

**Auditor's Report and
Audited Consolidated Financial Statements**

Of

**Navana CNG Limited
and
its Subsidiaries**

For the year ended June 30, 2024

Auditors



MZ Islam & Co.
Chartered Accountants



*An International Affiliated Member Firm of
MGM Accountants Pty Ltd. Australia*

Chamber: 10 (4-7), Eastern View (10th Floor) 50, DIT Ext. Road, Nayapaltan, Dhaka-1000.
TEL: 88-02-48310365, 88-02-222220092 E-mail: mzislam.ca@gmail.com



Independent Auditors' Report

To The Shareholders of

Navana CNG Limited and its Subsidiaries

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

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

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

As per BSEC notification no. BSEC/CMRRCD/2021-391/20/Admin/121, Dated: 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. 37,122,177 to Capital Market Stabilization Fund (CMSF) which is carry forwarded more than 3 years.

Our key audit matters

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

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

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

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





Revenue Recognition and Account Receivables	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
<p>The company has reported a revenue of Taka 4,079,721,969 for the year ended 30th June, 2024.</p> <p>Revenue Recognition is recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income of the company. Accounts Receivables recognized on the statements of financial position for the year is Tk. 2,119,753,734 and for the prior year is Tk. 1,743,617,140.</p> <p>Following the application of the revenue recognition standard (IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers), the Company adopted its accounting policies.</p> <p>Under IFRS 15 revenue is recognized when a performance obligation is satisfied by transferring control over a promised good or service to a customer.</p> <p>Goods are considered as transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of that goods. Revenue from sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of returns and allowances, trade discounts, rebates and Value Added Tax (VAT).</p> <p>The sales of the company are derived from a large number of CNG stations located over the country with relatively small amount of transactions. As a result, to obtain sufficient audit evidence, high magnitude of audit work and resource are required.</p> <p>We identified revenue recognition as a key audit matter because revenue is one of the key performance indicators of the Company and therefore there is an inherent risk of manipulation of the timing of recognition of revenue by management to meet specific targets or expectations.</p>	<p>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 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.

See note no. 3.06 and 29.00 to the financial statements

* 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

- * 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

The Company had inventory of Taka **3,114,162,837** at 30th June, 2024 held in different depot and warehouses.

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.

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

We tested the appropriateness of management's assumptions applied in calculating the value of the inventory provisions by:

- ◆ evaluating the design and implementation of key inventory controls operating across the company, including those at a sample of, factory production house, warehouse, and sales depots;
- ◆ evaluating internal controls to monitor or keep track of Inventory Movement;
- ◆ attending inventory count on 30th June, 2024 and reconciling the count results to the inventory listing to test the completeness of data;
- ◆ comparing the net realizable value, obtained through a detailed review of sales subsequent to





carrying amount of inventories to the lower of cost and net realizable value.

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.

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.

See note no. 3.07 and 11.00 to the financial statements.

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

Current Tax provision amounting to Tk. **53,023,041**

At the year end the company reported total income tax expense (Current Tax) of BDT **53,023,041** the calculation of the tax expense is a complex process that involves subjective judgments and uncertainties and require specific knowledge and competencies.

We have determined this to be a key audit matter, due to the complexity in income tax provisioning.

See note no. 3.14(a) and 34.01 to the Financial Statements.

How our audit addressed the key audit matters

Our audit procedure in this area included, among others:

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.

To analysis and challenge the assumption used to determine tax provision based on our knowledge and experience of the application of the local legislation.

Evaluating the adequacy of the financial statement disclosure, including disclosure of key assumption judgments and sensitive related to tax.

Measurement of Deferred Tax Assets

The Company reported net deferred tax assets totalling Tk. **598,411,677** as at 30th June, 2024. Significant judgement is required in relation to deferred tax liability as their liability is dependent on forecasts of future profitability over a number of years.

See note no. 3.14(b) and 9.00 to the financial statements.

How our audit addressed the key audit matters

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.

We also assessed the completeness and accuracy of the data used for the estimations of future taxable expense/income.





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.

We assessed the adequacy of the company's disclosures setting out the basis of deferred tax liability balances and the level of estimation involved.

We also assisted in evaluating the tax implications, the reasonableness of estimates and calculations determined by management.

Finally assessed the appropriateness and presentation of disclosures against IAS 12 Income Tax.

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 issued by Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission, we also report that:

- 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;
- 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;
- 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
- The expenditure incurred was for the purposes of the Company's business.

Place: Dhaka
Dated: October 27, 2024





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

Navana CNG Limited and its Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As at June 30, 2024

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


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


Managing Director


Director


Director


Company Secretary


Chief Financial Officer

Signed in term of our separate report of event date

Place: Dhaka
Dated: October 27, 2024





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

Navana CNG Limited and its Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statement of Profit or loss and other comprehensive Income
For the year ended June 30, 2024

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

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


Managing Director


Director


Director


Company Secretary


Chief Financial Officer

Signed in term of our separate report of event date

Place: Dhaka
Dated: October 27, 2024




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

Navana CNG Limited and its Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended June 30, 2024

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

For the year ended June 30, 2023

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

[Signature]
Managing Director

[Signature]
Director

[Signature]
Khaleeda Islam
Company Secretary

[Signature]
Chief Financial Officer




Navana CNG Limited and its Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended June 30, 2024

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


Managing Director


Director


Director


Company Secretary


Chief Financial Officer


Navana CNG Limited and its Subsidiaries
Consolidated Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2024
Forming an Integral Part to the Financial Statements

1.00 Reporting Entity:

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

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

Registered Office

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

1.02 Other Corporate Information

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

1.03 Nature of Business

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

1.04 Subsidiary Companies

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

(a) Navana Engineering Limited

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

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

(b) Navana Welding Electrode Limited

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

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

(c) Navana LPG Limited

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



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

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

1.05 Structure, Content and Presentation of Financial Statements

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

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

2.00 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements:

2.01 Statement of Compliance

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

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

2.02 Other Regulatory Compliances

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

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



2.03 Compliance with the Financial Reporting Standards as applicable in Bangladesh

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

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



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

2.04 Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared based on the accrual basis of accounting and 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 no 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

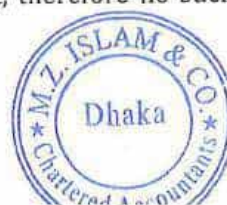
The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards including IAS's requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income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

2.09 Materiality, Aggregation and Off Setting

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



2.10 Going Concern Assumption

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

2.11 Comparative Information

Comparative information has been disclosed in respect of 2022-2023 in accordance with IAS-1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" for all numeric information in the financial statements and also the narrative and descriptive information where it is relevant for

understanding of the current periods of financial statements. Prior year figure has been re-arranged wherever considered necessary to ensure comparability with the current period.

2.12 Changes in Accounting Policies

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

2.13 Responsibility for Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements

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

2.14 Reporting Period

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

2.15 Approval of Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Assets and Basis of their Valuation**3.01 Property, Plant and Equipment****3.01.1 Recognition and Measurements**

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

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

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



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

3.01.2 Maintenance Activities

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

3.01.3 Subsequent Cost

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

3.01.4 Depreciation on Tangible Fixed Assets

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

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

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

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

3.01.5 Impairment

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



3.01.6 Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment

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

3.01.7 Capital Work-in-Progress

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

3.01.8 Intangible Assets

(i) Recognition and Measurement

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

(ii) Subsequent Expenditure

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

(iii) Amortization

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

3.02 Investment in FDR and Shares

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

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

3.03 Recognition of Investment in Subsidiary in a separate Financial Statement

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

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

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

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



3.05 Other Current Assets

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

3.06 Revenue Recognition

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

(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

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

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

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



8.00 Consolidated Long-term security deposit

PDBF	5,056	5,056
Titas Gas T&D Co., Ltd.	25,977,645	25,977,645
Karnaphully Gas Co.	14,614,898	14,614,898
Pashchimanchal Gas Co.	2,650,741	2,650,741
Dhaka Electricity Supply Co., Ltd.(DESCO)	58,752	58,752
Dhaka Electricity Supply Authority (DESA)	270,000	270,000
Jalalabad Gas Co., Ltd.	1,299,297	1,299,297
Dhaka Palli Budyut Samity(PBS- 1)	658,444	658,444
Delta life Insurance Co., Ltd	10,000	10,000
Roads & Highway	190,350	190,350
North South University	16,143	16,143
Standard Bank Ltd.	745,038	745,038
Bangladesh Telecommunication Co., Ltd (BTCL)	10,000	10,000
UCEP	338,000	338,000
Dhaka Metropolitan Police	147,331	147,331
Mobile Com	22,000	22,000
Road Cutting	10,413	10,413
PDB	1,104,225	1,104,225
DPDC Limited	240,000	240,000
Narayangonj Palli Bidut samity-02	500,000	500,000
Cox's Bazar Polly Biddut samity	392,000	392,000
Polli-Bidyut Somity-Bagerhat	5,028,094	5,028,094
Mongla port authority	5,399,998	5,399,998
Desco- Nikunja	400,000	400,000
Total	60,088,425	60,088,425

9.00 Consolidated Deferred Tax Assets

Deferred tax for temporary difference	(587,217,604)	(538,702,393)
Deferred tax for gratuity provision	(11,572,500)	(11,572,500)
Deferred tax on Unrealized Gain/ loss	378,427	363,092
Total	598,411,677	549,911,800

10.00 Consolidated Investment in shares

Name of Investor	No. of Shares	Market value as on 30/06/24	Market value as on 30/06/23
Lafarge Surma Cement Ltd.	21,000	1,331,400	1,459,500
Aftab Automobiles Ltd.	82,779	2,557,871	2,276,423
Total	103,779	3,889,271	3,735,923

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

11.00 Consolidated Inventories

Raw materials	881,372,093	775,681,361
Work in process	200,249,867	191,066,779
Finished Goods	1,719,801,975	1,591,811,325
Spare Parts	29,958,435	28,233,397
Stock in transit	282,780,467	317,930,593
Total	3,114,162,837	2,904,723,455



12.00 Consolidated Accounts receivable

Tejgaon CNG Conversion Center	9,180,729	9,378,663
Kallyanpur CNG Conversion Center	3,956,232	5,103,735
Dipnagar Diesel Conversion Center	12,438,256	17,438,618
Chittagong CNG Conversion Center	5,057,717	5,057,717
Sylhet CNG Conversion Center	6,143,967	6,402,507
Cylinder Testing Unit	2,318,395	2,318,395
Kalurghat CNG Conversion Center	6,117,342	6,149,937
Kalurghat CRT	157,946	235,460
Uttara CNG Conversion Center	2,705,253	2,731,851
Uttara CRT	68,353	68,353
Bogra CNG Conversion Center	3,370,805	2,320,613
Palton CNG Conversion Center	1,237,032	1,096,216
Auto repair & services- Palton-Dhaka	2,179,483	2,510,167
Palton CRT	129,775	119,801
Kallyanpur CRT	233,723	180,479
Auto repair & services- Kally-Dhaka	26,366,182	28,257,550
Auto repair & services- Kalurghat-CTG	6,413,813	5,987,800
Denso CNG Station	13,695,564	14,183,362
Binimoy CNG Station	15,684,969	22,560,863
Sylhet CNG Station	5,532,574	5,487,707
Sylhet CNG Station-2	615,723	627,785
Station Technical Department Sylhet	10,739,354	12,295,212
Station Technical Department CTG	26,638,378	22,227,728
Station Technical Department Dhaka	66,957,155	66,732,185
Station Maintenance Department -CTG	52,992	52,992
Station Maintenance Department -Sylhet	81,510	-
PRS Department	7,463,801	4,463,439
Engineering service department	2,560,133	1,529,505
Baipail CNG Station	9,934,432	8,753,973
Bogra CNG Station	2,636	2,636
Laguna CNG Station	17,024	61,305
Sitakundu CNG Station	156,297	69,582
B.O.C CNG Station	46,772	35,395
Kwality CNG Station	161,802	170,609
Bhoirab CNG Station	2,813	45,337
Elenga Station CNG Station	121,268	132,240
United CNG Station	314,655	252,145
Jogajog CNG Station	10,343,602	9,397,868
Sonarbangla CNG Station	16,818,234	16,638,680
Mymensing Zone	75,657,506	62,620,975
Chattagram Zone	72,337,727	58,081,378
Khulna Zone	59,611,155	47,973,753
Gazipur Zone	57,878,398	47,424,021
Sylhet Zone	53,785,768	48,423,179
Dhaka Zone	91,512,492	74,146,511
HDPE	66,752,141	69,118,035
Tender	3,150,150	3,150,158
Navana Real Estate Ltd.	2,098,617	2,098,962
Navana Construction limited	5,854,997	5,854,997
Navana Batteries limited	726,953	667,785
Sylhet Zone	3,233,782	2,697,298
Jessore Zone	4,852,352	2,462,876
Kustia Zone	3,280,547	2,495,448
Dhaka South zone	19,445,733	18,633,909
Dhaka North zone	11,583,606	4,552,381
Rajshahi Zone	67,148,648	51,820,986



Rangpur Zone	3,361,077	2,371,012
Chitta. South Zone	9,794,698	6,580,410
Chitta. North Zone	4,235,217	2,888,405
Barishal Zone	83,244,986	71,825,756
Corporate Customer	532,977,718	372,693,100
Channel Partners & Distribution	533,060,422	427,044,713
Others Customer	75,545,503	74,305,840
Receivable from Employees' provident fund	2,606,842	2,606,842
Total	2,119,753,734	1,743,617,140

Ageing schedule of Accounts Receivables:

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

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

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

13.00 Consolidated Other Receivables
194,875,944
194,875,944

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

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

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

14.00 Consolidated Current account with Group Companies
217,967,088
146,589,025

It represents the total balance of consolidated current account with group companies as on 30 June, 2024.



15.00 Consolidated Advances, deposits & pre-payments

Advance against land Rent	34,948,624	37,948,624
Advance against local procurement	169,348,902	147,266,517
Bank guarantee margin	54,033,020	52,657,724
Security deposit	5,680,728	7,278,638
Advance Income Tax	457,400,418	434,940,390
Jakshon International Ltd.	251,391	251,031
Vat Account	4,299,450	4,097,616
Advance for Rent	19,077,478	19,077,478
Advance for Tender	1,139,100	1,138,560
Earnest Money & Security Deposit	1,317,939	1,317,939
Clearing & forwarding agent	1,350,330	1,351,023
Rose vally International	339,214	340,470
Advance to Suppliers	460,025,578	390,326,005
Security Deposit to Bangladesh Railway	20,000	20,000
Advance against Employee	13,483,009	11,562,992
Advance to others	489,633,389	434,091,300
Advance against civil construction	88,912,277	82,114,914
Total	1,801,260,848	1,625,781,222

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

16.00 Consolidated Cash & Cash Equivalent

Cash in Hand	5,925,122	19,608,150
Cash at Bank	186,949,562	237,424,711
Total	192,874,684	257,032,861

16.01 Consolidated Fixed deposit receipt (FDR) :

Mercantile Bank Ltd. (FDR)	42,534,238	40,913,305
Standard Bank Ltd. (FDR)	17,803,870	16,772,292
Shahjalal Islami Bank Ltd. (FDR)	79,768,172	65,715,760
Mutual Trust Bank Limited (FDR)	546,473	503,777
Total	140,652,753	123,905,134



16.02 Consolidated Bank Balances :

AB Bank Ltd.	3,096,658	1,054,548
Bank Alfalah Ltd.	-	4,343
Al-Arafah Islami Bank Ltd.	-	33,222
Bank Asia Ltd.	2,328,912	8,094,887
Brac Bank Ltd.	649,777	266,154
Dhaka Bank Ltd.	209,281	208,507
Dutch Bangla Bank Ltd.	13,396,037	33,383,766
IFIC Bank Ltd.	257,449	259,980
Jamuna Bank Ltd.	112	40,972
Mutual Trust Bank Ltd.	11,109,935	20,460,244
National Bank Ltd.	3,501,876	2,260,155
NCC Bank Ltd.	298,994	190,514
Prime Bank Ltd.	46,165	51,081
Pubali Bank Ltd.	172,239	14,440
Rupali Bank Ltd.	15,170	-
Shahjalal Islami Bank Ltd.	897,900	26,012,504
Southeast Bank Ltd.	3,274,883	2,595
Standard Bank Ltd.	1,508,612	2,354,966
Uttara Bank Ltd.	114,545	312,444
Mercantile Bank Ltd.	401,644	405,014
Trust Bank Ltd.	84,876	604,889
Islami bank Bd.ltd	1,549,069	2,014,950
Sonali Bank Ltd.	704,900	10,965,934
United Commercial Bank Ltd	48,751	48,040
City Bank Ltd.	1,747,291	2,470,320
State Bank of India	32,713	24,371
Agrani bank ltd.	102,530	103,715
The Premier Bank Ltd.	-	4,183
Community Bank Ltd.	10,141	11,061
NRB Commercial Bank Ltd.	15,812	32,997
One Bank Ltd.	47,657	1,450,145
Estern Bank Limited	99,200	-
Dormant Account	573,680	378,636
Total	46,296,809	113,519,577

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



17.00 Share capital

Authorized capital:

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

1,500,000,000
1,500,000,000

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, 2024	Share Capital June 30, 2023
Subscription @ Tk. 100 each	19.04.2004	10,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Cash Allotment @ Tk. 100 each	10.11.2004	250,000	25,000,000	25,000,000
Cash Allotment @ Tk. 100 each	25.04.2005	250,000	25,000,000	25,000,000
Cash Allotment @ Tk. 100 each	30.12.2007	490,000	49,000,000	49,000,000
Ordinary shares @ Tk. 10 each issued as bonus	08.02.2009	20,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000
Ordinary shares @ Tk. 10 each issued as bonus	20.05.2009	6,300,000	63,000,000	63,000,000
Ordinary shares @ Tk. 10 each issued as bonus	26.07.2010	7,260,000	72,600,000	72,600,000
Ordinary shares @ Tk. 10 each issued as bonus	09.10.2011	6,098,400	60,984,000	60,984,000
Ordinary shares @ Tk. 10 each issued as bonus	07.10.2012	7,448,760	74,487,600	74,487,600
Ordinary shares @ Tk. 10 each issued as bonus	06.10.2013	11,421,432	114,214,320	114,214,320
Ordinary shares @ Tk. 10 each issued as bonus	20.01.2022	3,426,429	34,264,290	34,264,290
Ordinary shares @ Tk. 10 each issued as bonus	19.01.2023	3,597,751	35,977,510	35,977,510
Total			755,527,720	755,527,720

Shareholding Position:

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

Classification of shareholders:

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



18.00 Consolidated Fair Value Reserve	3,405,844	3,267,831
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It represents the total balance of Consolidated Fair Value Reserve as on 30th June, 2024

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

20.00 Lease liability/Lease obligation-Leases as lessee

At Cost:

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

21.00 Consolidated Security Retention Money	120,155,357	327,851,465
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It represents the total balance of Consolidated Security Retention Money as on 30th June, 2024

22.00 Consolidated Loan from others	50,000,000	50,000,000
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This is as per last account.

23.00 Consolidated Long Term Loan- Net of Non-Current portion

City Bank Limited, Gulshan Avenue Br.	4,182,968,459	4,201,825,077
Shahjalal Islami Bank Ltd.	2,808,368,822	2,612,212,854
One Bank Limited, Gulshan Br.	2,323,404,654	2,122,605,800
Standard Bank Limited	93,679,300	89,333,894
Dues to Director (Mr.Shafiul Islam, chairman)	325,117,526	325,117,526
	9,733,538,761	9,351,095,151
Less: Long Term Loan- Current portion	989,063,252	1,513,498,890
Long Term Loan-Net of Current Portion	8,744,475,509	7,837,596,261

Brief Terms & Condition of above Loan:

(I) Non-current portion of Loan amount represent the amounts which would be due for repayment after 12 (Twelve) months from the date of statement of financial position.

(ii) The loan was taken from the above mentioned banks and financial institutions against mortgage of 5548.59 decimals of land including 227,500 square feet factory building located there on to import capital machinery and other purpose.



Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
24.00	Consolidated Long Term Loan- Current portion		
	City Bank Limited, Gulshan Avenue Br.	4,182,968,459	4,201,825,077
	Shahjalal Islami Bank Ltd.	2,808,368,822	2,612,212,854
	One Bank Limited, Gulshan Br.	2,323,404,654	2,122,605,800
	Standard Bank Limited	93,679,300	89,333,894
	Dues to Director (Mr.Shafiul Islam, chairman)	325,117,526	325,117,526
		9,733,538,761	9,351,095,151
	Less: Long Term Loan- Current Portion	989,063,252	1,513,498,890
	Long Term Loan-Net of Current Portion	8,744,475,509	7,837,596,261

The amounts represent current maturity of long term finance of obtained from the above noted banks and director which are repayable within next 12 (Twelve) months from the date of statement of financial position.

25.00	Consolidated Short-Term Loan		
	Shahjalal Islami Bank Ltd.	55,810,700	73,903,489
	One Bank Ltd.	303,647,927	268,154,909
	City Bank Ltd.	1,049,184,039	634,812,362
	Janata Bank Limited	209,559,842	209,487,697
	Total	1,618,202,508	1,186,358,457

Short term loan is repayable within twelve months other than any revolving credit.

26.00	Consolidated Provision for income tax		
	Navana CNG Limited	76,450,872	60,977,610
	Navana Welding Electrode Limited	164,251,203	154,920,154
	Navana Engineering Limited	130,121,311	128,722,423
	Navana LPG Limited	96,056,594	82,854,171
	Total	466,879,980	427,474,358

27.00	Unclaimed Dividend Account		
	Opening Balance	38,215,498	43,047,616
	Add: Cash Dividend for the year 30.06.2023	43,451,920	20,691,389
		81,667,418	63,739,005
	Less: Dividend paid during the year	(37,926,919)	(20,523,507)
	Less: Fund transfer to CMSF during the year	-	(5,000,000)
	Closing Balance	43,740,499	38,215,498

The ageing of Unclaimed Dividend are as follows:

Unclaimed for less than 3 year's	6,618,322	3,965,209
Unclaimed for more than 3 year's	37,122,177	34,250,289
Total	43,740,499	38,215,498

28.00	Consolidated Payables and accruals		
	Navana CNG Limited	82,829,790	108,556,368
	Navana Engineering Limited	14,326,368	25,826,384
	Navana Welding Electrode Limited	24,358,452	40,720,249
	Navana LPG Limited	9,625,247	13,955,352
	Total	131,139,856	189,058,353



29.00 Consolidated Revenue-net

Navana CNG Limited
Navana Engineering Ltd.
Navana Welding Electrode Ltd.
Navana LPG Limited
Total

1,320,833,836	1,326,861,116
206,400,040	304,586,949
352,084,201	396,321,746
2,200,403,892	2,066,426,497
4,079,721,969	4,094,196,308

30.00 Consolidated Cost of Goods Sold

Navana CNG Limited
Navana Engineering Limited
Navana Welding Electrode Limited
Navana LPG Limited

1,072,429,791	1,074,965,780
151,369,426	222,835,102
284,893,771	327,284,904
1,775,948,015	1,639,379,901
3,284,641,002	3,264,465,687

Raw materials Consumed
Add : Direct cost
Add: Factory overhead
Cost of Production
Add: Opening WIP

30.01

2,978,296,619	3,045,204,878
16,464,516	17,071,962
427,053,605	405,400,410
3,421,814,740	3,467,677,250
191,066,779	175,385,797
3,612,881,519	3,643,063,047
200,249,867	191,066,779
3,412,631,652	3,451,996,268
1,591,811,325	1,404,280,744
5,004,442,977	4,856,277,012
1,719,801,975	1,591,811,325
3,284,641,002	3,264,465,687

Less: Closing WIP
Cost of goods manufacture
Add: opening finished goods

Less: Closing finished goods
Cost of Goods sold

30.01 Consolidated Raw Material Consumed

Opening stock of raw materials
Add: Purchase for the year
Add: Cost of CNG sales

775,681,361	782,796,904
2,121,747,696	2,124,262,723
962,354,647	913,826,612
3,859,783,704	3,820,886,239
881,487,085	775,681,361
2,978,296,619	3,045,204,878

Less: Closing stock of raw materials
Raw material consumed



31.00 Consolidated Administrative and selling expense

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



32.00 Consolidated Financial expenses

Navana CNG Limited
Navana Engineering Limited
Navana Welding Electrode Limited
Navana LPG Limited
Total

3,417,620	4,597,931
154,339,286	152,902,224
2,285,166	2,662,788
397,613,123	392,803,704
557,655,195	552,966,647

33.00 Consolidated Other income

Navana CNG Limited
Navana Engineering Limited
Navana Welding Electrode Limited
Total

23,659,074	1,458,405
26,747,911	-
3,056,921	3,691,959
53,463,906	5,150,364

34.00 Consolidated Income tax expense

Current tax
Deferred tax
Total
34.01
34.02.01

53,023,041	51,272,258
(48,515,213)	(112,304,966)
4,507,828	(61,032,708)

34.01 Calculation of Consolidated Current tax
A. Income tax on Regular Rate

Consolidated Profit Before Tax
Add: Consolidated Adjustment for admissible and inadmissible expenses
Consolidated taxable profit/(Loss)
Consolidated tax expenses based on applicable tax rate as per ITO 1984

11,479,491	(51,176,788)
136,479,065	182,154,593
147,958,556	130,977,806
38,421,730	37,046,177

B. Minimum Tax
Total Consolidated current Tax

14,601,311	14,226,081
53,023,041	51,272,258

34.02 Consolidated Deferred tax (Assets)/ Liabilities

Deferred tax for temporary difference 34.02.01
Deferred tax for gratuity provision 34.02.02
Deferred tax on Unrealized Gain/ loss 34.02.03
Total

(587,217,604)	(538,702,393)
(11,572,500)	(11,572,500)
378,427	363,092
(598,411,677)	(549,911,800)

34.02.01 Calculation of Consolidated Deferred tax
A. Deferred tax for Assets

Deferred tax for temporary difference of PPE
Accounting Base WDV
Tax Base WDV
Taxable temporary difference
Less: Unabsorbed Depreciation

5,210,578,922	5,532,566,280
6,941,200,718	6,947,231,054
(1,730,621,797)	(1,414,664,774)
(377,516,735)	(339,898,949)
(2,108,138,532)	(1,754,563,723)

Tax rate 22.5% & 27.5% respectively

Closing Deferred tax (Assets) / liabilities

(587,217,604)	(538,702,393)
---------------	---------------

Opening Deferred tax (Assets) /liabilities

(538,702,392)	(426,397,427)
---------------	---------------

Deferred tax expenses / (income) for temporary difference

(48,515,213)	(112,304,966)
--------------	---------------

Deferred tax expenses /(income) for gratuity provision (33.02.02)

-	-
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Total Deferred Tax Expense/(Income) for the year

(48,515,213)	(112,304,966)
---------------------	----------------------



34.02.02 Consolidated Deferred Tax for Gratuity Provision

Closing Provision

Applicable Tax rate @ 22.5% & 27.5% respectively

Closing deferred tax for gratuity provision

Less: Opening deferred tax for gratuity provision

Deferred tax expense/(income) for the year

46,200,000	46,200,000
-	-
(11,572,500)	(11,572,500)
(11,572,500)	(11,572,500)
-	-

34.02.03 Consolidated Deferred tax on Unrealized Gain/ Loss

Opening Balance

Add: During for the year

Closing Balance

363,092	337,279
15,335	25,813
378,427	363,092

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

6,971,662	9,855,920
75,552,772	75,552,772
0.09	0.13

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

36.00 Consolidated Net assets value per share (NAVPS)

Total Asset - Total Liabilities

Number of ordinary shares

Net asset value

Number of ordinary shares used to compute NAVPS

Net assets value per share (NAVPS)

2,362,531,328	2,398,872,734
75,552,772	75,552,772
31.27	31.75

37.00 Consolidated Net operating cash flows per share (NOCFPS)

Net operating cash flow

Number of ordinary shares

Net operating cash flows

Number of ordinary shares used to compute NOCFPS

Net operating cash flows per share

90,519,936	46,648,596
75,552,772	75,552,772
1.20	0.62

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



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

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

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

* Details in the statement of cash flows



39.00 Information about Reportable Segments

Information related to each reportable segment is set out below:

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

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



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

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

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

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

41.00 Related Party Transactions

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

(i) Parent and Ultimate Controlling Party

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

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

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

(iii) Subsidiaries

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

(iv) Associates

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



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

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

(vi) Transactions with key management personnel and their compensation

(a) Loans to Director

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

(b) Key Management Personnel and their Compensation

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

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

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

(vii) Other related party transactions

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

Intra group Company Receivables/Payables

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

42.00 Amount due by Directors

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



43.00 Number of Employees

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

44.00 Significant Disclosure

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

45.00 Capital Expenditure Commitment

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

46.00 Contingent Assets

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

47.00 Contingent Liabilities

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

48.00 Foreign Earnings/Loss or Gain

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

49.00 Remittance of Dividend

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

50.00 Credit Facility not Availed

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

51.00 Attendance Status of Board Meeting of Directors

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

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

52.00 Auditors fees for service rendered

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

The details of trade receivable are given below:

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

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

There are no debts outstanding in this respect.

56.00 Disclosure in line with Instruction of Part of Schedule XI

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

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

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

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

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

(III) Debt considered doubtful or bad

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

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

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

(V) Debt due by common management

There is no debt under common management.

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

There is no such debt in this respect.

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

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



58.00 Financial Instrument-Fair Values and Risk Management

58.01 Accounting Classifications and Fair Values

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

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

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



58.02 Financial Risk Management Framework

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

58.02.1 Credit Risk, 58.02.2 Liquidity Risk 58.02.3 Market Risk.

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

58.02.1 Credit Risk

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

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

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

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

i. Exposure to Credit Risk

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



58.02.2 Liquidity Risk

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

Exposure to Liquidity Risk

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

Long Term interest bearing loans

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

30th June, 2023

		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	1,186,358,457	1,186,358,457	533,861,306	652,497,151	-	-
Long Term interest bearing loans	23	7,837,596,261	7,837,596,261	-	-	-	-
Finance lease liabilities	20	377,930	377,930	-	-	377,930	-
Trade and other payables	28	189,058,353	189,058,353	41,592,838	90,748,009	32,139,920	24,577,585,89
Inter Company Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Current Liabilities	-	8,215,825,656	8,215,825,656	1,643,165,131	2,875,538,980	2,464,747,697	1,232,373,848
		17,429,216,658	17,429,216,658	2,218,619,275	3,618,784,141	2,497,265,547	1,256,951,434
Derivative Financial Liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-
		17,429,216,658	17,429,216,658	2,218,619,275	3,618,784,141	2,497,265,547	1,256,951,434

58.02.3 Market Risk

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

(i) Interest Rate Risk

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

(ii) Currency Risk

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

59.00 Capital Management

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

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

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

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



Navana CNG Limited and its Subsidiaries
Statement of Property, Plant and Equipment
As at June 30, 2024

Annexure-A

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



Navana CNG Limited and its Subsidiaries
Statement of Intangible Assets
As at June 30, 2024

Annexure-B

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

Navana CNG Limited and its Subsidiaries
Statement of Right of Use Assets
As at June 30, 2024

Annexure-C

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