

**Queen South Textile Mills Limited**  
**Statement of Financial Position**  
**As at 30 September 2023**

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Amount in Taka</u> <u>30-Sep-2023</u>	<u>Amount in Taka</u> <u>30-Jun-2023</u>
<b>Assets:</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
		<b>972,326,650</b>	<b>999,110,073</b>
Property, plant and equipment	5	812,836,034	839,619,457
Capitan Work in Progress	6	159,490,616	159,490,616
<b>Current assets:</b>			
		<b>4,678,658,401</b>	<b>4,345,660,448</b>
Inventories	7	2,541,129,998	2,595,814,143
Trade and other receivables	8	1,972,803,001	1,551,126,956
Advances, deposits and prepayments	9	129,004,965	118,108,515
Investments-FDR	10	11,382,261	11,161,246
Cash & Cash Equivalent	11	24,338,176	69,449,588
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>5,650,985,051</b>	<b>5,344,770,521</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
<b>Shareholder's equity</b>			
		<b>2,403,111,187</b>	<b>2,393,169,948</b>
Share capital	12	1,526,014,390	1,526,014,390
Retained earnings	13	877,096,797	867,155,558
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
		<b>521,182,473</b>	<b>508,809,279</b>
Long-term borrowing	14	466,353,549	456,096,959
Deferred tax liability		54,828,924	52,712,320
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
		<b>2,726,691,391</b>	<b>2,442,791,295</b>
Trade and other payables	15	938,360,077	901,656,432
Current portion of long term borrowing		153,900,348	150,977,292
Short-term borrowing	16	1,458,944,742	1,272,935,398
Liabilities for Expenses	17	131,644,109	81,351,892
Outstanding IPO Subscription	18	-	-
Dividend Payable/Unpaid Dividend	19	2,221,276	2,343,678
Income Tax provision	20	41,620,836	33,526,603
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>3,247,873,864</b>	<b>2,951,600,573</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>5,650,985,051</b>	<b>5,344,770,521</b>
<b>NAVPS (Net Assets Value Per Share)</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15.75</b>	<b>15.68</b>

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







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






Signed in terms of our separate report of same date.

Dated: Dhaka  
November 23, 2023

**Queen South Textile Mills Limited**  
**Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income**  
**for the period ended from 01 July 2023 to 30 September 2023**

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Amount in Taka</u> 1-Jul-2023 to 30-Sep-2023	<u>Amount in Taka</u> 1-Jul-2022 to 30-Sep-2022
Revenue	22	1,018,987,524	1,233,874,361
Cost of Sales	23	(883,824,795)	(1,076,466,638)
<b>Gross Profit</b>		<b>135,162,729</b>	<b>157,407,723</b>
Foreign Currency Gain/(Loss)		(12,401,076)	(27,817,535)
Other Income	22.01	-	-
<b>Operating Expenses:</b>		<b>(38,659,490)</b>	<b>(39,276,835)</b>
Distribution Costs	24	(4,219,117)	(4,815,579)
Administrative Expenses	25	(34,440,373)	(34,461,256)
<b>Operating profit</b>		<b>84,102,163</b>	<b>90,313,353</b>
Financial Expenses	26	(63,950,087)	(31,252,232)
<b>Net profit before tax</b>		<b>20,152,076</b>	<b>59,061,121</b>
Income tax expenses	27	(10,210,837)	(11,892,675)
<b>Net Profit / (Loss) during the year</b>		<b>9,941,239</b>	<b>47,168,445</b>
<b>Basic &amp; Diluted Earnings per share</b>	28	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.31</b>

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Dated: Dhaka  
November 23, 2023

**Queen South Textile Mills Limited**  
**Statement of Changes in Equity**  
for the period ended from 01 July 2023 to 30 September 2023

Particulars	Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance at 01 July 2023	1,526,014,390	867,155,558	2,393,169,948
Net profit for the period	-	9,941,239	9,941,239
<b>Balance at 30 September 2023</b>	<b>1,526,014,390</b>	<b>877,096,797</b>	<b>2,403,111,187</b>

Particulars	Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance at 01 July 2022	1,439,636,220	870,066,621	2,309,702,841
Stock Dividend	86,378,170	(86,378,170)	-
Cash Dividend		(86,378,173)	(86,378,173)
Add: Adjustment for Dividend		45,982,683	45,982,683
Net profit for the period	-	123,862,597	123,862,597
<b>Balance at 30 June 2023</b>	<b>1,526,014,390</b>	<b>867,155,558</b>	<b>2,393,169,948</b>

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Dated: Dhaka  
November 23, 2023

## Queen South Textile Mills limited

### Statement of Cash Flows

for the period ended from 01 July 2023 to 30 September 2023

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Amount in Taka</u> <u>1-Jul-2023</u> <u>to</u> <u>30-Sep-2023</u>	<u>Amount in Taka</u> <u>1-Jul-2022</u> <u>to</u> <u>30-Sep-2022</u>
<b>A. Cash flows from operating activities:</b>			
Cash received from customer & other income	29	634,347,482	1,195,184,524
Cash Paid to Suppliers, employees and others expenses	30	(773,535,795)	(1,233,710,706)
Income Tax Paid/Deducted at Source		(8,094,233)	(12,342,287)
<b>Net Cash provided by operating activities</b>		<b>(147,282,546)</b>	<b>(50,868,469)</b>
<b>B. Cash flows from investing activities:</b>			
Acquisition of property, plant and Equipment		(93,596)	(2,927,740)
Capital Work in Progress		-	(156,927,828)
Investments-FDR		-	-
<b>Net Cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>(93,596)</b>	<b>(159,855,568)</b>
<b>C. Cash flows from financing activities:</b>			
Financial Expenses		(63,748,752)	(31,252,232)
Short term bank loan (paid)/Received		163,836,869	234,039,691
Dividend Payment		(122,402)	(158,384)
IPO Expenses		-	-
Long Term Bank Loan (paid)/Received		1,577,772	(18,306,314)
Outstanding IPO Subscription Paid		-	(100,000)
<b>Net Cash from financing Activities</b>		<b>101,543,487</b>	<b>184,222,761</b>
<b>Net Decrease in cash &amp; cash equivalents (A+B+C)</b>		<b>(45,832,655)</b>	<b>(26,501,276)</b>
Unrealized Foreign Exchange Gain/(Loss)		721,243	1,094,246
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		69,449,588	88,810,143
<b>Cash &amp; cash equivalents at the end of the period</b>		<b>24,338,176</b>	<b>63,403,115</b>
<b>Net Operating Cash Flow per share</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>(0.97)</b>	<b>(0.33)</b>

The annexed notes are the integral part of these financial statements.

 Chief Financial Officer  Company Secretary  Director  Managing Director  Chairman

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**Dated: Dhaka**  
November 23, 2023

# Queen South Textile Mills Limited

Notes to the financial statements  
for the period ended from 01 July 2023 to 30 September 2023

## 1 Legal form of the enterprise

Queen South Textile Mills Ltd was incorporated as a private limited company in Bangladesh on 15th June, 2003 under the Companies Act- 1994 and the registration number is C-49529(11513)/2003. It is a 100% foreign owned company. The company went into commercial operation on 1st June 2005. The company is listed with Dhaka Stock Exchange Limited and Chittagong Stock Exchange Limited on 7th January 2018 and company's shares are publicly traded on 13th March 2018.

### Address of registered office of the company and factory of the company

The address of the registered office is at plot No. 85-88, Extension Area, Dhaka Export processing Zone, Savar, Dhaka, Bangladesh. The company is carrying out its production activities on factory premises constructed on leased land from EPZ.

### Nature of business

Queen South Textile Mills Limited is a 100% export oriented company engaged in dying of yarn for consumption by sweater industry through local LC (Deemed Export). Queen South Textile Mills Ltd. set up business establishment in the export -processing zone, Dhaka.

## 2 Basis of preparation

### Significant Accounting Policy for the presentation of the financial Statements

The specific accounting policies selected and applied by the company's management for significant transactions and events that have material effect within the framework of IAS-1 "Presentation of Financial Statements", in preparation and presentation of financial statements have been consistently applied throughout the year and were also consistent with those used in earlier years.

### 2.01 Corporate financial statements and reporting

This comprises Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows and other explanatory notes covering accounting policies.

This is prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 1994, International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and International Accounting Standards (IASs) adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB) and as applicable to this Company.

The Board of Directors are responsible for preparing and presenting the financial statements including adequate disclosures, who approved and authorized for issue of this financial statements.

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with the International Accounting Standards (IASs) requires Board of Directors to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenses, assets and liabilities at reporting date. Due to the inherent uncertainty involved in making estimates, actual result could differ from those estimates.

### 2.02 Fundamental accounting concepts/ assumptions

The financial statements have been prepared based on Going concern assumption, Consistency concept, Accrual basis and such other convention as required by IAS-1 for fair presentation of financial statements.

### **2.03 Going concern**

The company has adequate resources to continue its operation for the foreseeable future. For this reasons, the directors continue to adopt going concern basis in preparing the accounts. The current credit facilities and resources of the company provides sufficient fund to meet the present requirements of its existing business.

### **2.04 Compliance with IAS & IFRS**

The following IAS is applicable to the financial statements for the year under review:

IAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements
IAS 2	Inventories
IAS 7	Statement of Cash Flows
IAS 8	Accounting policies , Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
IAS 10	Events after the Reporting period
IAS 12	Income Taxes
IAS 16	Property, Plant And Equipment
IAS 19	Employee Benefits
IAS 21	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates
IAS 23	Borrowing Costs
IAS 24	Related Party Disclosures
IAS 33	Earnings Per Share
IAS 36	Impairment of Assets
IAS 37	Provision , Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

The following IFRS is applicable to the financial statements for the year under review:

IFRS 1	First-time Adoption of Bangladesh Financial Reporting Standards
IFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures
IFRS 8	Operating Segments
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments
IFRS 15	Revenue From Contracts with Customers
IFRS 16	Leases

### **2.05 Reporting period**

The period of the financial statements covers from 01 July 2023 to 30 September 2023

### **2.06 Authorization for issue**

The Financial Statements have been authorized for issue by the board of directors on 23 November 2023.

### **2.07 Events after the reporting period.**

Events after the reporting period are those events, favorable and unfavourable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue. Two types of events can be identified:

(a) those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period (adjusting events after the reporting period); and

(b) those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period (non-adjusting events after the reporting period)

During the reporting period ,no such event occurred as per the above mentioned IAS.

### **2.08 Functional and presentational (Reporting) currency**

The financial statements are prepared and presented in Bangladesh Currency (Taka), Which is the company's functional currency. All financial information presented have been rounded off to the nearest Taka except where indicated otherwise.

## **2.09 Comparative information and rearrangement thereof**

Comparative figures have been re-arranged wherever considered necessary to ensure better comparability with the current year without causing any impact on the profit and value of assets and liabilities as reported in the financial statements.

## **2.10 Use of estimates and judgments**

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported value of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the result of which forms the basis of making the judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates. However, the estimates and underlying assumptions are revised when there is material impact on the financial results of the company.

### **2.10.1 Regulatory Compliance**

The financial Statements have been prepared in compliance with the following

The Companies Act, 1994

The Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Rule 1987

The Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission Act 1993.

The Income Tax Ordinance, 1984

The Income Tax Rules, 1984

The Value Added Tax (VAT) Act, 1991

The Custom Act 1969

## **2.11 Summary of significant accounting policies**

The specific accounting policies selected and applied by the company's directors for significant transactions and events that have material effect within the framework of IAS-1 "Presentation of Financial Statements", in preparation and presentation of financial statements have been consistently applied throughout the year and were also consistent with those used in prior periods.

For a proper understanding of the financial statements, these accounting policies are set out in one place as prescribed by the IAS-1 "Presentation of Financial Statements". The recommendations of IAS-1 relating the format of financial statements were also taken into full consideration for fair presentation.

## **2.12 Recognition of tangible fixed assets**

Tangible assets have been stated at cost less accumulated depreciation (Written down value). The cost of acquisition comprises of purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable Taxes and any directly attributable cost of bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use. Expenditure incurred after the assets have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance is normally charged off as revenue expenditure in the period in which it is incurred. In situation where it can be clearly demonstrated that expenditure has resulted in an increase in the 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.

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 income statement which is determined with reference to the net book value of assets and the net sales proceeds.

## **2.13 Depreciation of tangible fixed assets**

Depreciation on all fixed assets is computed using the reducing balance method so as to write off the assets over their expected useful life from the date when the corresponding assets are available for use as per management intention. No depreciation have been charged after the date of retirement.

After considering the useful life of assets as per IAS-16, the annual depreciation rates have been applied as under which is considered reasonable by the management.

<b><u>Category of fixed assets</u></b>	<b><u>Rate of depreciation (%)</u></b>
Machinery & Equipment	15%
Building	5%
Furniture and fixture	20%
Office equipment	25%
Electrical Installation	5%
Vehicles	20%
Right of Use (Asset)	

#### **2.14 Revenue recognition**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that , it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment .

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

#### **2.15 Identifying the contract**

An entity shall account for a contract with a customer with a customer that is within the scope of this standard only when all of the following criteria are met:

Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns, trade discounts and volume rebates exclusive of VAT as per IFRS-15. Revenue is recognized when the parties to the contract have approved the contract and are committed to perform their respective obligations, the entity can identify each party's rights and payment terms regarding the goods or services to be transferred, the contract has commercial substancethe significant risks and reward of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably & there is no continuing management involvement with the goods sold. Transfer of risk and rewards occurs for the sale of goods when the product is delivered along with dispatch documents, L/Cs and invoices to customers.

#### **2.16 Employee Benefits:**

The company maintains defined condribution plan and defined benefit plan for its eligible permanent employees. The eligibility is determined according to the terms and conditions set forth in the respective agreements/trust deeds.

The company has accounted for and disclosed employee benefits in compliance with the provision of IAS 19 : Employee Benefits

The cost of employee benefit is charged off as revenue expenditure in the year to which the contributions relate.

The companys employee benefits include the following.

##### **Defined Contribution Plan (provident fund)**

The company got recognition from commissioner of Taxes its provident fund scheme (Defined Contribution Plan) vide order no: bw\_ bs - Av - 4/Kt At - 4/2007-2008/ for employees of the company elible to be members of the fund in accordance with the rules of the provident fund constituted under an irrevocable trust. All permanent employees contribute to the provident fund and the company also makes equal contribution.

##### **Workers Profit Participation Fund:**

As per Bangladesh Labour Law 2006, amendment 2013, Chapter 15, Section 232 the company does not maintain Workers Profit Participation Fund (WPPF) for their workers as because Now the company operating EPZ labour ACT 2019,February 28 and as per clause no.174,Section XV we don't need to maintain WPPF until government enforce and instruct to comply the rules. Once government instructs us to deduct @0.03% to maintain the fund the company shall follow accordingly.



### **2.17 Accrued expenses and other payables**

Liabilities are recognized for the goods and services received, whether paid or not for those goods and services. Payables are not interest bearing and are stated at their nominal value.

### **2.18 Inventories**

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the Average Cost method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads (based on normal operating capacity). It excludes borrowing costs. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses.

### **2.19 Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash in hand and cash at banks have been considered as Cash and Cash Equivalents for the preparation of these financial statements, which were held and available for use by company without any restriction and there was no significant risk of changes in value of the same.

### **2.2 Statements of Cash Flows:**

Statement of Cash Flows is prepared principally in accordance with IAS-7 "Statement of Cash Flows" and the cash flows from the operating activities have been presented under direct method.

### **2.21 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors:**

Changes in accounting policies:

An entity shall change an accounting policy only if the change:

(a) is required by an IFRS; or

(b) results in the financial statements providing reliable and more relevant information about the effects of transactions, other events or conditions on the entity's financial position, Financial performance or cash flows.

### **2.22 Borrowing costs**

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

### **2.23 Income-tax expense**

In pursuance of section 44(4) (b) of the Income Tax Ordinance , 1984 (XXXVI of 1984 ) and cancelling the notification No. SRO 289- Ain /89, dated 17 August 1989, all industries operation in the Export processing zones of Bangladesh have been exempted from payment of income tax for a period of 10 years from an industry goes into commercial production. The tax holiday period of the company expired on June 30, 2015

#### **Current Tax:**

Income tax is calculated and provision is made in compliance with the provisions of Finance Act 2018 and the Income Tax Ordinance 1984.

**Deferred tax**

Deferred tax liabilities are the amount of income taxes payable in future years in respect of taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are the amount of income taxes recoverable in future years in respect of deductible temporary differences. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences of timing differences arising between the carrying values of assets, liabilities, income and expenditure and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or subsequently enacted at the financial statement date.

**2.24 Foreign Currency Transaction:**

Foreign currency transactions 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 Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, are determined as under :

- (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.

**4.00 Financial Instruments**

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

**Financial assets:**

Financial assets of the company include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, other receivables and equity instrument of another entity. The company initially recognizes receivable on the date they are originated. All other financial assets are recognized initially on the date at which the company becomes a party to the contractual provision of the transaction. The company derecognizes a financial asset when, and only when the contractual rights or probabilities of receiving the cash flows on the financial assets in a transaction in which substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership of the financial assets are transferred.

**Financial liability:**

Financial liabilities are recognized initially on the transaction date at which the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the liability. The company derecognizes the financial liabilities when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired. Financial liabilities include payable for expense, liability for capital expenditure and other current liabilities.

#### **4.01 Earnings Per Share**

This has been calculated in compliance with the requirement of IAS-33 : Earnings per share by dividing the net earnings attributable to the share holders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year .

Basic Earnings per share (Numerator /Denomenator )

Earnings (Numerator)

This represents earning for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders

No. of ordinary shares (Denominator)

This represents weighted average number of ordinary share outstanding during the year.

#### **Diluted Earnings per share**

As per the existing conditions of the loans taken by the company from various financial institutions or other contracts with various parties including employees, there is no condition related to conversion or stipulation related to share based payments for material and services supplied by them to the company . Hence , Diluted EPS of the company is same as basic EPS.

#### **4.02 Impairment of Assets:**

##### **I) Financial Assets**

Accounts receivable and others receivables are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence of impairment. Financial assets are impaired if objective indicates 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 flow of that asset , that can be estimated reliably . Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include default of delinquency by a debtor, indicates that a debtor of issuer will enter bankruptcy etc. No such impairment has been raised till the reporting date.

##### **II) Non-Financial assets**

An asset is impaired when its carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value in use. Carrying amount of the assets is reduced to its recoverable amount by recognizing an impaired loss is recognised immediately in statement of comprehensive income unless the asset is carried at revalued amount . Any impaired loss of a revalued asset shall be treated as a revaluation decrease. No such impairment has been raised till the reporting date.

#### **4.03 Provision , Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets :**

Contingent Liabilities and Contingents Assets are present or possible obligations or on liabilities or assets , arising from past events and existence of which depends upon the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events which are not within the control of the company or which amount of the obligations cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. In accordance with IAS-37 .

#### **4.04 Intangible Assets**

In Compliance with the requirements of IAS, 38 Intangible Assets '

The following terms are used in this Standard with the meanings specified:

Amortisation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an intangible asset over its useful life.

An asset is a resource:

(a) controlled by an entity as a result as past events; and

(b) From which future economic benefits are expected to flow to the entity.

An intangible asset shall be recognised if , and only if:

- (a) it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and
- (b) the cost of the asset can be measured reliably

**4.05 Financial statements comprises:**

- (a) Statement of Financial PositionAs at 30 September 2023
- (b) Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Incomefor the period ended from 01 July 2023 to 30 September 2023
- ( c) Statement of Changes in Equity(Un-audited)for the period ended from 01 July 2023 to 30 September 2023
- (d) Statement of Cash Flowsfor the period ended from 01 July 2023 to 30 September 2023
- (e) Notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

**4.06 Risk exposure**

**Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that Company faces due to unfavorable movements in the interest rates. Changes in the government's monetary policy, along with 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 Company maintains low debt/ equity ratio; and accordingly, adverse impact of interest rate fluctuation is insignificant. Moreover maximum debts are interest free.

**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, unfavorable 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 US\$ currency and the transaction would settle within very short period. 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 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 textile sector in Bangladesh. Furthermore there is untapped international market.

**Market risks**

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 textile products 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 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.

	Amount in Taka <u>30-Sep-2023</u>	Amount in Taka <u>30-Jun-2023</u>
<b>5 Property, plant and equipment</b>		
<b>Cost:</b>		
Opening Balance	2,148,351,418	2,090,068,926
Addition during the period	93,596	58,282,492
Disposal during the period	-	-
	<b>2,148,445,014</b>	<b>2,148,351,418</b>
<b>Less: Accumulated Depreciation:</b>		
Opening Balance	1,308,731,960	1,194,453,571
Charged during the period	26,877,020	114,278,389
Adjustment during the period	-	-
	<b>1,335,608,980</b>	<b>1,308,731,960</b>
<b>Written Down Value</b>	<b>812,836,034</b>	<b>839,619,457</b>
Included in above PPE, Building, and machineries are mortgaged with banks. The detains have been shown in Annexure: A		
<b>6 Capitan Work in Progress</b>		
Building and Civil Construction	159,490,616	159,490,616
Machinery & Equipment	159,490,616	159,490,616
	<b>159,490,616</b>	<b>159,490,616</b>
<b>7 Inventories</b>		
Raw materials	1,729,146,722	1,825,979,727
Work-in-process	283,676,033	131,324,468
Finished goods	290,237,534	366,638,647
Dyes & Chemicals	206,541,280	207,109,191
Spares & Accessories	31,528,429	64,762,109
	<b>2,541,129,998</b>	<b>2,595,814,143</b>
<b>8 Trade and other receivables</b>		
Accounts Receivable	1,972,803,001	1,551,126,956
Interest Receivable from FDR	-	-
	<b>1,972,803,001</b>	<b>1,551,126,956</b>
<b>9 Advances, deposits and prepayments</b>		
Advances	68,877,227	59,708,499
Deposits	54,801,982	54,299,016
Prepayments	5,325,756	4,101,000
	<b>129,004,965</b>	<b>118,108,515</b>

	<b>30-Sep-2023</b>	<b>30-Jun-2023</b>
** All advances and deposits and prepayment amount are considered good and realizable.		
<b>10 Investments-FDR:</b>		
Woori Bank-FDR A/C #9230076351	11,382,261	11,161,246
	<b>11,382,261</b>	<b>11,161,246</b>
<b>11 Cash &amp; Cash Equivalent</b>		
Cash in hand	14,905,996	15,573,481
Cash at Banks (Note 11.1)	9,432,180	53,876,107
	<b>24,338,176</b>	<b>69,449,588</b>
<b>11.1 Cash at Banks</b>		
Standard Chartered-Taka A/C-01-6500560-01	-	2,835,550
Standard Chartered-USD A/C-01-6700772-01	(2)	219,978
Woori Bank USD A/C-92-30107-60	35,355	1,494,087
Woori Bank-Taka A/C-92-30107-75	432,451	1,686,222
Bangladesh Commerce Bank	5,010,000	10,000
Premier bank FC A/C-010215200000898	327,732	34,409,196
Premier Bank Taka A/C-010211100015599	688,168	44,873
Woori Bank- Taka NDA	1,483,812	1,641,405
Prime Bank-OBU USD A/C-11-0000-10	72,290	70,886
Prime Bank-DBU USD A/C-124-511800084-41	224,364	220,008
Prime Bank-TK A/C-124-110500084-40	51,572	51,572
Midland Bank Limited. Taka	4,122	2,617
HSBC Bank -OBU USD A/C	45,793	1,246,709
HSBC Bank -Taka A/C	262,500	559,222
Dutch Bangla Bank-DBU A/C-Taka	480,425	9,070,355
Dhaka Bank-OBU USD A/C-099-1125-0000003-47	8,723	8,553
Woori Bank -MOB Account	79	78
Prime Bank-TK A/C-IPO	183,451	183,451
Prime Bank-EURO A/C-IPO	20,003	20,003
Prime Bank-USD A/C-IPO	101,342	101,342
	<b>9,432,180</b>	<b>53,876,107</b>
<b>12 Share capital</b>		
Authorized capital:	<b>2,000,000,000</b>	<b>2,000,000,000</b>
20,00,00,000 Ordinary shares of Taka 10 each		
<b>Issued, subscribed and paid up</b>		
Opening Share Capital	1,526,014,390	1,439,636,220
Add: Stock Dividend	-	86,378,170
Closing Share Capital	<b>1,526,014,390</b>	<b>1,526,014,390</b>
<b>13 Retained Earnings</b>		
Retained Earnings Opening Balance	867,155,558	870,066,621

	<b>30-Sep-2023</b>	<b>30-Jun-2023</b>
Less: Stock Dividend	-	(86,378,170)
Less: Cash Dividend	-	(86,378,173)
Add: Adjustment for Dividend	-	45,982,683
Add: Net profit during the period	9,941,239	123,862,597
Retained Earnings Closing Balance	<b>877,096,797</b>	<b>867,155,558</b>
<b>14 Long-term borrowing</b>		
Lease Liability-ROU	<b>18,190,995</b>	18,278,275
HSBC Bank Ltd.	187,289,704	180,560,566
IDLC lease Finance	11,781,412	13,068,706
Loan from Shareholders(Annexure-E)	402,991,786	395,166,703
	<b>620,253,897</b>	<b>607,074,250</b>
Less: Current Portion of Long Term Loan		
HSBC Bank Ltd.	54,417,990	53,361,330
IDLC Lease Finance	4,464,000	4,464,000
Loan from Shareholders	93,811,342	91,989,763
Lease Liability-ROU	1,207,016	1,162,199
	<b>153,900,348</b>	<b>150,977,292</b>
	<b>466,353,549</b>	<b>456,096,959</b>
<b>15 Trade and other payables</b>		
Trade Payables	904,982,101	876,561,105
Other Payables	33,377,976	25,095,327
	<b>938,360,077</b>	<b>901,656,432</b>
<b>16 Short term borrowing</b>		
Woori Bank Limited (TR)	295,349,291	282,396,564
Premier Bank Limited (TR)	471,370,543	159,432,935
HSBC (TR)	322,915,934	442,862,885
Premier Bank Limited (O/D)	197,217,129	193,387,670
Woori Bank Limited (O/D)	49,380,767	42,876,591
Midland Bank (O/D)	122,711,078	151,978,753
HSBC (OD)		
	<b>1,458,944,742</b>	<b>1,272,935,398</b>
<b>17 Liabilities for Expenses</b>		
Salaries, Wages & Allowances	40,066,632	19,501,597
Utilities Payable	73,355,482	53,230,675
Vehicle Rent & Expenses	342,567	342,567
ETP Expenses BEPZA	12,227,255	3,229,390
Godown rent	12,000	12,000
Audit Fees	589,501	517,251
Liability for employee Tax	151,752	361,788
Liability for supplier VAT and Tax	1,217,475	1,887,969
PF subscription	2,662,663	1,348,673



	<b>30-Sep-2023</b>	<b>30-Jun-2023</b>
Others	1,018,782	919,982
	<b>131,644,109</b>	<b>81,351,892</b>
<b>18 Outstanding IPO Subscription</b>		
The Break-Up of the amount is given below		
<b>Bank Name &amp; Account Number</b>		
Prime Bank A/C 2148517000877(USD)	-	-
Prime Bank A/C 214851100154 (EURO)	-	-
	-	-
<b>19 Dividend Payable</b>		
Dividend Payable	2,221,276	2,343,678
	<b>2,221,276</b>	<b>2,343,678</b>
<b>20 Income Tax provision</b>		
Opening Balance	33,526,603	28,765,381
Add: Provision during the year	8,094,233	45,610,624
Less: Adjustment/Paid during the year	-	(40,849,402)
Total	<b>41,620,836</b>	<b>33,526,603</b>
<b>21 NAVPS (Net Assets Value Per Share)</b>		
No of shares to calculate Net Asset Value Per Share	<b>152,601,439</b>	<b>152,601,439</b>
Shareholder's equity	2,403,111,187	2,393,169,948
<b>NAVPS (Net Assets Value Per Share)</b>	<b>15.75</b>	<b>15.68</b>

	<b>Amount in Taka</b> <b>1-Jul-2023</b> <b>to</b> <b>30-Sep-2023</b>	<b>Amount in Taka</b> <b>1-Jul-2022</b> <b>to</b> <b>30-Sep-2022</b>
<b>22 Revenue</b>		
Export Sales	1,018,987,524	1,233,874,361
	<b>1,018,987,524</b>	<b>1,233,874,361</b>
<b>23 Cost of Sales</b>		
Yarn consumed (Note-23.01)	671,758,515	857,552,213
Dyes & Chemicals Consumed (Note 23.02)	51,488,930	88,623,380
Manufacturing expenses (Note-23.03)	236,527,802	168,006,996
<b>manufacturing costs for the period</b>	<b>959,775,247</b>	<b>1,114,182,589</b>
Opening work in progress	131,324,468	258,008,230
Closing work in progress	(283,676,033)	(286,740,901)
<b>Cost of goods manufactured</b>	<b>807,423,682</b>	<b>1,085,449,919</b>
Finished goods (Opening)	366,638,647	297,521,008
Finished goods (Closing)	(290,237,534)	(306,504,288)
	<b>883,824,795</b>	<b>1,076,466,638</b>
<b>23.01 Yarn consumed</b>		
Opening stock	1,825,979,727	1,448,744,755
Purchase during the period	574,925,510	1,139,563,907
<b>Raw materials available for consumption</b>	<b>2,400,905,237</b>	<b>2,588,308,662</b>
Closing stock	(1,729,146,722)	(1,730,756,449)
<b>Raw materials consumed</b>	<b>671,758,515</b>	<b>857,552,213</b>
<b>23.02 Dyes &amp; Chemical consumed</b>		
Opening stock	207,109,191	261,858,009
Purchase during the period	50,921,019	101,965,704
<b>Dyes &amp; Chemicals available for consumption</b>	<b>258,030,210</b>	<b>363,823,713</b>
Closing stock	(206,541,280)	(275,200,333)
<b>Dyes &amp; Chemicals consumed</b>	<b>51,488,930</b>	<b>88,623,380</b>
<b>23.03 Factory Overhead</b>		
Utility Bills-BEPZA	42,032,955	39,180,249
Repair and maintenance	948,499	2,658,070
Wages	57,351,048	42,536,431
P.F. Contribution	1,116,682	1,242,589
Gas Charges- Titas	71,513,163	30,230,816
Insurance Premium ( mfg.)	1,828,604	1,127,881
Godown Rent	339,900	536,013
Workers Welfare Fund-BEPZA	288,915	347,820
C&F Expense	1,962,538	2,015,699
Spare & Accessories consumed(Notes-23.04)	34,956,180	22,391,862
Depreciation	24,189,318	25,739,566
	<b>236,527,802</b>	<b>168,006,996</b>
<b>23.04 Spare &amp; Accessories consumed</b>		
Opening stock	64,762,109	73,480,384
Purchase during the period	1,722,500	19,343,344
<b>Spares &amp; Accessories available for consumption</b>	<b>66,484,609</b>	<b>92,823,728</b>
Closing stock	(31,528,429)	(70,431,866)
<b>Spares &amp; Accessories consumed</b>	<b>34,956,180</b>	<b>22,391,862</b>
<b>24 Distribution Costs</b>		
Salaries & Allowances	3,185,707	3,749,586
Contribution to P.F	166,041	107,857

	<u>Amount in Taka</u> <u>1-Jul-2023</u> <u>to</u> <u>30-Sep-2023</u>	<u>Amount in Taka</u> <u>1-Jul-2022</u> <u>to</u> <u>30-Sep-2022</u>
Advertisement	7,497	21,420
House Rent	284,991	268,380
Entertainment	574,881	668,336
	<b>4,219,117</b>	<b>4,815,579</b>
<b>25 Administrative expenses</b>		
Association Fees	35,000	111,548
Telephone & mobile	348,342	309,343
Professional Fees	244,000	1,001,650
Audit Fees	72,250	72,250
Renewal & Registration	371,726	1,152,946
Salaries & Allowances	24,302,399	22,294,331
Security Expenses	857,595	600,001
Vehicle Expenses	2,775,826	2,300,873
Contribution for P.F	714,064	737,317
Entertainment(Office)	233,941	120,704
Local Conveyance	341,322	911,992
Stationeries	613,561	1,068,559
Courier Charge	7,840	41,445
Depreciation	2,687,702	2,859,952
	<b>34,440,373</b>	<b>34,461,256</b>
<b>26 Financial Expenses:</b>		
Interest on Long Term Loan	11,084,787	1,787,162
Interest on Short Term Loan	51,173,429	26,829,509
Bank Charge and Commission	1,691,871	2,635,561
	<b>63,950,087</b>	<b>31,252,232</b>
<b>Financial Expenses:</b>		
Interest -Bill Discounting	12,571,676	8,386,017
Bank Charges & Commission	1,691,871	2,635,561
Interest -Bill settlement	6,781,196	6,472,301
Interest-overdraft	2,153,632	4,055,145
Interest- Term Loan	10,883,452	1,579,474
Interest TR Loan	29,666,925	7,916,046
Interest-Lease Liability (ROU)	201,335	207,688
	-	-
	<b>63,950,087</b>	<b>31,252,232</b>
<b>27 Income tax expenses:</b>		
The above balance is made up as follows:		
Current tax (27.01)	8,094,233	12,342,287
Deferred tax (income)/expenses (Annexure-G)	2,116,604	(449,612)
	<b>10,210,837</b>	<b>11,892,675</b>
<b>27.01 Current tax</b>		
The above balance is made up as follows:		
Income tax on business income (Note 27.02)	8,094,233	12,342,287
Income tax on other income (Note 27.03)	-	-
Total tax on income	<b>8,094,233</b>	<b>12,342,287</b>
<b>27.02 Income tax on business income</b>		
Net Profit/ (Loss) before tax	20,152,076	59,061,121
Less: IPO Expenses	-	-

	<u>Amount in Taka</u> <u>1-Jul-2023</u> <u>to</u> <u>30-Sep-2023</u>	<u>Amount in Taka</u> <u>1-Jul-2022</u> <u>to</u> <u>30-Sep-2022</u>
Add: Accounting depreciation	26,877,020	28,599,518
Less: Tax depreciation	(23,290,987)	(25,602,107)
	23,738,108	62,058,531
Less: Other income	-	-
Total business income	23,738,108	62,058,531
<b>Income tax @ 15%</b>	<b>3,560,716</b>	<b>9,308,780</b>
<b>Tax deducted under section 82 (C)</b>	<b>8,094,233</b>	<b>12,342,287</b>
<b>As per section 82(c) of the ITO tax deducted at source or tax calculated @ 15% whichever is higher will be the tax payable.</b>	<b>3,806,085</b>	<b>7,171,107</b>
<b>27.03 Income tax on other income:</b>		
Other income	-	-
Income tax @ 15%	-	-
<b>28 Earning Per Share:</b>		
Net profit after tax attributable to ordinary shareholders	<b>9,941,239</b>	<b>47,168,445</b>
<b>No of weighted average shares to calculate basic earnings per share</b>	<b>152,601,439</b>	<b>152,601,439</b>
Basic & Diluted Earnings per share	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.31</b>
<b>29 Cash received from customer &amp; other income</b>		
Revenue	1,018,987,524	1,233,874,361
Other Income	-	-
Realized Foreign Exchange Gain/(Loss)	6,246,057	3,514,392
Adjustment of unrealized foreign exchange gain/(loss) for trade receivable	30,789,946	53,458,953
Adjustment for Sale of PPE included in Other Income		
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade and other receivables	(421,676,045)	(95,663,182)
	634,347,482	1,195,184,524
<b>30 Cash Paid to Suppliers, employees and others expenses</b>		
Cost of Goods Sold	(883,824,795)	(1,076,466,638)
Distribution Cost	(4,219,117)	(4,815,579)
Administrative Expenses	(34,440,373)	(34,461,256)
Adjustment for Depreciation	26,877,020	28,599,518
Adjustment for Unrealized Foreign Exchange gain/(Loss)	(16,806,322)	(16,268,569)
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventory	54,684,145	(330,021,450)
(Increase)/Decrease in Advances Deposits Prepayments	(10,896,450)	(17,691,219)
Net AIT included in advance deposits & prepayments considered separately	8,094,233	12,342,287
Increase/(Decrease) Trade and other payable	36,703,645	198,796,969
Increase/(Decrease) Liabilities for Expenses	50,292,217	6,275,232
	(773,535,795)	(1,233,710,706)
<b>Income Tax paid</b>		
Opening AIT	(49,256,677)	(24,273,813)
Closing AIT	57,350,910	36,616,100
Opening Income Tax Provision	33,526,603	28,765,381
Closing Income Tax Provision	(41,620,836)	(41,107,668)
Current Year Tax Provision	8,094,233	12,342,287
	8,094,233	12,342,287

	<u>Amount in Taka</u> <u>1-Jul-2023</u> <u>to</u> <u>30-Sep-2023</u>	<u>Amount in Taka</u> <u>1-Jul-2022</u> <u>to</u> <u>30-Sep-2022</u>
<b>31 Net Operating Cash Flow per share(NOCFPS)</b>		
No of weighted average shares to calculate Net Operating Cash flow per share	152,601,439	152,601,439
Net Cash provided by operating activities	(147,282,546)	(50,868,469)
<b>Net Operating Cash Flow per share (NOCFPS)</b>	<b>(0.97)</b>	<b>(0.33)</b>
<b>32 Reconciliation of Net profit with cash flow from operating activities</b>		
Net Profit Before Tax	20,152,076	59,061,121
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade and other receivables	(421,676,045)	(95,663,182)
Adjustment for Depreciation	26,877,020	28,599,518
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventory	54,684,145	(330,021,450)
(Increase)/Decrease in Advances Deposits Prepayments	(10,896,450)	(17,691,219)
Net Advance Income Tax included in advance deposits & prepayments	8,094,233	12,342,287
Increase/(Decrease) Trade and other payable	36,703,645	198,796,969
Increase/(Decrease) Liabilities for Expenses	50,292,217	6,275,232
Finance Expenses	63,950,087	31,252,232
Income Tax Paid	(8,094,233)	(12,342,287)
Foreign Currency Gain/(Loss) for financing and investing activities	33,352,000	69,616,557
Foreign Currency Gain/(Loss) for Cash and Cash Equivalents	(721,243)	(1,094,246)
<b>Cash Flow from operating activities</b>	<b>(147,282,546)</b>	<b>(50,868,469)</b>

**Queen South Textile Mills Limited**

Dhaka export Processing Zone

Savar Dhaka

**Schedule of Property Plant and Equipment as at September 30, 2023**

**Annexure: A**

Sl. No.	Name of Assets	COST				Rate of Dep	DEPRECIATION				Written down value as on 30-Sep-2023
		Balance as on 1-Jul-2023	Addition during the period	Disposal during the period	Balance as on 30-Sep-2023		Balance as on 1-Jul-2023	Charged during the period	Adjustment during the period	Balance as on 30-Sep-2023	
1	Machinery & Equipment	1,716,888,195	-		1,716,888,195	15%	1,100,946,229	23,097,824		1,124,044,052	592,844,142
2	Building & Civil Const.	318,193,669	-		318,193,669	5%	151,164,346	2,087,867		153,252,212	164,941,457
3	Furniture and fixture	2,555,994	-		2,555,994	20%	2,216,192	16,990		2,233,182	322,812
4	Office equipment	25,596,503	93,596		25,690,099	25%	21,951,206	233,681		22,184,887	3,505,212
5	Electrical Installation	30,754,236	-		30,754,236	5%	13,135,238	220,238		13,355,476	17,398,760
6	Vehicles	31,370,291	-		31,370,291	20%	14,022,944	867,367		14,890,311	16,479,980
7	Right of Use (Asset)	22,992,530			22,992,530		5,295,806	353,054		5,648,860	17,343,670
	<b>Total at 30.09.2023</b>	<b>2,148,351,418</b>	<b>93,596</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,148,445,014</b>		<b>1,308,731,960</b>	<b>26,877,020</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,335,608,980</b>	<b>812,836,034</b>
	<b>Total at 30.06.2023</b>	<b>2,090,068,926</b>	<b>58,282,492</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,148,351,418</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,194,453,571</b>	<b>114,278,389</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,308,731,960</b>	<b>839,619,457</b>

**Depreciation Allocation:**

Administrative expenses

Manufacturing Expenses

2,687,702
24,189,318
<b><u>26,877,020</u></b>

**33 Disclosure as per requirement of schedule XI, Part-II of companies Act 1994****33.1 Related party disclosures**

The Company has entered into transactions with other entities that fall within the definition of related party as contained in IAS-24 "Related Party Disclosures" The Company opines that terms of related transaction do not significantly differ from those that could have been obtained from third parties . Total transactions of the significant related parties as at 30.09.2023 are as follows:

a)

<b>Name of Related Party</b>	<b>Relationship</b>	<b>Nature of Transaction</b>	<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>Transaction / Adjustment during the period Dr./ (Cr.)</b>	<b>Closing Balance Dr./ (Cr.)</b>
Gain Plus Agents Limited	Common Management	Trade Payable	(467,489,343)	166,847,215	(634,336,558)
Gain Plus Agents Limited	Common Management	Loan from Shareholders	(395,166,703)	7,825,083	(402,991,786)
Ideal Fastenar BD Limited	Common Management	Trade Payable	(63,359,116)	(4,925,364)	(58,433,752)
Kingpro Manufacturing Co. Limited	Common Management	Trade Payable	(7,738,726)	(492,030)	(7,246,696)
Kingpro Trading Limited	Common Management	Trade Payable	(53,023,836)	1,049,977	(54,073,813)
Queensin Ltd	Common Management	Trade Payable	(47,084,097)	932,358	(48,016,455)
Master Knitwear Ltd	Common Management	Trade Payable	(3,765,333)	3,500,000	(7,265,333)
Winpro Textile Mills Ltd	Common Management	Trade Payable	(93,560,851)	12,152,690	(105,713,541)

## 35 General

### 35.1 Directors' responsibility statements

The Board of Directors takes the responsibility for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements.

### 35.2 Rounding off

Amounts appearing in these financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest Taka and, wherever considered necessary.

### 35.3 Rearrange of last period figures

To facilitate comparison, certain relevant balances pertaining to the previous period have been rearranged/reclassified/restated whenever considered necessary to conform to current period presentation.

### 35.4 Authorization for issue of the financial statements

The financial statements have been authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 23 November 2023

  
**Chief Financial Officer**

  
**Company Secretary**

  
**Director**

  
**Managing Director**

  
**Chairman**