



এম, জেড, ইসলাম এন্ড কোং
M. Z. ISLAM & CO.
Chartered Accountants



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

M. L. Dyeing & Textile Ind. PLC

For the year ended June 30, 2024

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

Of

M. L. Dyeing & Textile Ind. PLC

For the year ended June 30, 2024

Auditors



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

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**Independent Auditor's Report
To the Shareholders of
M. L. DYEING & TEXTILE IND. PLC**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **M. L. DYEING & TEXTILE IND. PLC** (the "Company"), which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2024, and Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter.

We draw attention to the following matters through our report is not qualified in those regard.

- i. Refer to Note no.6 amounting to Taka. 244,397,559. we didn't observe the physical counting of the inventory. The inventory balance is verified and counted by internal management. People charged with corporate governance provide related certificates on the closing balance. Subsequently, during the audit of the financial statements, we observe the process of maintaining physical inventory and consumption of the Inventories.
- ii. As stated in Note no.5 Investment in Associate, the company had a block investment balance as of 30 June 2024 (Taka.204, 200,000 as hold the threshold limit as director) of R.N. Spinning Mills Ltd. M.L Dyeing Ltd, treat R.N. Spinning Ltd. as an associate. To consider equity method under IAS-28, due to the continuation of loss of R.N. Spinning Ltd., the initial investment balance (Taka. 204, 200,000) shown Nil in the current period since 2020.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.





Description of key audit matters	Our response to key audit matters
Revenue recognition	
<p>At year end the company reported total revenue of BDT 859,545,515. The company generates revenue from sale of goods to export customers. The timing of the revenue recognized and realized increases the risk of exposure of revenue to foreign exchange fluctuations. There is also a risk that revenue may be overstated/understated due to the timing differences between L/C opening and goods exported.</p> <p>We identified revenue recognition as a key audit matter as it is one of the key performance indicators of the Company, which give risk to an inherent risk of the existence and accuracy of the revenue.</p>	<p>We have tested the design and operating effectiveness of key controls focusing on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Obtaining an understanding of and assessing the design and operating effectiveness of controls designed to ensure that revenue is recognized in the appropriate accounting period; - Segregation of duties in invoice creation and modification and timing of revenue recognition; - Assessing the appropriateness of the Company's accounting policies for revenue recognition and compliance of those policies with applicable accounting standards; - Obtain supporting documentation for sale transaction recorded either side of year end to determine whether revenue was recognized in the current period; - Comparing a sample of revenue transactions recognized during the year with the sale invoices and other relevant underlying documentation; - Critically assessing manual journals posted to revenue to identify unusual or irregular items, and finally assessed the appropriateness and presentation of disclosures against relevant accounting standards. <p><i>[See note number 18 for details]</i></p>
Valuation of Inventory	
<p>The inventory of BDT 244,397,559 as at 30th June 2024, held in warehouses and across multiple product lines in the factory.</p> <p>Inventory value is measured as follows:</p> <p>Raw & packing materials including WIP on Moving average (Weighted) Cost, Finished Goods at lower of cost or estimated net realizable value, Stores Items at cost, Materials in-transit at Book value i.e. cost so far incurred. As a result, the management apply judgment in determining the appropriate values for value in use, working progress, values for slow moving or obsolete items.</p> <p>While excess holding of inventories could impact efficient use of working capital similarly lower level of inventories can result in stock outs or irregular supply to the market.</p>	<p>We challenged the appropriateness of management's assumptions applied in calculating the value of the inventory provisions by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluating the design and implementation of key inventory controls operating across the company's factory and warehouse; - We have reconciled the inventory with purchase, production and sales to ensure the shown stock as on date was accurate. - Reviewing the historical accuracy of inventory provisioning and the level of inventory write-offs during the year; - 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 and comparison to the associated provision to assess whether inventory provisions are complete; - Obtaining a detailed review with the subsequent sales to compare with the net realizable value. <p><i>[See note number 06 for details]</i></p>





Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all of the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.

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 identified above when it becomes available 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.

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) 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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (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 International Standards on Auditing (ISAs), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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





- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the company's financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' 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.

We have not come across any other key audit issue for the year under audit, and as such noting is reportable.

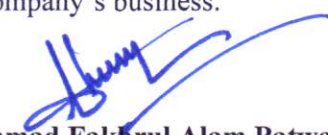
Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the Companies Act, 1994 and the Securities and Exchange Rules 1987, we also report the following:

- 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 account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appeared from our examination of those books;
- c) the statement of financial position and statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income together with the annexed notes dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of account and returns; and
- d) the expenditure incurred was for the purposes of the Company's business.

Place: Dhaka
Dated: October 24, 2024




Mohammad Fakhurul Alam Patwary FCA
Enrolment No: 1249
Managing Partner
M. Z. Islam & Co.
Chartered Accountants
DVC: 2410241249AS352854

M. L. Dyeing & Textile Ind. PLC
Statement of Financial Position
As at June 30, 2024

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
ASSETS			
Non Current Assets		2,706,320,849	2,857,035,176
Property, Plant & Equipment	4	2,706,320,849	2,857,035,176
Investment in Associate Company	5	-	-
Current Assets		810,814,575	699,840,843
Inventories	6	244,397,559	166,628,055
Trade Receivables	7	446,527,330	382,120,259
Advance, Deposits and Prepayments	8	18,803,013	43,979,244
Cash and Cash Equivalents	9	101,086,673	107,113,285
Total Assets		3,517,135,424	3,556,876,019
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital and Reserves		3,087,046,372	3,101,758,064
Share Capital	10	2,324,340,900	2,324,340,900
Retained Earnings	11	762,705,472	777,417,164
Non-Current Liabilities		158,240,087	159,255,621
Deferred Tax Liabilities	12	158,240,087	159,255,621
Current Liabilities		271,848,965	295,862,334
Trade Payables	13	-	76,582,800
Unclaimed Dividend	14	4,951,481	4,764,382
Short term Borrowings	15	246,653,388	179,083,088
Creditors & Accrues	16	10,900,034	12,817,379
Provision for Income Tax	17	9,344,062	22,614,685
Total Equity and Liabilities		3,517,135,424	3,556,876,019
Net Asset Value Per Share	28	13.28	13.34

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


Chairman


Managing Director


Director


Company Secretary


Chief Financial Officer

Signed as per our annexed report on even date.

Place: Dhaka
Dated: October 24, 2024




Mohammad Fakhru Alam Patwary FCA
ICAB Enrollment No. 1249
Managing Partner
M. Z. Islam & Co.
Chartered Accountants
DVC: 2410241249AS352854

M. L. Dyeing & Textile Ind. PLC
Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income
For the year ended June 30, 2024

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		July 01, 2023 to June 30, 2024	July 01, 2022 to June 30, 2023
Export	18	859,545,515	1,074,600,069
Less: Cost of Export	19	794,578,116	988,993,020
Gross Profit		64,967,399	85,607,049
Less: Operating Expenses	20	19,183,277	26,833,248
Operating Income		45,784,122	58,773,801
Less: Financial Expenses	21	12,143,908	6,775,912
Add/(Less): Foreign Exchange gain or loss	22	1,929,466	1,995,294
Net operating Income		35,569,680	53,993,183
Add: Other non-operating income	23	4,062,137	2,397,074
Add: Share of Profit/Loss of associate	24	-	-
Net profit before tax		39,631,817	56,390,257
Income Tax Expenses	25	7,856,691	11,132,530
Current Tax		8,872,225	11,791,725
Deferred Tax Income / (Expenses)		(1,015,534)	(659,195)
Net Profit after tax		31,775,126	45,257,727
Earnings Per Share (EPS)	27	0.14	0.19

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


Chairman


Managing Director


Director


Company Secretary


Chief Financial Officer

Signed as per our annexed report on even date.

Place: Dhaka
Dated: October 24, 2024





Mohammad Fakhru Alam Patwary FCA
ICAB Enrollment No. 1249
Managing Partner
M. Z. Islam & Co.
Chartered Accountants
DVC: 2410241249AS352854

M. L. Dyeing & Textile Ind. PLC
Statement of Changes In Equity
For the year ended June 30, 2024

Particulars	Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
Balance as at July 01, 2023	2,324,340,900	777,417,164	3,101,758,064
Less: Dividend	-	(46,486,818)	(46,486,818)
Net Profit during the year	-	31,775,126	31,775,126
Balance as at June 30, 2024	2,324,340,900	762,705,472	3,087,046,372

M. L. Dyeing & Textile Ind. PLC
Statement of Changes In Equity
For the year ended June 30, 2023

Particulars	Ordinary Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
Balance as at July 01, 2022	2,324,340,900	1,203,315,346	3,527,656,246
Less: Dividend	-	(232,434,090)	(232,434,090)
Less: Fire Loss	-	(238,721,819)	(238,721,819)
Net Profit during the year	-	45,257,727	45,257,727
Balance as at June 30, 2023	2,324,340,900	777,417,164	3,101,758,064


Chairman


Managing Director


Director

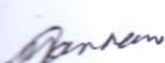

Company Secretary


Chief Financial Officer



M. L. Dyeing & Textile Ind. PLC
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended June 30, 2024

Particulars	Amount in Taka	
	July 01, 2023 to June 30, 2024	July 01, 2022 to June 30, 2023
A. Cash Flow From Operating Activities:		
Collection from Customers	816,386,070	1,132,317,087
Collection from other non-operating income	4,062,137	2,397,074
Cash paid to Suppliers and others	(790,077,912)	(925,732,934)
Paid for operating Expenses	(19,075,239)	(25,902,661)
Cash generated by operations	11,295,056	183,078,566
Income tax paid	(8,433,323)	(11,734,581)
Net cash flow from Operating activities	2,861,733	171,343,985
B. Cash Flow From Investing Activities:		
Purchase of Fixed Assets	(18,067,657)	(178,824,770)
Net cash flow from Investing activities	(18,067,657)	(178,824,770)
C. Cash Flow From Financing Activities:		
Increase/ Decrease in Short term loan from bank	67,570,300	172,828,088
Dividend Paid	(46,299,719)	(230,281,359)
Payment for financial Expenses	(12,143,908)	(6,775,912)
Net Cash flow from financing activities	9,126,673	(64,229,183)
D. Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(6,079,251)	(71,709,968)
E. Foreign Exchange gain or loss (FC account)	52,639	48,320
F. Opening cash and cash equivalents	107,113,285	178,774,933
G. Closing cash and cash equivalents (D+E+F)	101,086,673	107,113,285
Net Operating Cash Flow Per Share	0.01	0.74


Chairman


Managing Director


Director


Company Secretary


Chief Financial Officer



M. L. DYEING & TEXTILE IND. PLC

Notes, comprising summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
For the year ended June 30, 2024

1.00 The Company and its operations

1.01 Legal form of the Company

The Company was incorporated on March 21, 2001 as a 'Private' company limited by shares, registered under the Companies Act 1994 vide Certificate of Incorporation No.C-42701(2060)2001. The company converted into a 'Public' Limited Company on 02-06-2010. Name of the Company changed from M.L. Dyeing Limited to M.L Dyeing & Textile Ind. PLC on 05-06-2023.

1.02 Address of the Registered and Corporate Office

The registered office of the company is located on Zamirdia, 10 Hobirbari, Valuka, Mymensingh and Corporate office at House No: 11 (Unit-6A), Road No: 12, Block # F, Niketon, Gulshan-1, Dhaka-1212.

1.03 Nature of Business activities

The principal activities of the company are to carry on the business of dyeing and finishing yarn for 100% export-oriented sweater industries and Spinning of Cotton yarn for export-oriented textile industry in Bangladesh.

1.04.1 Capital Structure of the Company

Detailed break down of the capital structure of the company has been presented under.

Particulars	Taka.
Authorized Capital	3,100,000,000
310,000,000 Ordinary Shares of Taka 10/= each	
Issued, subscribed, called-up and paid-up capital	2,324,340,900
232,434,090 ordinary shares of Taka 10/= each fully paid up	

1.04.2 Production Plant

Production Plant of the company is situated at Valuka, Mymensingh. Production facility of the company comprises of namely 'Hanks' and 'Cone'. Production Plant of Spinning Unit is situated at Mohona, Vabanipur, Gazipur Sadar, Gazipur in Bangladesh.

2.00 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.01 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act 1994, the Securities & Exchange Rules 1987, the Listing Regulations of Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE) and Chittagong Stock Exchange (CSE) and other relevant local laws as applicable and in accordance with the applicable International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) including International Accounting Standards (IAS) adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB) based on International Accounting Standards (IAS) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

2.02 Regulatory Compliances

As required by the company, the management complies with the following major legal provisions in addition to the Companies Act 1994 and other applicable laws and regulations:

The Income Tax Ordinance 1984;
The Income Tax Rules 1984;
The Income Tax Act 2023;
The Value Added Tax Act 2012;
The Value Added Tax Rules 2016;
The Customs Act, 1969;



Bangladesh Labour Law, 2006 (Amended 2013);
Labor rules, 2015;
The Securities and Exchange Ordinance, 1969;
The Securities and Exchange Rules, 1987; and
Securities and Exchange Commission Act, 1993.

2.03 Components of the Financial Statements

According to the International Accounting Standards IAS-1 as adopted by ICAB as IAS-1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" the complete set of financial statements includes the following components.

- i. Statement of financial position as at June 30, 2024;
- ii. Statement of Profit or Loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended June 30, 2024;
- iii. Statement of cash flows for the financial year ended June 30, 2024;
- iv. Statement of changes in equity for the financial year ended June 30, 2024;
- v. Notes, comprising summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended June 30, 2024.

2.04 Measurement Bases used in preparing the Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, and therefore, do not take into consideration the effect of inflation. The accounting policies, unless otherwise stated, have been consistently applied by the company and are consistent with those of the previous period.

2.05 Reporting Currency and Level of Precision

The financial statements are presented in Bangladeshi currency (Taka), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in Taka have been rounded off to the nearest Taka.

2.06 Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements of the Company

The Board of Directors of the company is responsible for the preparation and presentation of financial statements of M. L. Dyeing & Textile Ind. PLC

2.07 Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of these financial statements, in conformity with IAS/IFRS, required management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual amounts may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation on uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are included in the following notes:

Note: 4 Property, Plant and Equipment

Note: 6 Inventories

Note: 7 Trade & Other Receivables

Note: 8 Advances, Deposits and Pre-payments

Note: 12 Deferred Tax Liabilities

Note: 13 Trade Payables

Note: 17 Provision for Income tax



2.08 Reporting Period

The financial period of the companies covers 1 (one) year from July 01, 2023 to June 30, 2024.

2.09 Statement of Cash Flows

Statement of cash flows is prepared in accordance with "IAS 7: Statement of Cash Flows and the cash flows from operating activities have been presented under Direct Method as required by the Securities and Exchange Rules 1987 and considering the provisions that "Enterprises are Encouraged to Report Cash Flow from Operating Activities using the Direct Method".

2.10 Compliance with the Requirements of Notification of the Securities and Exchange Commission dated 04.06.2008 under ref. # SEC/CMMRPC/2008-181/53/Adm/03/28

- Notes to the financial statements marked from 3.00 to 3.25 setting out the policies are unambiguous with respect to the reporting framework on which the accounting policies are based.
- The accounting policies on all material areas have been stated clearly in the notes marked from 3.00 to 3.25
- The accounting standards that underpin the policies adopted by the company can be found in the following places of the notes to the financial statements where is applicable:

Sl. No.	Name of the IAS	IAS's No.
1	Presentation of Financial Statements	1
2	Inventories	2
3	Statement of Cash Flows	7
4	Accounting policies, Changes in accounting Estimates & Errors	8
5	Events after the Reporting Period	10
6	Income Taxes	12
7	Property, Plant and Equipment	16
8	Employee Benefits	19
9	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	21
10	Borrowing Costs	23
11	Related Party Disclosures	24
12	Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans	26
13	Separate Financial Statements	27
14	Investment in Associates & Joint Venture	28
15	Earnings Per Share	33
16	Interim Financial Reporting	34
17	Impairment of Assets	36
18	Provision, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	37
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20	Financial Instruments: Recognition & Measurement	39

SL. No.	Name of the IFRS	IFRS No.
1	Financial Instruments: Disclosures	7
2	Operating Segments	8
3	Financial Instruments	9
4	Revenue from Contracts with Customers	15
5	Leases	16



- d) The financial statements are in compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) which are adopted from the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

3.00 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The specific accounting policies have been selected and applied for significant transactions and events that have a material effect within the framework for the preparation and presentation of financial statements.

3.1 Property, Plant & Equipment

3.1.1 Property, Plant and equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are accounted for according to IAS 16 (Property, Plant and Equipment) at Historical cost less accumulated depreciation except land and Land development. The cost of self constructed /installed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labor and other cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to the working condition for the indented use and for dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized as non operating income or loss and reflected in the profit and loss account.

3.1.2 Depreciation of fixed assets

Depreciation is provided on reducing balance method (except Land & Land Development) on the cost at which the asset is carried in the books of account.

Depreciation has been charged on additions of fixed assets on the period of available for utilization. The depreciation /amortization rate(s) are as follows:

Category of fixed assets	Rate %
Land and Land Development	-
Factory Building	2.50
Plant & Machinery	10
Power Generator set	10
Electrical Installation	10
Boiler	10
Compressor	10
Fork lift	10
ETP Plant	10
Gas Installation	10
Air Condition Installation	10
Telephone Installation	20
Office Equipment	10
Furniture & Fixture	20
Motor Car	20

3.1.3 Impairment of Assets

No fact and circumstances indicate that company's assets including property, plant and equipment may be impaired. Hence, no evaluation of recoverability of assets was performed. Due to unreachability of product market, most of the machine of dyeing unit are not in operation, as a result most are machine related unit are sitting idle. Management of the company are suspected to run the unit in near future time as product market are not available in present situation.

3.2 Inventories

3.2.1 Valuation of Inventories

Inventories are valued by the following basis in compliance with the requirements of Para 21 and 25 of IAS 2: inventories



Category of Stocks

Raw & packing materials including WIP
Finished Goods at Factory

At warehouses
Stores Items
Materials in-transit

Basis of valuation

: Moving average (Weighted) Cost
: At lower of cost or net estimated
realizable value
: At cost
: At cost
: Book value (i.e. cost so far incurred).

Cost comprises of the value of materials and attributable direct labor, depreciation & production overheads.

3.3 Revenue Recognition

In compliance with the requirements of IFRS 15 "Revenue from contracts with customers", Entity recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is recognized only when following steps match with a transaction;

- Identification of the contract(s) with a customer;
- Identification the performance obligation in a contract;
- Determine the transaction price
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract;
- Recognition revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation;

3.4 Foreign Currency Transaction/Translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Bangladeshi Taka at the exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates according to IAS 21: "The effect of changes in Foreign Exchange Rates". Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in the foreign currencies are translated at prevailing rates on the balance sheet (Financial position) date. Non monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, which are related at historical cost are translated into Bangladesh Taka at the exchange rate ruling at the date of transactions. Foreign exchange gain/loss has been recognized in connection with foreign currency transaction since all such transactions are in US dollars and significant gains/losses evens out during regular course of companies business.

3.5 Financial Instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise trade receivables, trade payables, cash and cash equivalents.

Trade Receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognized initially at invoice value and subsequently measured at the remaining amount less allowance for doubtful receivable at the year end, if any. Receivables from foreign currency transactions are recognized in Bangladeshi Taka using exchange rates prevailing on the date of transaction.

Trade Payables

Liabilities are recorded at the amount payable for settlement in respect of goods and services received by the company, whether or not billed by the suppliers.

Investment in Associate Company

The company has share investment in Sharp Industries Ltd. (Changed from R.N. Spinning Mills Limited) for 20,420,000 ordinary shares of Tk. 10/- each (at par) amounting Tk. 204,200,000. Carrying value of the investment as on June 30, 2024 stood at Tk. Nil being the proportioned profit & loss has been adjusted with the investment for no. of 6,191,603 ordinary shares being 2.04% of total re-structured ordinary shares of Sharp Industries Ltd. (Changed from R.N. Spinning Mills Limited).



Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and with banks on current and deposit accounts and short-term investments which are held and available for use by the company without any restriction. There is insignificant risk of change in value of the same.

3.6 Taxation

3.6.1 Current Tax

Provision for income tax has been made on operating income at the rate of 15% as per Income Tax Ordinance, 1984 and Income Tax Act 2023. Income from other sources like sale of wastage is taxed at 27.50% and adequate provision has been made in this regard.

3.6.2 Deferred Tax

The company has decided to adopt policy of recognition of deferred tax in accordance with the International Accounting Standard 12 (IAS-12), deferred tax is provided using the liability method for temporary difference between the carrying value of fixed assets as per accounts and the corresponding income tax written down value. Deferred tax is calculated at the effective income tax rate prevailing at the statement of financial position date.

3.7 Provisions

As per "IAS 37: Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" a provision recognized on the date of statement of financial position if, as a result of past event, the company has a present obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable the outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation.

3.8 Contingencies

Contingent liabilities and assets are current or possible obligations or assets, arising from past events and whose existence is due to the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events which are not within the control of the company. The company has no contingent assets or liabilities which require disclosure under IAS -37 "Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets" and are not recognized in the financial statements.

3.9 Earnings per Share (EPS)

The company calculates Earnings per Share (EPS) in accordance with IAS 33 "Earnings Per Share" which has been shown on the face of statement of profit or loss and other Comprehensive Income and the computation of EPS is stated in Note-27 of the financial statements.

Basic Earnings per Share

This represents earnings for the period attributable to the ordinary shareholders. As there no preference dividend, minority interest or extra ordinary items, the net profit for the period has been considered as fully attributable to ordinary shareholders. Basic earnings per Share have been calculated by dividing the net profit or loss by the number of ordinary share outstanding during the period.

Diluted Earnings per Share (DEPS)

Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, for the effect of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. However, dilution of EPS is not applicable for these financial statements as there were no potential ordinary shares during the relevant period.

3.10 Operating Segment

No segmental reporting is applicable for the company as required by "IFRS 8: Operating Segments" as the company at present operates in a single industry segment and within as a geographical segment. Another production unit called "Spinning Unit" is under construction level and will go into production shortly, and then segment wise report will be presented.



3.11 Going Concern

The company has adequate resources to continue its operations for foreseeable future. For this reason the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the accounts. The resources of the company are sufficient to meet the present obligation of its existing businesses and operations.

3.12 Related Party Disclosures

The company carried out a number of transactions with related parties in the normal course of business and on arms' length basis. The information as required by IAS 24: Related Party Disclosures has been disclosed.

3.13 Financial Risk Management Policies

The company is exposed to normal business risks from changes in market interest rates and currency exchange rates and from non-performance of contractual obligations by counterparties. The company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for speculative or trading purposes.

Interest Rate Risk

The company has no significant risk of fluctuations in interest rates.

Foreign Currency Risk

The company is exposed to foreign currency risk relating to purchases which are denominated in foreign currencies. The company primarily utilizes forward exchange contracts with maturities of less than one year to hedge such financial liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. The forward exchange contracts entered into at the reporting date also relate to anticipated purchases, denominated in foreign currencies, for the subsequent period.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the potential financial loss resulting from the failure of a customer or counterparty to settle its financial and contractual obligations to the company as and when they fall due.

Management has a credit policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. Credit evaluations are performed on all customers requiring credit over a certain amount. At the reporting date there were no significant concentrations of credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the statement of financial position. However, due to the large number of parties comprising the group's customer base, Management does not anticipate material losses from its debt collection.

Liquidity Risk

The company monitors its liquidity risk and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by management to finance the company operations and to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

Fair Values

The fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

The fair value of trade and other short-term receivables are taken to approximate their carrying value. The fair value of financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying value.

3.14 Risk and Uncertainties for use of Estimates in preparation of financial statements.

The preparation of financial statements 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 disclosure requirements for contingent assets and liabilities during and at the date of financial statements. Actual results may differ from those 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.



