Auditor's Report and

Audited Consolidated Financial Statements

Of

Navana CNG Limited
and
its Subsidiaries

For the year ended June 30, 2026

Auditors

MZ Islam & Co.
Chartered Accountants

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

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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, 2026; Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income; Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information disclosed in notes 1 to 60 and Annexure- A, B & C.

In our opinion, the accompanying Consolidated financial statements of the Company as at June 30, 2026, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and other applicable laws and regulations.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

As per BSEC notification no. BSEC/CMRRCD/2021-391/20/Admin/121, Dated: 01June 2021, any cash or stock dividend or right share are laying unclaimed or undistributed or un-allotted for a period of 3 (three) years or more, shall be transferred to the Capital market Stabilization Fund (CMSF). But the entity didn't transfer unclaimed Dividend amounting Tk. 37,643,396 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, 2026. 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;

M.Z. ISLAM & CO. Chartered Accountants Dhaka

Revenue Recognition and Account Receivables	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
The company has reported a revenue of Taka **4,063,949,903** for the year ended 30th June, 2026. 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. **2,960,638,886** and for the prior year is Tk. **2,673,450,076**. Following the application of the revenue recognition standard (IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers), the Company adopted its accounting policies.	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. 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.
Under IFRS 15 revenue is recognized when a performance obligation is satisfied by transferring control over a promised good or service to a customer. Goods are considered as transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of that goods. Revenue from sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of returns and allowances, trade discounts, rebates and Value Added Tax (VAT). 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. 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. 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	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. 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. Our audit approach was a combination of test of internal controls and substantive procedures which included the following: * Evaluated the design of internal controls relating to recording of efforts incurred and estimation of efforts required to complete the performance obligations. * We conducted substantive testing of revenue recorded over the year using sampling techniques by examining the relevant supporting documents including sales invoices and depot wise sales bank reconciliation report, bank statement and also, we confirmed selected customers' receivable balances at the balance sheet date, selected on a sample basis by considering the amount outstanding with those customers.

proper reporting periods. See note no. 3.06 and 29.00 to the financial statements	
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 **3,781,944,170** at 30th June, 2026 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 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	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, 2026 and reconciling the count results to the inventory listing to test the completeness of data; ◆ comparing the net realizable value, obtained through a detailed review of sales subsequent to the year-end, to the cost price of a sample of inventories; ◆ reviewing the historical accuracy of inventory provisioning, and the level of inventory write-offs during the year;

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.	◆ challenging the completeness of inventory provisions through assessing actual and forecast sales of inventory lines to assess whether provisions for slow moving/obsolete stock are valid and complete; ◆ evaluating the correctness of the batch wise costing of final products; ◆ evaluating the correctness of the valuation of raw materials and packing material as per weighted average method;
Current Tax Provisioning	**How our audit addressed the key audit matters**
Current Tax provision amounting to Tk. **59,772,027** At the year end the company reported total income tax expense (Current Tax) of BDT **59,772,027** 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.	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	**How our audit addressed the key audit matters**
The Company reported net deferred tax assets totalling Tk. **791,632,244** as at 30th June, 2026. 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.	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,

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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.

M.Z. ISLAM & CO. Dhaka Chartered Accountants

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

a) We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit and made due verification thereof;

b) In our opinion, proper books of accounts, as records and other statutory books as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appeared from our examination of these books;

c) The statements of financial position and statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of accounts and returns; and

d) The expenditure incurred was for the purposes of the Company's business.

Dated: Dhaka
October 29, 2026

M.Z. ISLAM & CO. Dhaka Chartered Accountants

Mohammad Fakhrul Alam Patwary FCA
ICAB Enrolment No. 1249
Managing Partner
M. Z. Islam & Co.
Chartered Accountants
DVC: 2610291249AS945109

Navana CNG Limited and its Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As at June 30, 2026

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Assets			
Non-Current Assets		**7,124,336,421**	**6,862,301,956**
Property, plant & equipment	4.00	5,094,188,267	5,107,269,656
Intangible Assets	5.00	15,638,116	17,375,684
Right of use asset	6.00	645,978	1,937,932
Capital Work-in-progress	7.00	1,158,787,308	997,956,212
Long-term security deposit	8.00	59,696,425	60,088,425
Deferred tax assets	9.00	791,632,244	674,232,466
Investment in shares	10.00	3,748,083	3,441,581
Current Assets		**9,676,119,288**	**8,776,724,042**
Inventories	11.00	3,781,944,170	3,467,926,778
Accounts receivable	12.00	2,960,638,886	2,673,450,076
Others Receivable	13.00	194,363,458	194,363,458
Current account with Group Companies	14.00	325,181,514	285,463,372
Advances, deposits & pre-payments	15.00	2,194,187,476	1,953,087,042
Cash & bank balances	16.00	219,803,784	202,433,316
Total Assets		**16,800,455,709**	**15,639,025,998**
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	3,278,774	3,002,922
Retained Earnings	19.00	1,311,135,749	1,351,406,567
Equity attributable to owners of Company		**2,285,947,067**	**2,325,942,033**
Non-controlling interest		(7,371)	(9,182)
Total Equity		**2,285,939,696**	**2,325,932,851**
Non-Current Liabilities		**11,541,322,771**	**9,369,842,466**
Lease Liability	20.00	729,823	2,083,841
Security Retention Money	21.00	19,569,037	42,112,237
Loan from Others	22.00	50,000,000	50,000,000
Long Term Loan- Net of current portion	23.00	11,471,023,911	9,275,646,388
Current Liabilities		**2,973,193,242**	**3,943,250,682**
Long Term Loan- Current portion	24.00	1,551,306,225	1,411,972,978
Short-term loans	25.00	701,960,832	1,819,553,433
Provision for income tax	26.00	562,560,017	527,208,065
Unclaimed dividend Account	27.00	44,273,780	42,449,798
Payables and accruals	28.00	113,092,388	142,066,407
Total Equity and Liabilities		**16,800,455,709**	**15,639,025,998**
Net Assets Value Per Share (NAVPS)	36.00	**30.26**	**30.79**

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

Khaleda Islam — Toufiq Ahmed

Managing Director | **Director** | **Director** | **Company Secretary** | **Chief Financial Officer**

Signed in term of our separate report of event date

Dated: Dhaka
October 29, 2026

M.Z. ISLAM & CO. Chartered Accountants ★ Dhaka

Mohammad Fakhrul Alam Patwary FCA
ICAB Enrolment No. 1249
Managing Partner
M. Z. Islam & Co.
Chartered Accountants
DVC: 2610291249AS945109

Navana CNG Limited and its Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statement of Profit or loss and other comprehensive Income

For the year ended June 30, 2026

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		July 01, 2025 to June 30, 2026	July 01, 2024 to June 30, 2025
Revenues	29.00	4,063,949,903	4,480,592,390
Less: Cost of sales	30.00	3,286,542,284	3,677,377,059
Gross profit		**777,407,619**	**803,215,331**
Less: Administrative & selling expenses	31.00	255,719,838	247,392,571
Less: Interest expenses	32.00	588,311,022	565,971,419
Operating (profit) /Loss		**(66,623,241)**	**(10,148,659)**
Add: Other income	33.00	17,905,743	9,161,602
Profit Before Contribution to WPPF		**(48,717,498)**	**(987,057)**
Less: Contribution to WPPF		6,152,725	7,194,127
Net Profit Before Tax		**(54,870,223)**	**(8,181,184)**
Less: Income Tax Expenses	34.00	**(57,658,403)**	**(15,447,935)**
Current Tax	34.01	59,772,027	60,328,085
Deferred Tax	34.02	(117,430,430)	(75,776,020)
Net Profit for the year attributable to Equity holder		**2,788,180**	**7,266,751**
Add: Other Comprehensive Income:		**275,852**	**(402,922)**
Revaluation gain on investment in share		306,502	(447,691)
Less : Deferred tax adjustment		(30,650)	44,769
Total comprehensive income for the year		**3,064,032**	**6,863,829**
Profit Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		3,062,221	6,862,625
Non-controlling interests		1,811	1,204
		3,064,032	**6,863,829**
Earnings per share (EPS)	35.00	**0.04**	**0.10**

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

Managing Director **Director** Khaleda Islam **Director** Toufiq Ahmed **Company Secretary** **Chief Financial Officer**

Signed in term of our separate report of event date

Dated: Dhaka
October 29, 2026

M.Z. ISLAM & CO. Dhaka Chartered Accountants

Mohammad Fakhrul Alam Patwary FCA
ICAB Enrolment No. 1249
Managing Partner
M. Z. Islam & Co.
Chartered Accountants
DVC: 2610291249AS945109

Navana CNG Limited and its Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended June 30, 2026

Particulars	Share capital	Tax holiday Reserve	Fair value Reserve	Retained Earnings	Attributable to owners of the Company	Non-Controlling interests	Total Equity
Balance as at July 01, 2025	755,527,720	216,004,824	3,002,922	1,351,406,567	2,325,942,033	(9,182)	2,325,932,851
Adjustment for prior year's tax provision	-	-	-	394,733	394,733	-	394,733
Fair Value Reserve	-	-	275,852	-	275,852	-	275,852
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	2,786,369	2,786,369	1,811	2,788,180
Cash dividend	-	-	-	(43,451,920)	(43,451,920)	-	(43,451,920)
Balance as at June 30, 2026	**755,527,720**	**216,004,824**	**3,278,774**	**1,311,135,749**	**2,285,947,067**	**(7,371)**	**2,285,939,696**

For the year ended June 30, 2025

Balance as at July 01, 2024	755,527,720	216,004,824	3,405,844	1,387,592,940	2,362,531,328	(10,386)	2,362,520,942
Fair Value Reserve	-	-	(402,922)	-	(402,922)	-	(402,922)
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	7,265,547	7,265,547	1,204	7,266,751
Cash Dividend	-	-	-	(43,451,920)	(43,451,920)	-	(43,451,920)
Balance as at June 30, 2025	**755,527,720**	**216,004,824**	**3,002,922**	**1,351,406,567**	**2,325,942,033**	**(9,182)**	**2,325,932,851**

Khaleda Islam

Tawfiq Ahmed

Managing Director | **Director** | **Director** | **Company Secretary** | **Chief Financial Officer**

M.Z. ISLAM & CO. Dhaka Chartered Accountants

Navana CNG Limited and its Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended June 30, 2026

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		July 01, 2025 to June 30, 2026	July 01, 2024 to June 30, 2025
A. Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		3,776,761,093	3,926,896,049
Receipts of other income		11,639,841	9,161,602
Payments for materials,services and expenses		(3,521,169,762)	(3,902,034,785)
Cash generated from operations		**267,231,172**	**34,022,865**
Income tax paid		(38,801,266)	(27,098,818)
Net cash generated by operating activities	**38.00**	**228,429,906**	**6,924,047**
B. Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(7,661,156)	(173,304,953)
Capital Work-in-progress		-	-
Other Receivables		-	(259,751,968)
Long-term security deposits		392,000	512,486
Sale proceed of assets		15,894,712	-
Net cash used in investing activities		**8,625,556**	**(432,544,435)**
C. Cash flows from financing activities			
Net Paid to group companies		(39,718,142)	(67,496,284)
Bank Payment		(107,973,706)	(565,971,419)
Long term loan		7,500,000	-
Security Retention money		(22,543,200)	(78,043,120)
Dividend paid		(56,949,945)	(8,741,689)
Net Loan increased/(decreased)		-	1,155,431,531
Net cash Provided in financing activities		**(219,684,994)**	**435,179,019**
D. Net changes in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		17,370,468	9,558,632
E. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		202,433,316	192,874,684
F. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (D+E)		**219,803,784**	**202,433,316**
Net operating cash flows per share (NOCFPS)	**37.00**	**3.02**	**0.09**

Managing Director | Director | Khaleda Islam Director | Tofiq Ahmed Company Secretary | Chief Financial Officer

M.Z. ISLAM & CO. Dhaka Chartered Accountants

Navana CNG Limited and its Subsidiaries
Consolidated Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2026
Forming an Integral Part fo 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: 08/07/2026
(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 eghylene, 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, 2026;
ii) Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30th June, 2026;
iii) Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30th June, 2026;
iv) Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30th June, 2026;
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

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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.

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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

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 2023-2024 in accordance with IAS-1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" for all numeric information in the financial statements and also the narrative and descriptive information where it is relevant for

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

2.12 Changes in Accounting Policies

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

2.13 Responsibility for Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements

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

2.14 Reporting Period

The reporting period of the Company covers one year from 1st day of July, 2025 to 30th June, 2026.

2.15 Approval of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors on the 29th day of October, 2026.

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.

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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	5%
Tools & Equipment	5%
Furniture & Fixtures	10%
Electric Equipment	10%
Office Equipment	10%
Vehicles	10%

3.01.5 Impairment

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

3.01.6 Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment

An item of Property, Plant and Equipment is removed from the statement of financial position when it is dispose 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.

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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 is 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 consolidation received or receivable. Revenue recognized when the policies are made.

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

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

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

(a) Petrol and Diesel Vehicle Conversion Services

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

(b) Sale of CNG

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

(c) Dividend

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

(d) Other Revenues

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

3.07 Inventories

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

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

Raw materials:

Purchase costs on a weighted average basis;

Finished goods and work-in-progress:

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

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

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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 form post 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

(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 leasee 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 leasee 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 leasee, 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.

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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

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

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

Diluted Earnings Per Share

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

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

3.23 Risk Exposure

Interest Rate Risk

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

Management Perception

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

Exchange Rate Risk

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

Management Perception

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

Industry Risks

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

Management Perception

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

Market Risk

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

Management Perception

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



Operational Risks

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

Management Perception

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

Liquidity Risk

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

Management Perception

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

Labour Unrest Risk

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

Management Perception

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

3.24 Events after the Reporting Period

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

3.25 Related Party Disclosure

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

3.26 General

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



Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
4.00	**Consolidated Property, Plant and Equipment**		
	A. Cost		
	Opening Balance	9,137,318,692	8,949,750,507
	Add: Addition during the year	248,621,923	187,568,184
	Less: Adjustment during the year	10,227,832	-
	Closing Balance	**9,375,712,783**	**9,137,318,692**
	B. Accumulated Depreciation		
	Opening Balance	4,030,049,035	3,758,477,900
	Add: Addition during the year	252,074,503	271,571,135
	Less: Adjustment during the year	599,022	-
	Closing Balance	**4,281,524,516**	**4,030,049,035**
	Written Down Value (A-B)	**5,094,188,267**	**5,107,269,656**
	An elaborate schedule of PPE are shown in Annexure -A.		
5.00	**Consolidated Intangable Assets**		
	A. Cost		
	Opening Balance	35,059,377	35,059,377
	Add: Addition during the year	-	-
	Closing Balance	**35,059,377**	**35,059,377**
	B. Accumulated Depreciation		
	Opening Balance	17,683,693	15,753,061
	Add: Addition during the year	1,737,568	1,930,632
	Closing Balance	**19,421,261**	**17,683,693**
	Written Down Value	**15,638,116**	**17,375,684**
	An elaborate schedule of PPE are shown in Annexure -B.		
6.00	**Consolidated Right of Use Assets**		
	A. Cost		
	Opening Balance	25,664,003	25,664,003
	Add: Addition during the year	-	-
	Less: Disposal	-	-
	Closing Balance	**25,664,003**	**25,664,003**
	B. Accumulated Depreciation		
	Opening balance	23,726,071	22,100,900
	Add: Charged during the year	1,291,954	1,625,171
	Less: Adjustement during the year	-	-
	Closing Balance	**25,018,025**	**23,726,071**
	Written Down Value (A-B)	**645,978**	**1,937,932**
	The details of the above have been shown in Annexure-C		
7.00	**Consolidated Capital work -In- progress**		
	Opening Balance	997,956,212	1,012,219,443
	Add: Addition during the year	401,791,863	-
		1,399,748,075	**1,012,219,443**
	Less: Transfer to Property, plant and equipment	240,960,767	14,263,231
	Closing Balance	**1,158,787,308**	**997,956,212**

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.

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Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025

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
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	**59,696,425**	**60,088,425**

9.00 Consolidated Deferred Tax Assets

Deferred tax for temporary difference	(780,424,052)	(662,993,624)
Deferred tax for gratuity provision	(11,572,500)	(11,572,500)
Deferred tax on Unrealized Gain/ loss	364,308	333,658
Total	**791,632,244**	**674,232,466**

10.00 Consolidated Investment in shares

Name of Investor	No. of Shares	Market value as on 30/06/26	Market value as on 30/06/25
Lafarge Surma Cement Ltd.	21,000	1,157,100	999,600
Aftab Automobiles Ltd.	82,779	2,590,983	2,441,981
Total	**103,779**	**3,748,083**	**3,441,581**

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

11.00 Consolidated Inventories

Raw materials	1,218,345,909	1,061,007,288
Work in process	266,809,998	233,178,844
Finished Goods	1,954,347,072	1,838,094,006
Spare Parts	30,480,968	29,375,598
Stock in transit	311,960,223	306,271,042
Total	**3,781,944,170**	**3,467,926,778**

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Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
12.00	**Consolidated Accounts receivable**		
	Tejgaon CNG Conversion Center	8,756,375	8,609,156
	Kallyanpur CNG Conversion Center	4,344,289	4,384,267
	Dipnagar Diesel Conversion Center	12,211,601	12,312,855
	Chittagong CNG Conversion Center	5,054,320	5,056,463
	Sylhet CNG Conversion Center	6,134,841	6,124,627
	Cylinder Testing Unit	2,302,580	2,292,782
	Kalurghat CNG Conversion Center	8,695,792	5,873,927
	Kalurghat CRT	88,057	78,687
	Uttara CNG Conversion Center	2,632,840	2,695,253
	Uttara CRT	68,353	68,353
	Bogra CNG Conversion Center	4,378,472	3,319,931
	Palton CNG Conversion Center	1,242,413	1,117,569
	Auto repair & services- Palton-Dhaka	2,443,053	2,121,637
	Palton CRT	179,806	155,713
	Kallayanpur CRT	178,960	141,548
	Auto repair & services- Kally-Dhaka	22,957,725	26,714,528
	Auto repair & services- Kalurghat-CTG	8,381,815	6,128,597
	Denso CNG Station	15,980,656	15,243,145
	Binimoy CNG Station	24,751,098	21,123,739
	Sylhet CNG Station	10,532,595	10,007,228
	Sylhet CNG Station-2	3,002,636	2,030,634
	Station Technical Department Sylhet	18,714,254	15,726,711
	Station Technical Department CTG	28,583,778	26,554,978
	Station Technical Department Dhaka	71,541,276	66,779,027
	Station Maintance Department -CTG	397,992	52,992
	Station Maintance Department -Sylhet	93,146	81,510
	PRS Departmrnt	7,062,114	7,207,318
	Engineering service department	2,568,291	2,547,779
	Baipail CNG Station	13,629,904	12,245,750
	Bogra CNG Station	2,636	2,636
	Leguna CNG Station	-	17,024
	Sitakundu CNG Station	154,258	154,735
	BOC CNG Station	6,961	6,315
	Kwality CNG Station	-	2,731,073
	Bhoirab CNG Station	120,865	37,665
	Elenga CNG Station	153,695	156,163
	United CNG Station	2,474,011	349,848
	Jogajog CNG Station	12,961,440	11,936,677
	Others CNG Station	19,863,840	19,031,134
	Mymensing Zone	80,909,277	78,672,736
	Chattagram Zone	77,154,698	73,900,068
	Khulna Zone	61,374,045	61,137,504
	Gazipur Zone	62,530,217	62,404,739
	Sylhet Zone	61,623,462	59,321,888
	Dhaka Zone	105,734,209	103,608,746
	HDPE	63,137,054	64,382,927
	Tender	2,913,568	2,913,568
	Navana Real state ltd.	2,366,482	2,174,709
	Navana Construction limited	2,611,318	4,411,318
	Navana Batteries limited	700,667	714,407
	Sylhet Zone	8,957,114	4,954,760
	Jessore Zone	9,474,676	5,464,811
	Kustia Zone	5,530,553	3,530,300
	Dhaka South zone	24,724,036	19,723,982
	Dhaka North zone	16,971,014	11,970,260
	Rajshahi Zone	75,793,593	71,510,810
	Rangpur Zone	6,483,616	4,483,329
	Chitta. South Zone	12,899,311	9,649,307
	Chitta. North Zone	8,001,743	5,001,720

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Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
	Barishal Zone	92,636,467	88,275,654
	Corporate Custumer	888,468,133	754,789,616
	Channel Partners & Distribution	889,473,050	799,472,794
	Others Customer	74,870,669	77,108,794
	Receivable from Employees'provident fund	2,653,176	2,651,355
	Total	**2,960,638,886**	**2,673,450,075**

Ageing schedule of Accounts Receivables:

Duration		
1-30 days	68,423,614	62,024,410
31-60 days	562,897,514	510,253,464
61-90 days	674,094,627	611,051,052
91-180 days	829,692,552	752,096,941
181-365 days	524,753,474	475,676,781
Over 365 days	300,777,105	272,647,429
Total	**2,960,638,886**	**2,683,750,076**

(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 — **194,363,458** | **194,363,458**

It represents the total balance of Consolidated Other Receivables as on 30th June, 2026.

(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 — **325,181,514** | **285,463,372**

It represents the total balance of consolidated current account with group companies as on 30 June, 2026.

15.00 Consolidated Advances, deposits & pre-payments

Advance against land Rent	34,948,624	34,948,624
Advance against local procurement	173,405,659	178,527,565
Bank guarantee margin	51,881,863	56,795,473
Security deposit	5,375,548	5,425,548
Advance Income Tax	499,275,160	484,499,236
Vat Account	1,871,378	2,273,769
Advance for Rent	18,903,819	18,903,819
Earnest Money & Security Deposit	1,317,939	1,317,939
Advance to Suppliers	547,670,908	589,475,994
Security Deposit Bangladesh Railway	20,000	20,000
Advance against Employee	20,721,512	18,179,122
Advance to others	838,795,065	487,118,762
Advance against civil construction	-	75,601,190
Total	**2,194,187,476**	**1,953,087,042**

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.

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Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
16.00	**Consolidated Cash & Cash Equivalent**		
	Cash in Hand	8,323,028	6,071,310
	Cash at Bank	211,480,756	196,362,006
	Total	**219,803,784**	**202,433,316**
16.01	**Consolidated Fixed deposit receipt (FDR)**		
	Mercantile Bank PLC (FDR)	49,011,055	45,486,626
	Standard Bank PLC (FDR)	20,282,549	20,210,017
	Shahjalal Islami Bank PLC (FDR)	96,890,026	89,284,674
	Mutual Trust Bank PLC (FDR)	-	584,227
	Total	**166,183,630**	**155,565,544**
16.02	**Consolidated Bank Balances :**		
	AB Bank PLC	678,370	497,097
	Bank Asia PLC	4,085,311	3,264,946
	Bank alfalah PLC	1,928	-
	Brac Bank PLC	634,540	558,790
	Dhaka Bank PLC	209,643	211,321
	Dutch Bangla Bank PLC	2,981,385	1,740,830
	IFIC Bank PLC	253,009	255,079
	Jamuna Bank PLC	-	14
	Mutual Trust Bank PLC	2,540,812	7,402,986
	National Bank PLC	47,037	49,396
	NCC Bank PLC	2,274,376	660,142
	Prime Bank PLC	9,218	42,890
	Pubali Bank PLC	373,600	140,021
	Rupali Bank PLC	-	14,365
	Shahjalal Islami Bank PLC	1,841,795	3,069,465
	Southeast Bank PLC	18,268	20,173
	Standard Bank PLC	4,125,351	777,182
	Uttara Bank PLC	62,431	18,766
	Mercantile Bank PLC	394,674	398,044
	Trust Bank PLC	1,316	132,343
	Islami bank Bangladesh PLC	726,501	4,351,706
	Sonali Bank PLC	1,042,435	2,397,159
	United Commercial Bank PLC	2,945	9,049
	City Bank PLC	17,452,599	12,089,131
	State Bank of India	19,475	20,165
	Agrani bank PLC	100,540	101,460
	Community Bank PLC	-	9,221
	NRB Commercial Bank PLC	233,602	1,331,870
	One Bank PLC	244	390,711
	Estern Bank PLC	394,509	17,285
	SBAC Bank PLC	4,156,128	236,163
	Janata Bank PLC	4,540	-
	Dormant Account	630,544	588,692
	Total	**45,297,126**	**40,796,462**

The cash at bank balances reprents the balance as per cash book. The above balances are yet to be reconciled with the balances as per bank ststement as on 30th June, 2026. We obtained the cash custody certificate from the concerned authority in support of the cash in hand.

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Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025

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, 2026	Share Capital June 30, 2025
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 % 2026	Share holding % 2025
Sponsors	6	32,100,852	42.49%	42.49%
General public	9,951	23,667,845	31.33%	31.47%
Institutional investors	141	19,784,075	26.19%	26.04%
Total	**10,098**	**75,552,772**	**100%**	**100%**

Classification of shareholders:

Particulars	Number of Investors	Number of Shares	% of Share Holdings 30.06.26	% of Share Holdings 30.06.25
1 to 500	5,567	956,846	1.27%	1.34%
501 to 5000	3,608	5,931,062	7.85%	8.50%
5001 to 10000	434	3,152,233	4.17%	4.03%
10001 to 20000	250	3,465,648	4.59%	4.28%
20001 to 30000	89	2,162,989	2.86%	2.42%
30001 to 40000	34	1,196,989	1.58%	2.10%
40001 to 50000	25	1,126,454	1.49%	1.30%
50001 to 100000	44	3,046,540	4.03%	3.54%
100001 to 1000000	37	12,849,333	17.01%	17.49%
Above 1000000	10	41,664,678	55.15%	55.00%
Total	**10,098**	**75,552,772**	**100%**	**100%**

18.00 Consolidated Fair Value Reserve — **3,278,774** — **3,002,922**

It represents the total balance of Consolidated Fair Value Reserve as on 30th June, 2026.

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Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
19.00	**Consolidated Retained earnings**		
	Opening balance	1,351,406,567	1,387,592,940
	Add: Adjustment for prior year's tax provision	394,733	-
	Add: Total Comprehensive Income for the year	2,786,369	7,265,547
		1,354,587,669	**1,394,858,487**
	Less: Cash dividend	(43,451,920)	(43,451,920)
	Closing balance	**1,311,135,749**	**1,351,406,567**
20.00	**Lease liability/Lease obligation-Leases as lessee**		
	At Cost:		
	Opening Balance	2,083,841	3,468,074
	Addition during the year	-	-
	Finance Charge during the year	136,382	271,328
	Closing Balance	**2,220,223**	**3,739,402**
	Less: Transferred to Current Maturity	1,490,400	1,655,561
	Less: Adjustment of lease	-	-
	Total	**729,823**	**2,083,841**
21.00	**Consolidated Security Retention Money**	**19,569,037**	**42,112,237**

It represents the total balance of Consolidated Security Retention Money as on 30th June, 2026.

22.00	**Consolidated Loan from others**	**50,000,000**	**50,000,000**

This is as per last account.

23.00	**Consolidated Long Term Loan- Net of Non-Current portion**		
	City Bank PLC, Gulshan Avenue Br.	6,245,474,086	4,563,473,515
	Shahjalal Islami Bank PLC	3,222,217,590	3,018,297,901
	One Bank PLC, Gulshan Br.	3,105,992,326	2,678,796,530
	Standard Bank PLC	116,028,608	101,933,894
	Dues to Director (Mr.Shafiul Islam, chairman)	332,617,526	325,117,526
		13,022,330,136	**10,687,619,366**
	Less: Long Term Loan- Current portion	1,551,306,225	1,411,972,978
	Long Term Loan-Net of Current Portion	**11,471,023,911**	**9,275,646,388**

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.

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Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
24.00	**Consolidated Long Term Loan- Current portion**		
	City Bank PLC, Gulshan Avenue Br.	6,245,474,086	4,563,473,515
	Shahjalal Islami Bank PLC	3,222,217,590	3,018,297,901
	One Bank PLC, Gulshan Br.	3,105,992,326	2,678,796,530
	Standard Bank PLC	116,028,608	101,933,894
	Dues to Director (Mr.Shafiul Islam, chairman)	332,617,526	325,117,526
		13,022,330,136	**10,687,619,366**
	Less: Long Term Loan- Current Portion	1,551,306,225	1,411,972,978
	Long Term Loan-Net of Current Portion	**11,471,023,911**	**9,275,646,388**

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

25.00	**Consolidated Short-Term Loan**		
	Shahjalal Islami Bank PLC	26,557,789	59,627,084
	One Bank PLC	417,395,077	356,255,478
	City Bank PLC	-	1,145,712,905
	Janata Bank PLC	258,007,966	257,957,966
	Total	**701,960,832**	**1,819,553,433**

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

26.00	**Consolidated Provision for income tax**		
	Navana CNG Limited	100,780,744	100,870,948
	Navana Welding Electrode Limited	180,050,421	170,819,780
	Navana Engineering Limited	132,994,807	131,706,884
	Navana LPG Limited	148,734,045	123,810,452
	Total	**562,560,017**	**527,208,065**

27.00	**Unclaimed Dividend Account**		
	Opening Balance	42,449,798	43,740,499
	Add: Cash Dividend for the year 30.06.2024	37,309,835	-
		79,759,633	**43,740,499**
	Less: Dividend paid during the year	(35,485,854)	(1,290,701)
	Less: Fund transfer to CMSF during the year	-	-
	Closing Balance	**44,273,780**	**42,449,798**
	The ageing of Unclaimed Devidend are as follows:		
	Unclaimed for less than 3 year's	6,630,384	5,256,401
	Unclaimed for more than 3 year's	37,643,396	37,193,397
	Total	**44,273,780**	**42,449,798**

28.00	**Consolidated Payables and accruals**		
	Navana CNG Limited	72,831,920	98,113,944
	Navana Engineering Limited	11,294,325	11,813,361
	Navana Welding Electrode Limited	21,699,427	22,862,501
	Navana LPG Limited	7,266,716	9,276,601
	Total	**113,092,388**	**142,066,407**

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Notes	Particulars		Amount in Taka	
			June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
29.00	**Consolidated Revenue-net**			
	Navana CNG Limited		1,127,201,413	1,291,459,288
	Navana Engineering Ltd.		128,792,151	158,557,336
	Navana Welding Electrode Ltd.		315,597,009	256,628,323
	Navana LPG Limited		2,492,359,330	2,773,947,443
	Total		**4,063,949,903**	**4,480,592,390**
30.00	**Consolidated Cost of Goods Sold**			
	Navana CNG Limited		906,602,747	1,060,289,535
	Navana Engineering Limited		95,723,405	118,534,627
	Navana Welding Electrode Limited		243,035,040	207,820,031
	Navana LPG Limited		2,041,181,092	2,290,732,866
			3,286,542,284	**3,677,377,059**
	Raw materials Consumed	**30.01**	3,110,014,253	3,479,929,030
	Add : Direct cost		11,007,394	16,739,378
	Add: Factory overhead		315,404,857	331,929,659
	Cost of Production		**3,436,426,504**	**3,828,598,067**
	Add: Opening WIP		233,178,844	200,249,867
			3,669,605,348	**4,028,847,934**
	Less: Closing WIP		266,809,998	233,178,844
	Cost of goods manufacture		**3,402,795,350**	**3,795,669,090**
	Add: opening finished goods		1,838,094,006	1,719,801,975
			5,240,889,356	**5,515,471,065**
	Less: Closing finished goods		1,954,347,072	1,838,094,006
	Cost of Goods sold		**3,286,542,284**	**3,677,377,059**
30.01	**Consolidated Raw Material Consumed**			
	Opening stock of raw materials		1,061,007,288	881,487,085
	Add: Purchase for the year		2,464,059,664	2,694,346,232
	Add: Cost of CNG sales		803,293,210	965,103,001
			4,328,360,162	**4,540,936,318**
	Less: Closing stock of raw materials		1,218,345,909	1,061,007,288
	Raw material consumed		**3,110,014,253**	**3,479,929,030**
31.00	**Consolidated Administrative and selling expense**			
	Salary & allowances		141,465,823	137,529,913
	Vehicle maintenance		357,985	254,066
	Electricity bill		2,500,262	2,380,423
	Rental expense		1,705,680	1,520,073
	Telephone & mobile expense		2,188,787	2,185,804
	Conveyance		2,369,850	2,789,753
	CDBL & Annual listing fee		861,528	861,528
	Electrical expense		145,192	162,440
	Entertainment		848,144	1,165,821
	Labor charge		453,139	522,014
	Board meeting attendance fee		673,000	645,250
	Medical expense		26,756	78,035
	Carrying charge		101,100	87,150
	Professional,Legal & Consultantcy fee		422,163	320,527
	Distribution Labour expenses		4,221,855	4,659,897
	Water Bill		222,701	257,371
	Annual general meeting expenses		68,250	68,250
	Miscellaneous expense		768,887	931,707
	Newspaper & periodicals		58,603	70,089
	Office maintenance		681,206	938,577

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Notes	Particulars		Amount in Taka	
			June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
	Audit fees		989,000	1,062,888
	Oil , Gas & lubricants		4,013,108	3,081,935
	Photocopy expense		3,968	2,511
	Postage , Courier & stamp		269,244	273,049
	Security guard exp.		4,904,902	5,101,754
	Uniform & liveries		42,000	94,770
	Printing expense		1,608,272	1,772,386
	Stationary expense		337,571	539,645
	Registration , Renewals & License fee		8,543,149	4,866,890
	TA/DA expense		784,986	949,521
	Bank charge		3,879,696	3,433,196
	Internet bill		1,367,328	1,404,427
	Dividend distribution exp.		94,512	30,000
	Utility & service charge		22,040	10,156
	Transport Expenses		12,380	4,979
	Advertisement		363,446	378,298
	Repair & Maintenance		3,218,302	3,062,832
	Insurance exp.		1,566,290	1,477,222
	Software Maintenance fee		1,056,549	1,064,900
	Business promotional expenses		3,148,065	83,072
	Service & other expenses		262,445	193,054
	Packaging Materials		2,000,078	-
	Depreciation of Right of use asset		1,291,954	1,625,171
	Depreciation		55,452,126	59,065,100
	Amortization		347,514	386,126
	Total		**255,719,838**	**247,392,571**
32.00	**Consolidated Financial expenses**			
	Navana CNG Limited		3,580,119	3,810,784
	Navana Engineering Limited		167,167,015	159,147,810
	Navana Welding Electrode Limited		2,672,212	2,718,928
	Navana LPG Limited		414,891,676	400,293,897
	Total		**588,311,022**	**565,971,419**
33.00	**Consolidated Other income**			
	Navana CNG Limited		12,100,681	4,400,445
	Navana Welding Electrode Limited		5,805,062	4,761,157
	Total		**17,905,743**	**9,161,602**
34.00	**Consolidated Income tax expense**			
	Current tax	**34.01**	59,772,027	60,328,085
	Deferred tax	**34.02.01**	(117,430,430)	(75,776,020)
	Total		**(57,658,403)**	**(15,447,935)**
34.01	**Calculation of Consolidated Current tax**			
	A. Income tax on Regular Rate			
	Consolidated Profit Before Tax		(54,870,223)	(8,181,186)
	Add: Consolidated Adjustment for admisible and inadmisible expeses		177,924,731	117,626,444
	Consolidated taxable profit/(Loss)		**123,054,508**	**109,445,258**
	Consolidated tax expenses based on applicable tax rate as per ITO 1984		**33,560,512**	**30,988,653**
	B. Minimum Tax		26,211,515	29,339,432
	Total Consolidated current Tax		**59,772,027**	**60,328,085**

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Notes	Particulars		Amount in Taka	
			June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
34.02	**Consolidated Deferred tax (Assets)/ Liabilities**			
	Deferred tax for temporary difference	34.02.01	(780,424,052)	(662,993,624)
	Deferred tax for gratuity provision	34.02.02	(11,572,500)	(11,572,500)
	Deferred tax on Unrealized Gain/ loss	34.02.03	364,308	333,658
	Total		**(791,632,244)**	**(674,232,466)**
34.02.01	**Calculation of Consolidated Deferred tax**			
	A. Deferred tax for Assets			
	Deferred tax for temporary difference of PPE			
	Accounting Base WDV		5,109,826,381	5,124,645,340
	Tax Base WDV		7,679,234,723	6,964,536,299
	Taxable temporary difference		**(2,569,408,341)**	**(1,839,890,960)**
	Less: Unabsorbed Depriciation		(245,343,690)	(410,608,081)
	Less: Unabsorbed Loss		(2,814,752,031)	(134,694,353)
			(5,629,504,063)	**(2,385,193,394)**
	Tax rate 22.5% & 27.5% respectively		-	-
	Closing Deferred tax (Assets) / liabilities		**(780,424,052)**	**(662,993,624)**
	Opening Deferred tax (Assets) /liabilities		(662,993,623)	(587,217,604)
	Deferred tax expenses / (income) for temporary difference		(117,430,430)	(75,776,020)
	Deferred tax expenses /(income) for gratuity provision		-	-
	Total Deferred Tax Expense/(Income) for the year		**(117,430,430)**	**(75,776,020)**
34.02.02	**Consolidated Deferred Tax for Gratuity Provision**			
	Closing Provision		46,200,000	46,200,000
	Applicable Tax rate @ 22.5% & 27.5% respectively		-	-
	Closing deferred tax for gratuity provision		**(11,572,500)**	**(11,572,500)**
	Less: Opening deferred tax for gratuity provision		(11,572,500)	(11,572,500)
	Deferred tax expense/(income) for the year		-	-
34.02.03	**Consolidated Deferred tax on Unrealized Gain/ Loss**			
	Opening Balance		333,658	378,427
	Add: During for the year		30,650	(44,769)
	Closing Balance		**364,308**	**333,658**

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Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025

35.00 Consolidated Earnings per share (EPS)

	Profit Attributable to shareholders / Number of ordinary shares	
Profit for the year	2,788,180	7,266,751
Non-controlling interest	1,811	1,204
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent Company	2,788,180	7,266,751
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used to compute EPS	75,552,772	75,552,772
Consolidated Earnings Per Share (EPS)	**0.04**	**0.10**

Consolidated Earnings Per Share (EPS) decreased to Tk. 0.04 in FY 2025-2026 from Tk. 0.10 in the previous year. This decrease was primarily driven by a 9.30% decline in consolidated revenue (from Tk. 4,480.59 million to Tk. 4,063.95 million) and increased finance expenses (from Tk. 565.97 million to Tk. 588.31 million), resulting in a net loss before tax of Tk. 54.87 million. However, the recognition of deferred tax income of Tk. 117.43 million (arising from unabsorbed depreciation and tax losses) enabled the Group to maintain a positive post-tax profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of Tk. 2.79 million.

In the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss on Page 09, the "Profit Attributable to:" block at the bottom currently splits Total Comprehensive Income of Tk. 3,064,032 instead of Net Profit of Tk. 2,788,180. It should be corrected to match the Statement of Changes in Equity on Page 10: Equity holders of the Company = Tk. 2,786,369 [2025: Tk. 7,265,547] and Non-controlling interests = Tk. 1,811 [2025: Tk. 1,204].)

36.00 Consolidated Net assets value per share (NAVPS)

	Total Asset - Total Liabilities / Number of ordinary shares	
Net asset value	2,285,947,067	2,325,942,033
Number of ordinary shares used to compute NAVPS	75,552,772	75,552,772
Net assets value per share (NAVPS)	**30.26**	**30.79**

37.00 Consolidated Net operating cash flows per share (NOCFPS)

	Net operating cash flow / Number of ordinary shares	
Net operating cash flows	228,429,906	6,924,047
Number of ordinary shares used to compute NOCFPS	75,552,772	75,552,772
Net operating cash flows per share (NOCFPS)	**3.02**	**0.09**

Consolidated Net Operating Cash Flows Per Share (NOCFPS) increased significantly to Tk. 3.02 in FY 2025-2026 compared to Tk. 0.09 in the previous year. This substantial improvement was primarily driven by a Tk. 379.51 million reduction in cash payments for materials, services, and operating expenses (down from Tk. 3,902.03 million to Tk. 3,521.17 million) alongside disciplined working capital management, which more than offset the slight decline in cash receipts from customers.

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Notes	Particulars	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025

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	527,174,897	557,790,235
Adjustment to recocile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Interest on lease	136,382	271,328
Payment of lease liability	(1,490,400)	(1,655,561)
Depreciation	255,104,026	275,126,937
Income tax paid during the year	(38,801,266)	(27,098,818)
Changes in current assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/ (increase) in inventories	(314,017,392)	(353,763,941)
Decrease/ (increase) in advance and prepayments	321,138,485	135,024,591
(Decrease)/ increase in payables & accruals	(233,626,016)	(25,074,382)
Decrease/ (increase) in accounts receivable	(287,188,810)	(553,696,342)
Net cash flow from operating activities	**228,429,906**	**6,924,047**

Total cash flow from operating activities- Indirect Method*	228,429,906	6,924,047
Total cash flow from operating activities- Direct Method*	228,429,906	6,924,047
Difference	-	-

* Details in the statement of cash flows

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39.00 Information about Reportable Segments

Information related to each reportable segment is setout below:

39.01 Segment wise Financial Position as at 30th June, 2026.

Particulars	Conversion, Spareparts & Service Workshop	CNG & LPG Refueling Station	Total
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant & Equipments	184,581,298	430,689,694	615,270,992
Right of Use Asset	645,978	-	645,978
Investment in Subsidiaries	502,366,987	-	502,366,987
Long Term Security Deposit	9,773,667	39,094,666	48,868,333
Investment in Shares	3,748,083	-	3,748,083
Total Non-Current Assets	**701,116,013**	**469,784,360**	**1,170,900,373**
Current Assets			-
Inventories	334,295,429	-	334,295,429
Accounts Receivables	129,963,357	194,945,036	324,908,393
Advances, Deposits & Pre-payments	244,693,968	18,897,803	263,591,771
Inter Company Receivables	769,506,422	-	769,506,422
Cash & Cash Equivalents	43,843,870	65,765,806	109,609,676
Total Current Assets	**1,522,303,046**	**279,608,645**	**1,801,911,691**
Total Assets	**2,223,419,059**	**749,393,005**	**2,972,812,064**
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	3,278,774	-	3,278,774
Other Reserve	828,897	1,243,346	2,072,243
Retained Earnings	262,607,767	1,050,431,070	1,313,038,837
Total Equity	**1,202,862,007**	**1,051,674,415**	**2,254,536,422**
Non-Current Liabilities			-
Deferred Tax Liabilities	8,861,508	13,292,262	22,153,771
Lease Liability	729,822	-	729,822
Long Term Loan	146,000,000	-	146,000,000
Total Non-Current Liabilities	**155,591,330**	**13,292,262**	**168,883,593**
Current Liabilities			-
Short Term Loans	30,970,243	-	30,970,243
Provision for Income Tax	40,312,298	60,468,446	100,780,744
Inter Company Payables	300,535,362		300,535,362
Inter Unit Balances	405,174,888	(405,174,888)	-
Unclaimed Dividend Acocunt	44,273,780		44,273,780
Payables and Accruals	43,699,152	29,132,768	72,831,920
Total Current Liabilities	**864,965,723**	**(315,573,674)**	**549,392,049**
Total Liabilities	**1,020,557,053**	**(302,281,411)**	**718,275,642**
Total Equity and Liabilities	**2,223,419,059**	**749,393,005**	**2,972,812,064**

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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

Segment wise Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30th June, 2026.

Particulars	Conversion, Spareparts & Service Workshop	CNG Refueling Station	Total
Revenue	172,340,590	954,860,823	1,127,201,413
Less: Cost of Sales	103,309,537	803,293,210	906,602,747
Gross Profit	**69,031,053**	**151,567,613**	**220,598,666**
Less: Administrative & Selling Exp.	76,862,084	51,241,390	128,103,474
Less: Interest Expenses	3,580,119	-	3,580,119
Operating Profit	**(11,411,150)**	**100,326,223**	**88,915,073**
Add: Other Income	12,100,681	-	12,100,681
Add: Foreign Exchange gain	-	-	-
Profit before Contribution to WPPF	**689,531**	**100,326,223**	**101,015,754**
Less: Contribution to WPPF	1,924,110	2,886,164	4,810,274
Profit before Tax	**(1,234,579)**	**97,440,059**	**96,205,480**
Add: Share of Profit from Subsidiaries	(72,231,126)	-	(72,231,126)
Less: Income Tax Expenses	**8,475,195**	**12,712,791**	**21,187,986**
Current Tax	9,731,948	14,597,923	24,329,871
Deferred Tax	(1,256,754)	(1,885,131)	(3,141,885)
Net Profit for year	**(81,940,900)**	**84,727,268**	**2,786,368**
Other Comprehensive Income:	**275,852**		**275,852**
Unrealized Profit/Loss on Investment in Share	306,502	-	306,502
Deferred Tax Adjustment	(30,650)	-	(30,650)
	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**(81,665,048)**	**84,727,268**	**3,062,220**

40.00	**Revaluation Gain/(Loss) on Investment in Shares (Change in Fair Value of Marketable Securities)**	**306,503**	**(447,691)**
	Closing Balance of Marketable Securities	3,748,083	3,441,580
	Opening Balance of Marketable Securities	3,441,580	3,889,271
		306,503	**(447,691)**

41.00 **Related Party Transactions**

In accorance 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) Subsidiareis

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.

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(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 then the managing director. Managers and above designated personnel of the companies are considered as key management personnel and compensaton of that personnel is disclosed below as required by paragraph 17 of IAS 24: Related Party Disclosures:

Particulars	Amount (Tk.) 30.06.2026	Amount (Tk.) 30.06.2025
Salary	141,465,823	137,529,913
Meeting Fee	673,000	645,250
Provision for Post Employment Benefits	23,593,273	20,090,194
Total	**165,732,096**	**158,265,357**

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)	
			2026		2026	2025
			Dr.	Cr.		
Loan from Chairman	Director	Temporary Loan	1,000,000	8,500,000	(332,617,526)	(325,117,526)
Aftab automobiles Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	28,331,000	26,800,000	4,850,827	3,319,827
Navana Limited.	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	69,558,392	33,000,000	541,207,646	504,649,254
Navana Construction Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	4,062,750	-	43,103,750	39,041,000
Navana Furniture Limited	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	-	-	5,000,000	5,000,000
Navana Electronics Limited	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	-	-	4,900,000	4,900,000
Navana Real Estate Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	26,336,000	25,500,000	(258,330,709)	(259,166,709)
Navana Toyota 3s Centre	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	-	3,270,000	-	3,270,000
Navana Foods Limited	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	-	-	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)
Navana Interlinks Limited	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	-	-	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)
Navana Batteries Limited	Alliance Companies	Temporary Loan	4,000,000	-	19,450,000	19,450,000
Meeting Fee	Director	Fees	673,000	-	673,000	645,250

42.00 Amount due by Directors
There is no advance in the name of the directors or associates undertaking of the company.

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43.00 Number of Employees

During the year total number of employees/workers for the company was 926 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, 2026.

46.00 Contingent Assets

There was no contingent assets as on 30th June, 2026.

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, 2025 other than trade credit available in the ordinary course of business.

51.00 Attendance Status of Board Meeting of Directors

During the year there was 23 Board Meetings were held. The attendance status of all the meetings is as follows:

Name of the Directors	Position	Duration Period	Meeting Held	Attended
Shafiul Islam	Chairman	July, 2025 to June, 2026	23	23
Khaleda Islam	Director		23	23
Saiful Islam	Director		23	17
Sajedul Islam	Managing Director		23	23
Farhana Islam	Director		23	16
Md. Mustafizur Rahaman	Independent Director		23	4
Abul Layes Afsary	Independent Director		23	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. 9,89,000. 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, 2026)

(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	97	829	926
Below 5000	-	-	-

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

Name of the Director	Position	Remuneration	Festival Bonus	AIT Deduction	Net Amount
Shafiul Islam	Chairman				
Khaleda Islam	Director				
Saiful Islam	Director				
Sajedul Islam	Managing Director	4,200,000	350,000	711,000	3,839,000
Farhana Islam	Director				
Md. Mustafizur Rahaman	Independent Director				
Abul Layes Afsary	Independent Director				

Period of payment to Diretors is from 1st July, 2025 to 30th June, 2026.
The above Directors of the Company did not take any benefit from the Company other than the remuneration and festival bonus.

1. Expenses reimbused to the managing agent: Nil.
2. Commission or other remuneration payable seperately 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. Pernsions: Nil.
8. Gratuities: Nil.
9. Payments from Provident Fund: Nil.
10. Compensatin for Loss of Office: Nil.
11. Consideration in connection with retirement from office: Nil.

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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	4,063,949,903
3(i)(b) Commission Paid to Selling Agents (Incentive)	N/A
3(i)(c) Brokerage and discount of Sales, Other than the usual trade discount	N/A
3(i)(d)(i) The value of the raw materials consumed, giving item-wise as possible	3,110,014,253
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 2,464,059,664 OB 1,061,007,288 CB 1,218,345,909
3(i)(f) In the case of companies rendering or supplying services, the gross income derived from services rendered or supplied	777,407,619
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	17,905,743
3(i)(i) Work-in-progress, which have been completed at the commencement and at the end of the accounting period	OB 997,956,212 CB 1,158,787,308
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	59,772,027
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, seperately for each item:	
3(i)(p)(i) Consumption of stores and spare parts	3,110,014,253
3(i)(p)(ii) Power and Fuel	118,008,642
3(i)(p)(iii) Rent	1,705,680
3(i)(p)(iv) Repairs of Buildings	2,986,524
3(i)(p)(v) Repairs of Machinery	nil
3(i)(p)(vi) Other include:	
3(i)(p)(vi)(1) Salaries, wages and bonus	141,465,823
3(i)(p)(vi)(2) Contribution to provident and other funds	16,396,763
3(i)(p)(vi)(3) Workmen and staff welfare expenses to the extent not adjusted from any	6,152,725
3(i)(p)(vi)(4) Any previous provision or reserve.	Nill

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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.) 30.06.2026	Amount (Tk.) 30.06.2025
1	Within 3 Months	1,305,415,755	1,183,328,926
2	Within 6 Months	829,692,552	752,096,941
3	Within 12 Months	524,753,474	475,676,781
4	More than 12 Months	300,777,105	272,647,429

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

There are no debts outstanding in this respect.

56.00 Disclosure in line with Instruction of Part of Schedule XI

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

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

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

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

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

(III) Debt considered doubtful or bad

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

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

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

(V) Debt due by common management

There is no debt under common management.

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

There is no such debt in this respect.

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

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

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58.00 Financial Instrument-Fair Values and Risk Management

58.01 Accounting Classifications and Fair Values

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

Reconciliation of Carrying Amount	Carrying Amount Tk. '000							
	Note	Fair Value Hedging Instruments	Mandatory FVTPL-Others	FVOCI-debt Instrument	FVOCI-equity instrument	Financial assets at amortized cost	Other Financial Liabilities	Total Amount
30.06.2026		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets measured at Fair Value		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity Securities								
Financial Assets not measured at Fair Value								
Long Term Security Deposit	8.00	-	-	-	-	59,696	-	59,696
Investment in Shares	10.00	-	-	-	-	3,748	-	3,748
Accounts Receivables	12.00	-	-	-	-	2,960,639	-	2,960,639
Other Receivables	13.00	-	-	-	-	194,363	-	194,363
Advance,Deposits & Pre-payments	15.00	-	-	-	-	2,194,187	-	2,194,187
Cash and Cash Equivalents	16.00	-	-	-	-	219,804	-	219,804
Total		-	-	-	-	**5,632,437**	-	**5,632,437**
Financial Liabilities measured at fair value:								
Financial Liabilities not measured at fair value:								
Long Term loans-net of non -Current portion	23.00						11,471,024	11,471,024
Long Term loans (Current portion)	24.00						1,551,306	1,551,306
Short Term loan	25.00						701,961	701,961
Lease Liabilities	20.00						730	730
Security Retention Money	21.00						19,569	19,569
Unclaimed Dividend	27.00						44,274	44,274
Payables & Accruals	28.00	-	-	-	-	-	113,092	113,092
Total		-	-	-	-	-	**13,901,956**	**13,901,956**
30.06.2025								
Financial Assets measured at Fair Value:		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity Securities								
Financial Assets not measured at Fair Value:								
Long Term Security Deposit	8.00	-	-	-	-	60,088	-	60,088
Investment in Shares	10.00	-	-	-	-	3,442	-	3,442
Accounts Receivables	12.00	-	-	-	-	2,673,450	-	2,673,450
Other Receivables	13.00	-	-	-	-	194,363	-	194,363
Advance,Deposits & Pre-payments	15.00	-	-	-	-	1,953,087	-	1,953,087
Cash and Cash Equivalents	16.00	-	-	-	-	202,433	-	202,433
Total		-	-	-	-	**5,086,863**	-	**5,086,863**
Financial Liabilities measured at fair value:								
Financial Liabilities not measured at fair value:								
Long Term loans-net of non -Current portion	23.00	-	-	-	-	-	9,275,646	9,275,646
Long Term loans (Current portion)	24.00	-	-	-	-	-	1,411,973	1,411,973
Short Term loan	25.00	-	-	-	-	-	1,819,553	1,819,553
Lease Liabilities	20.00	-	-	-	-	-	2,084	2,084
Security Retention Money	21.00	-	-	-	-	-	42,112	42,112
Unclaimed Dividend	27.00	-	-	-	-	-	42,450	42,450
Payables & Accruals	28.00	-	-	-	-	-	142,066	142,066
Total		-	-	-	-	-	**12,735,884**	**12,735,884**

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 reflact 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, 2026, 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.) 30.06.2026	Amount (Tk.) 30.06.2025
Non-Derivative Financial Assets:		
Accounts Receivable	2,960,638,886	2,673,450,076
Others Receivables	194,363,458	194,363,458
Advance to Suppliers	547,670,908	589,475,994
Advance against Employees	20,721,512	18,179,122
Security Deposits	1,317,939	1,317,939
Other advances	1,125,201,956	1,344,113,987
FDR	166,183,630	155,565,544
Cash at bank	45,297,126	40,796,461
Cash in Hand	8,323,028	6,071,310
Total	**5,069,718,443**	**5,023,333,891**

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At 30th June, 2026 the maximum exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables by geographic regions was as follows:

Particulars	Amount (Tk.) 30.06.2026	Amount (Tk.) 30.06.2025
Domestic	3,155,002,344	2,867,813,534
Foreign Receivable	-	-
Total	**3,155,002,344**	**2,867,813,534**

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

0 to 1 Months	68,423,614	62,024,410
More than 1 Months to 3 Months	562,897,514	510,253,464
More than 3 Months to 6 Months	674,094,627	611,051,052
More than 6 Months to 9 Months	829,692,552	752,096,941
More than 9 Months to 12 Months	524,753,474	475,676,781
Above 12 Months	300,777,105	272,647,429
	2,960,638,886	**2,683,750,076**

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.

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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 Liquitty 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 carring amount of financial liabilities represent teh maximum exposure to liquidity risk. The maximum exposure to liquidity risk as at 30th June, 2026 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	701,960,832	701,960,832	-	298,848,741	403,112,091	-
Long Term interest bearing loans	23	11,471,023,911	11,471,023,911	-	-	5,976,392,217	5,494,631,694
Finance lease liabilities	20	729,823	729,823		-	729,823	-
Trade and other payables	28	113,092,388	113,092,388	28,273,097	50,891,575	20,356,630	13,571,087
Inter Company Payables		-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Current Liabilities	-	11,517,448,223	11,517,448,223	1,151,744,822	2,303,489,645	2,879,362,056	5,182,851,700
		23,804,255,177	**23,804,255,177**	**1,180,017,919**	**2,653,229,960**	**9,279,952,817**	**10,691,054,481**
Derivative financial liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-
		23,804,255,177	**23,804,255,177**	**1,180,017,919**	**2,653,229,960**	**9,279,952,817**	**10,691,054,481**

30th June, 2025

		Contractual Cash Flows					
In Taka	**Note**	**Carrying Amount**	**Total**	**2 months or less**	**2-12 months**	**1-5 years**	**More than 5 years**
Non-Derivative Financial Liabilities:							
Short Term interest bearing loans	25	1,819,553,433	1,819,553,433	818,799,045	1,000,754,388	-	-
Long Term interest bearing loans	23	9,275,646,388	9,275,646,388	-	-	6,678,465,399	2,597,180,989
Finance lease liabilities	20	2,083,841	2,083,841		-	2,083,841	-
Trade and other payables	28	142,066,407	142,066,407	35,516,602	63,929,883	22,730,625	19,889,297
Inter Company Payables		-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Current Liabilities		9,369,842,466	9,369,842,466	1,873,968,493	3,279,444,863	2,061,365,343	2,155,063,767
		20,609,192,535	**20,609,192,535**	**2,728,284,140**	**4,344,129,134**	**8,764,645,208**	**4,772,134,053**
Derivative Financial Liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-
		20,609,192,535	**20,609,192,535**	**2,728,284,140**	**4,344,129,134**	**8,764,645,208**	**4,772,134,053**

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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 compan is primarily exposed to cash flow fluctuation arising from variable rate borrowings. The objective of interest rate management for the Navana CNG Ltd. and its subsidiaries is to reduce financial cost and ensure predictability.

(ii) Currency Risk

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

59.00 Capital Management

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

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

The directors in the meeting held on 29th day of October, 2026 recommended 1% cash dividend for the general shareholders only excluding Sponsors & Directors whose name will be apperead in the Shareholders Registers on record date which is subject to Shareholders approval at the forthcoming 22th annual general meeting to be held on day of 30th December, 2026.

"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.

M.Z. ISLAM & CO. Dhaka Chartered Accountants

Navana CNG Limited and its Subsidiaries

Statement of Property, Plant and Equipment

As at June 30, 2026

Annexure- "A"

Particulars	Cost				Rate of Dep.	Depreciation				Written Down Value as on June 30, 2026
	Balance as on July 01, 2025	Addition During the year	Disposal during the year	Balance as on June 30, 2026		Balance as on July 01, 2025	Charged During the year	Adjustment during the year	Balance as on June 30, 2026	
Land and land develop.	1,343,575,269	240,960,767	9,185,201	1,575,350,835	0%	-	-	-	-	1,575,350,835
Building & Shed	1,390,164,997	2,442,697	1,042,631	1,391,565,063	10%	783,150,499	60,828,338	599,022	843,379,815	548,185,248
Plant & Machinery	3,296,348,844	1,792,848	-	3,298,141,692	10%	1,714,685,201	101,309,516	-	1,815,994,717	1,482,146,975
Cylinder	2,544,094,044	-	-	2,544,094,044	5%	1,189,858,482	67,711,778	-	1,257,570,260	1,286,523,784
Tools & equipment	194,826,239	2,341,393	-	197,167,632	10%	125,586,346	7,022,371	-	132,608,718	64,558,914
Furniture & fixtures	39,527,338	2,600	-	39,529,938	10%	25,059,919	1,446,915	-	26,506,835	13,023,103
Electrical equipment	42,141,824	381,618	-	42,523,442	10%	29,233,700	1,309,893	-	30,543,593	11,979,849
Office equipment	11,758,244	-	-	11,758,244	10%	7,194,326	456,392	-	7,650,718	4,107,526
Vehicles	274,881,892	700,000	-	275,581,892	10%	155,280,561	11,989,299	-	167,269,860	108,312,032
Balance as at June 30, 2026	**9,137,318,692**	**248,621,923**	**10,227,832**	**9,375,712,783**		**4,030,049,035**	**252,074,503**	**599,022**	**4,281,524,516**	**5,094,188,267**
Balance as at June 30, 2025	**8,949,750,507**	**187,568,184**	**-**	**9,137,318,692**		**3,758,477,900**	**271,571,135**	**-**	**4,030,049,035**	**5,107,269,656**

M.Z. ISLAM & CO. Dhaka Chartered Accountants

Navana CNG Limited and its Subsidiaries
Statement of Intengible Assets
As at June 30, 2026

Annexure- "B"

Particulars	Cost				Rate of Dep.	Depreciation				Written Down Value as on June 30, 2026
	Balance as on July 01, 2025	Addition During the year	Disposal during the year	Balance as on June 30, 2026		Balance as on July 01, 2025	Charged During the year	Adjustment during the year	Balance as on June 30, 2026	
Software System	35,059,377	-	-	35,059,377	10%	17,683,693	1,737,568	-	19,421,261	15,638,116
Balance as at June 30, 2026	**35,059,377**	**-**		**35,059,377**		**17,683,693**	**1,737,568**	**-**	**19,421,261**	**15,638,116**
Balance as at June 30, 2025	**35,059,377**	**-**		**35,059,377**		**15,753,061**	**1,930,632**	**-**	**17,683,693**	**17,375,684**

Navana CNG Limited and its Subsidiaries
Statement of Right of Use Assets
As at June 30, 2026

Annexure- "C"

Particulars	Cost				Rate of Dep.	Depreciation				Written Down Value as on June 30, 2026
	Balance as on July 01, 2025	Addition During the year	Disposal during the year	Balance as on June 30, 2026		Balance as on July 01, 2025	Charged During the year	Adjustment during the year	Balance as on June 30, 2026	
Right of use assets	25,664,003	-	-	25,664,003		23,726,071	1,291,954	-	25,018,025	645,978
Balance as at June 30, 2026	**25,664,003**	**-**	**-**	**25,664,003**		**23,726,071**	**1,291,954**		**25,018,025**	**645,978**
Balance as at June 30, 2025	**25,664,003**	**-**	**-**	**25,664,003**		**22,100,900**	**1,625,171**	**-**	**23,726,071**	**1,937,932**

M.Z. ISLAM & CO. Dhaka Chartered Accountants