 KG	-	22,030
	Refill 12 KG LPG	2,425,072,542	2,042,244,237
	Refill 33 KG LPG	303,477,258	205,932,670
	Refill 35 KG LPG	170,927,459	44,138,957
	Refill 45 KG LPG	26,716,935	20,129,531
	LPG in Bulk (LPG Auto Gas)	-	5,503,754
	LPG in Bulk	19,203,755	266,250
	Cylinder Refilling service	9,627,372	7,115,707
	Storage rent service	5,387,170	11,422,401
	Tanker rent service	860,500	499,001
	Less: VAT	(200,396,243)	(155,289,737)
		2,773,947,443	2,200,403,892
22 Cost of goods sold			
	Raw materials Consumed	2,128,450,017	1,552,718,383
	Add: Factory overhead	219,082,849	302,433,524
		2,347,532,866	1,855,151,907
	Add: Opening Work in Process	-	-
		2,347,532,866	1,855,151,907
	Less : Closing Work in Process	-	-
		2,347,532,866	1,855,151,907
	Add: opening finished goods	889,250,769	810,046,877
		3,236,783,635	2,665,198,784
	Less: Closing finished goods	946,050,769	889,250,769
		2,290,732,866	1,775,948,015
22.01 Raw materials			
	Opening stock of raw materials	409,751,659	328,495,261
	Add: Purchased during the year	2,298,206,969	1,633,974,781
		2,707,958,628	1,962,470,042
	Less: Closing stock of raw material	579,508,611	409,751,659
		2,128,450,017	1,552,718,383

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
22.02	Factory overhead		
	Salary & Allowance	16,995,510	16,691,507
	Labour & Wages	2,705,544	2,169,298
	Fuel expenses	311,615	281,540
	Conveyance	30,260	60,962
	Entertainment	192,093	225,744
	Electricity bill	8,726,299	7,357,740
	Vehicle Maintenance	1,663,030	3,151,120
	Labour expenses	258,708	107,030
	Insurance Premium	1,771,720	2,772,941
	Security Service	7,611,818	8,233,304
	Jetty rent (Mongla Port)	5,441,927	5,459,412
	Printing & Stationery exp.	428,667	279,642
	Postage, Courier & mobile bill	7,365	107,046
	Water Bill	102,168	145,872
	Other expenses	533,857	473,920
	Internet bill	306,000	318,750
	Registration , Renewal and Licence fee	1,168,532	3,680,323
	Carriage expenses (Own Vehicle)	4,489,640	7,732,299
	Repair & Maintenance (Machineries & Tools)	6,004,897	2,891,866
	Sealing and wrapper expenses	2,599,930	1,614,992
	Depreciation (Annexure-A)	157,310,202	238,208,141
	Amortization (Annexure-B)	423,068	470,075
		219,082,849	302,433,524
23	Administrative and selling expense		
	Salary & allowances	19,551,871	16,721,105
	Audit Fee	172,500	172,500
	Bank charge	1,197,229	881,259
	Board meeting attendance fee	129,000	110,000
	Telephone & mobile bill	582,842	570,698
	Conveyance	102,555	101,295
	Entertainment	244,275	44,742
	Internet expenses	60,000	60,000
	Repair & Maintenance	167,735	24,910
	Software Maintenance fee	63,000	47,250
	Office maintenance	18,020	38,345
	Medical Exp	910	1,159
	Postage & stamp	11,355	36,350
	Professional , Legal and consultancy fees	32,250	32,250
	Stationary expense	233,588	178,819
	Registration ,Renewal and License fee	2,878,691	2,111,085
	Fuel expenses	288,523	304,218
	TA/DA Expense	544,690	568,732
	Utility & service charge	10,156	7,800
	Insurance premium	342,215	142,873
	Distribution labour expenses	2,352,400	4,705,015
	Service & other expenses	193,054	110,860
	Depreciation (Annexure-A)	17,478,911	26,467,571
	Amortization (Annexure-B)	105,767	117,519
		46,761,537	53,556,355

Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
24	Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities under indirect method:		
	Net profit/(loss) before interest & income tax during the year	434,731,176	370,899,522
	Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
	Depreciation & Amortization	175,317,947	265,263,306
	Tax paid during the year	(6,425,429)	(1,573,766)
	Changes in current assets and liabilities		
	Decrease/ increase in inventories	(223,560,314)	(173,698,907)
	Decrease/ increase in trade receivable	(483,903,622)	(261,324,709)
	Decrease/ increase in advance and prepayments	173,594,751	(80,423,280)
	Decrease/ increase in payables & accruals	(348,646)	(4,330,105)
		69,405,862	114,812,061
	Total cash flow from operating activities- Indirect Method*	69,405,862	114,812,061
	Total cash flow from operating activities- direct Method*	69,405,862	114,812,061
	Difference	-	-

* Details in the statement of cash flows

Navana LPG Limited

Schedule of Property, plant and equipment
As at June 30, 2025

Particulars	Cost		Rate of Dep.	Depreciation		Written Down Value at 30.06.2025
	As at 01.07.2024	As at 30.06.2025		As at 01.07.2024	Charged dur. the year	As at 30.06.2025
Land and land develop.	124,069,182	197,945,396	0%	-	-	197,945,396
Building & Shed	696,204,308	696,204,308	10%	341,676,092	35,452,822	319,075,394
Plant & Machinery	1,895,109,266	1,895,109,266	5%	696,477,363	59,931,595	1,138,700,308
Cylinder	2,529,830,813	2,544,094,044	5%	1,119,239,785	70,618,697	1,354,235,562
Tools & equipment	16,109,044	16,109,044	10%	7,608,058	850,099	7,650,887
Furniture & fixtures	7,700,131	7,700,131	10%	3,559,135	414,100	3,726,896
Vehicles	132,571,403	132,571,403	10%	57,353,388	7,521,802	67,696,214
Closing Balance 30 June, 2025	5,401,594,147	5,489,733,592		2,225,913,821	174,789,113	3,089,030,658

Closing Balance 30 June, 2024	5,345,596,340	55,997,807		1,961,238,109	264,675,712	2,225,913,821	3,175,680,326
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Depreciation Charged to :

Cost of good sold	157,310,202
Administrative & selling Expenses	17,478,911
	174,789,113

Schedule of Intangible Asset As at June 30, 2025

Particulars	Cost		Rate of Amr.	Amortization		Written Down Value at 30.06.2025
	As at 01.07.2024	As at 30.06.2025		As at 01.07.2024	Charged dur. the year	As at 30.06.2025
Software System	8,622,900	8,622,900	10%	3,334,556	528,834	4,759,510
Closing Balance 30 June, 2025	8,622,900	8,622,900		3,334,556	528,834	4,759,510

Closing Balance 30 June, 2024	8,622,900	-		2,746,962	587,594	5,288,344
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Amortization Charged to :

Cost of good sold	423,068
Administrative & selling Expenses	105,767
	528,834



মাস শেষ হলেও
নাভানা এলপিগ্যাস-র
গ্যাস শেষ হয় না



AGM Link : <https://agmbd.live/navanacng2025>

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 21st Annual General Meeting of the Company to
be held on **Monday, 29 December 2025 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**

 navanacng.com

Registered Office: Islam Chamber, 125/A,
Motijheel C/A, Dhaka,
Bangladesh.

Phone: 02-223381812