

Office Copy

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

Of

**Aftab Automobiles Limited
&
its Subsidiary**

For the year ended June 30, 2025

Auditors



MZ Islam & Co.
Chartered Accountants



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

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



Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders of

Aftab Automobiles Limited & its Subsidiary

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the Consolidated financial statements of **Aftab Automobiles Limited** (the Company), which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at June 30, 2025; Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income; Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and notes to the Consolidated financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information disclosed in notes 1 to 56 and Annexure- A, B, C & D.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view the consolidated financial position of the Company as at June 30, 2025, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Accounting Standard (IASs) and 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 Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

As per BSEC notification no. BSEC/CMRRCD/2021-391/20/Admin/121, Dated: 01 June 2021, any cash or stock dividend or right share are laying unclaimed or undistributed or un-allotted for a period of 3 (three) years or more, shall be transferred to the Capital market Stabilization Fund (CMSF). But the entity didn't transfer unclaimed Dividend amounting Tk. 87,591,661 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 consolidated financial statements for the year ended on June 30, 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of the audit of the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, the results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below;

Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
<p>Revenue</p> <p>At year ended the reported total Turnover Tk. 833,770,298. There is also a risk that revenue may be overstated/ Understated due to the timing differences.</p> <p>We identified revenue recognition as key audit matter as it is one of the key performance Indicators of the Company, which give rise to an inherent risk of the existence and the 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 standards. • 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





	<p>posted to revenue to identify unusual or irregular items, and finally assessed the appropriateness and presentation of disclosures against relevant accounting standards.</p> <p>We were satisfied that the revenue recognition policies have been applied appropriately. Based on the work performed, we concluded that revenue has been recorded appropriately.</p>
<p>Inventories</p> <p>As at June 30, 2025, the reported amount of inventories is Tk. 1,429,133,838 held in plants warehouses.</p> <p>On the reporting date, inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realizable value. As such, the companies apply judgment in determining the appropriate values of inventory in accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS).</p> <p>Considering the risk as stated above the valuation of Inventory is a key audit matter to the Consolidated Financial Statements.</p>	<p>We verified the appropriateness of, management's assumptions applied in calculating the value of the inventory as per International Accounting Standard (IAS) by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluating the design and implementation of key inventory controls operating across the factory, warehouse. We have collected inventory count data sheet and relevant certification of inventories which indicates inventory items were maintained in good condition and maintaining all compliances. Reviewing the historical accuracy of inventory provisioning and the level of inventory write-offs during the year. <p>Obtaining a detailed review with the subsequent sales to compare with the net realizable value.</p> <p>We were satisfied that the inventory recognition and measurement policies have been applied appropriately. Based on the work performed, we concluded that inventories have been recorded appropriately.</p>
<p>Property, Plant and Equipment</p> <p>The carrying value of the tangible fixed assets is Tk. 2,020,172,305 as at June 30, 2025. The valuation of tangible fixed assets was identified as a key audit matter due to significance of this balance to the</p>	<p>Our audit included the following procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We assessed whether the accounting policies in relation to the capitalization of expenditures are in compliance with IFRS and found them to be consistent.

Consolidated Financial Statements.

The costs (Capital in nature) are classified as an asset, if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The useful lives of tangible fixed assets items are based on management's estimates regarding the period over which an asset is expected to be available for use. The estimates of the useful life on the experience of the entity with similar assets and also take into a consideration the physical condition of the assets.

- We obtained a listing of capital expenditures incurred during the year and, on a sample basis checked whether the items were procured during the year.
- We verified the invoices and L/C documents on sample basis to segregate the capital and operation expenditure and found that the transactions are appropriately classified.
- We evaluated whether the useful lives determined and applied by management were in line with the nature of assets, the physical condition of the assets and its uses.
- We checked whether the depreciation of tangible fixed assets items was commenced from the date of ready to use and found the depreciation had been started accordingly.

We were satisfied that the property, Plant and equipment recognition and measurement policies have been applied appropriately. Based on the work performed, we concluded that property, plant and equipment have been recorded appropriately.

Long Term Loan and Short-Term Loan

As at June 30, 2025, the reported amount of total Long-Term Loan is Tk. 15,326,401,478 and Short-Term Loan is Tk. 5,481,218,689 respectively. The company borrowed fund from various bank for the purpose of acquisition of non-current assets and working capital as well.

The company may face difficulties due to unfavorable movement in interest rate & monetary policy that may result in short term and cash flow crisis.

We have tested the design and operating effectiveness of key controls focusing on the following:

- Obtaining an understanding of and assessing the design and operating effectiveness of controls designed to ensure the proper use of loan.
- We verified sanction letter, loan schedule bank statements to confirm the loan outstanding and found that the balance had been reported in the consolidated Financial Statements accurately.
- We checked the financial expenses and classification of loan and repayment schedule on a test basis as well.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We checked the recording date of transactions and found the recording date is in line with the loan disbursement date. <p>We were satisfied that; Long Term Loan & Short-Term Loan was recorded properly. Based on the work performed, we concluded that Loan Term Loan & Short-Term Loan have been recorded appropriately.</p>
<p>Trade Receivable</p> <p>The total amount of Trade receivable is Tk. 5,262,685,107 as at June 30, 2025. There are significant large numbers of individual small customers. Customers in different business segments and jurisdictions are subject to their independent business risk.</p> <p>The increasing challenges over the economy and operating environment in the manufacturing industry during the year have increased the risks of default on receivables from the customers. In particular, in the event of insolvency of customers, the company is exposed to potential risk of financial loss when the customers fail to meet their contractual obligations in accordance with the requirements of the agreements.</p> <p>Accordingly, we identified the recoverability of Receivables as a key audit matter</p>	<p>Our audit procedures of assess the recoverability of trade receivables including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tested the accuracy of aging of Receivables at year end on a sample basis; • Evaluating the Company's policy for making allowance for doubtful debts with reference to the requirements of the prevailing accounting standards; • Assessing the classification of trade receivables in the debtors ageing report by comparison with sales invoice and other underlying documentation on a test basis. • Assessed the recoverability of the debtors on a sample basis through our evaluation of management's assessment with reference to the credit profile of the customers, historical payment pattern of customers and
<p>Because of the significance of Receivable to Company's Consolidated Financial Position and because of the significant degree of management judgement involved in evaluating the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful debts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspecting subsequent bank receipts from customers and other relevant underlying documentation relation to trade receivable balance as at June 30, 2025. <p>We were satisfied that; Trade and other Receivable were recorded properly and assessed with their appropriate recoverability. Based on the work performed, we concluded that Trade and other receivable have been appropriately.</p>



Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual report other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated 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 Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures



responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

- 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 consolidated statements of financial position and consolidated 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.

Place: Dhaka

Dated: 27 October, 2025



Mohammad Fakhrul Alam Patwary FCA
Enrollment No: 1249
Managing Partner
M.Z. Islam & Co.
Chartered Accountants
DVC: 2510271249AS516621

Aftab Automobiles Limited & its Subsidiary
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As at June 30, 2025

Particulars	Notes	As at June 30, 2025	As at June 30, 2024
Assets			
Non-current assets		6,209,440,926	5,973,285,601
Property, plant and equipment	5	2,020,172,305	2,089,601,982
Non current assets held for sale & discontinued operations	6	277,786,431	277,786,431
Intangible Assets	7	779,625	866,250
Capital work-in-progress	8	969,078,979	858,802,645
Investments in associate company	9	511,267,424	482,563,003
Receivables -Non-Current Maturity	10	2,294,738,195	2,119,229,095
Deferred tax assets	29	135,617,967	111,548,879
Right of use assets		-	32,887,317
Current assets		21,428,090,709	20,311,001,453
Receivables -Current Maturity	10	2,967,946,912	3,184,164,825
Inventories	11	1,429,113,838	1,253,551,855
Current account with Navana Group Companies	12	8,425,656,149	7,373,957,925
Advances, deposits and prepayments	13	8,362,115,287	8,196,719,316
Cash and cash equivalents	14	243,258,523	302,607,533
Total assets		27,637,531,636	26,284,287,055
Equity and Liabilities			
Capital & reserves			
Share capital	15	1,055,449,950	1,055,449,950
Share premium	16	1,925,858,339	1,925,858,339
Reserves	17	67,338,231	67,338,231
Retained earnings		1,972,174,019	2,191,034,701
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		5,020,820,539	5,239,681,221
Non-controlling interests		421,676	407,499
Total equity		5,021,242,215	5,240,088,720
Non-current liabilities		11,520,111,549	10,490,926,219
Loan and deferred liabilities (unsecured)	33	25,310,440	25,310,440
Long Term loan-Non current Maturity	18	11,494,801,109	10,426,731,779
Lease liability		-	38,884,000
Current liabilities		11,096,177,878	10,553,272,123
Long Term loan-Current Maturity	18	3,831,600,370	3,475,577,260
Short-term loan	19	5,481,218,689	5,051,986,504
Accrued and other current liabilities	20	1,674,752,026	1,874,288,920
Unclaimed dividend	21	108,606,794	151,419,439
Total liabilities		22,616,289,427	21,044,198,342
Total equity and liabilities		27,637,531,636	26,284,287,055
Net assets value per share (NAVPS)	31	47.57	49.64

The annexed notes 1 to 56 and schedule-A, B, C & D form an integral part of these financial statements.

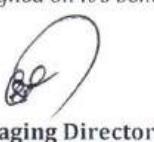
These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on October 27, 2025 and were signed on its behalf by.


Chief Financial Officer


Company Secretary


Director


Director


Managing Director

Signed in terms of our separate report of even date.

Place: Dhaka
 Dated: October 27, 2025




Mohammad Fakhrul Alam Patwary FCA
 ICAB Enrolment No. 1249
 Managing Partner
M. Z. Islam & Co.
 Chartered Accountants
 DVC: 2510271249AS516621

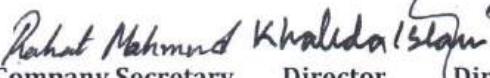
Aftab Automobiles Limited & its subsidiary
Consolidated statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income
For the year ended June 30, 2025

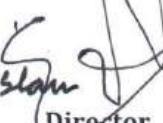
Particulars	Notes	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Net revenue	22	833,770,298	476,750,640
Less : Cost of goods sold	23	622,262,720	349,540,526
Gross profit		211,507,578	127,210,114
Less: Operating expenses			
Administrative expenses	24	77,024,716	69,836,064
Selling and distribution expenses	25	58,025,054	45,590,555
Financial expenses	26	311,792,129	239,929,287
Total Operating Expense		446,841,899	355,355,905
Operating profit/loss		(235,334,321)	(228,145,791)
Non-operating income	27	5,347,537	16,588,770
Foreign Exchange Gain		1,780,708	-
Profit/loss before contribution to WPPF		(228,206,076)	(211,557,020)
Less: Contribution to WPPF		1,278,203	-
Net profit/loss before tax		(229,484,279)	(211,557,020)
Share of profit from associate company	9.01	28,704,421	27,647,234
Less: Income tax expense			
Current tax	28	8,337,703	7,829,707
Deferred tax	29	(64,866,519)	(43,442,518)
Total Income Tax Expense		(56,528,816)	(35,612,810)
Net profit After Tax		(144,251,042)	(148,296,976)
Total comprehensive Income for the year		(144,251,042)	(148,296,976)
Equity holders of the company		(144,265,219)	(148,299,128)
Non-controlling interests		14,177	2,152
Profit for the year		(144,251,042)	(148,296,976)
Consolidated earnings per share	30	(1.37)	(1.41)

The annexed notes 1 to 56 and schedule-A, B, C & D form an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on October 27, 2025 and were signed on its behalf by.


Chief Financial Officer


Rahat Mahmud Khalida Islam
Company Secretary


Director


Director


Managing Director

Signed in terms of our separate report of even date.

Place: Dhaka
 Dated: October 27, 2025




Mohammad Fakhrul Alam Patwary FCA
 ICAB Enrolment No. 1249
 Managing Partner
M. Z. Islam & Co.
 Chartered Accountants
 DVC: 2510271249AS516621

Aftab Automobiles Limited and its Subsidiary
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended June 30, 2025

Particulars	Share capital	Share premium	Reserves	Retained earnings	Attributable to equity holders of the company	Non-controlling interest	Total
Balance as on July 01, 2024	1,005,190,430	1,925,858,339	67,338,231	2,191,034,701	5,239,681,222	407,500	5,240,088,720
Stock dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividend	-	-	-	-	(74,595,464)	-	(74,595,464)
Total comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	(144,265,219)	(144,265,219)	14,177
Balance as at June 30, 2025	1,005,190,430	1,925,858,339	67,338,231	1,972,174,019	5,020,820,539	421,677	5,021,242,215

For the year ended June 30, 2024

Particulars	Share capital	Share premium	Reserves	Retained earnings	Attributable to equity holders of the company	Non-controlling interest	Total
Balance as on July 01, 2023	1,005,190,430	1,925,858,339	67,338,231	2,413,929,294	5,462,575,814	405,348	5,462,981,162
Dividends Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividend paid	-	-	-	-	(74,595,464)	-	(74,595,464)
Total comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	(148,299,129)	(148,299,128)	2,152
Balance as at June 30, 2024	1,005,190,430	1,925,858,339	67,338,231	2,191,034,701	5,239,681,222	407,500	5,240,088,720

The annexed notes 1 to 56 and schedule-A, B, C & D form an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on October 27 2025 and were signed on its behalf by,



Md. Khalefa Islam
Director
Company Secretary

Managing Director

Signed in terms of our separate report of even date.



Md. Robet Mahmud
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Dhaka
Dated: October 27, 2025



Aftab Automobiles Limited and its Subsidiary
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended June 30, 2025

Particulars	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
Receipts from customers	858,969,156	1,288,362,477
Receipts from others	4,403,910	16,588,770
Foreign Exchange Gain	1,780,708	-
Payments for materials, services and expenses	(749,858,195)	(770,889,913)
Cash generated from operations	115,295,580	534,061,335
Income tax paid	(6,350,332)	(4,962,690)
Net cash generated by operating activities	108,945,247	529,098,645
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of property, plant & equipment	(5,271,037)	(54,498,225)
Net cash used investing activities	(5,271,037)	(54,498,225)
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Group company receipts/(payments)	101,273,484	95,595,932
Bank interest & debt paid	(211,000,791)	(551,817,155)
Dividend paid	(53,295,911)	(15,676,729)
Net cash provided by financing activities	(163,023,218)	(471,897,952)
D. Net changes in cash & cash equivalents for the period/ year (A+B+C)	(59,349,008)	2,702,468
E. Cash & cash equivalents at beginning of the period/year	302,607,533	299,905,063
F. Cash & cash equivalents at end of the period/ year (D+E)	243,258,523	302,607,533
Net operating cash flows per share (NOCFPS) (Note-32)	1.03	5.01

The annexed notes 1 to 56 and schedule-A, B, C & D form an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on October 27, 2025 and were signed on its behalf by.



Chief Financial Officer

Rahat Mahmud
Company Secretary

Director

Director

Managing Director

Signed in terms of our separate report of even date.

Place: Dhaka

Dated: October 27, 2025



Aftab Automobiles Limited & Its Subsidiary
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2025
Forming an Integral Part of The Consolidated Financial Statements

1.00 Reporting Entity

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

Aftab Automobiles Limited (the Company) was incorporated in erstwhile East Pakistan in year 1967 as East Pakistan Automobiles Limited under the Companies Act, 1913 vide Registration No. C-2860/57 E.P. of 1967-1968. Subsequently, after liberation war, the Company changed the name as Aftab Automobiles Limited and was certified by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies & Firms, Bangladesh on the 11th day of March, 1972. It was incorporated as a Private Limited Company since inception. However, in 1981 it was transformed into Public Limited Company under Companies Act, 1913. The Company is listed with Dhaka Stock Exchange Ltd. and the Chittagong Stock Exchange Ltd. in the year 1987 and 1996 respectively.

The Company has one subsidiary company namely Navana Batteries Ltd. incorporated in Bangladesh under the Companies Act, 1994 vide Registration No. C-76441/2009 that produces batteries.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Aftab Automobiles Limited is located at 125/A, Motijheel Commercial Area, Islam Chamber, 4th Floor, Dhaka-1000.

1.02 Other Corporate Information

- i) Trade License: TRAD/DSCC/266195/2019, dated 18.08.2024
- ii) e-TIN No.: 414021944464, dated 07.10.2013
- iii) BIN No.: 000901216, dated 27.12.2017

1.03 Nature of Business

The principal activities of the Company throughout the period were assembling of Toyota Land Cruiser Soft Top / Pick-up, Land Cruiser Prado, Hino Bus, Hino Mini Bus/Truck Chassis with a production capacity of 2400 units of vehicles in 3 shifts in assembling unit. At present the plant is running single shift.

1.04 Subsidiary Company

Navana Batteries Limited

Navana Batteries Limited is a private limited company which was incorporated on the 21st April, 2009, Vide Registration No. C-76441/2009 under the Companies Act, 1994 as a subsidiary with 99.95% shares owned by Aftab Automobiles Ltd. The principal activities of the Company are manufacturing of automotive, industrial and solar batteries in the plant located at Fouzdarhat Industrial Area, Chattogram, Bangladesh.

1.05 Associate Company

Navana Real Estate Limited

Navana Real Estate Limited (hereinafter referred to as "NREL" / "the Company") is a Public Limited Company incorporated in Bangladesh in 1996 under the Companies Act, 1994 vide Registration No. C-31450(571)/96.

The Company is engaged in real estate development business of building development projects both commercial and residential and sale of lands. The entity holds 20% of its associate's (Navana Real Estate Limited) equity shares at the year end.



1.06 Structure, Content and Presentation of Consolidated Financial Statements

The presentation of these consolidated financial statements is in accordance with the guidelines provided by IFRS 10: Presentation of consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements comprise of:

- i) Consolidated statement of Financial Position as at 30th June, 2025;
- ii) Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30th June, 2025;
- iii) Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30th June, 2025;
- iv) Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30th June, 2025;
- v) Consolidated Notes comprising summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2.00 Basis of Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

2.01 Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standard (IAS) adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB), 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/Ordinance, 2023/1984;
- The Income Tax Rules, 1984;
- The Value Added Tax and Supplementary Duty Act, 2012;
- The Value Added Tax Rules, 2016;
- The Customs Act, 1969;
- The Stamp Act, 1899;
- 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 2018)
- 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 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.	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	Complied
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	Complied
24	38	Intangible Assets	N/A
25	40	Investment Property	N/A
26	41	Agriculture	N/A

Sl. No.	IFRS No.	IFRS Title	Compliance Status
1	1	First-time adoption of International Financial	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	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	Complied
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 consolidated financial statements have been prepared based on the accrual basis of accounting and prepared under the historical cost convention except for the revaluation of certain non-current assets which are stated either at revalued amount or fair market value as explained in the accompanying notes.

2.05 Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company (its subsidiaries). Control is achieved where the company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Income and expenses of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the effective date of acquisition up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate.

Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by other members of the group.

Non-controlling interests are measured at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition.

Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related NCI and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost.

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated. Unrealized gains arising from transactions with equity-accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

The consolidated financial statements comprise the 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 & FDR, using the accrual basis of accounting. Since the accrual basis of accounting is used, the company recognizes items as assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses (the elements of financial statements) when they satisfy the definitions and recognition criteria for those elements in the IFRS conceptual Framework.



2.07 Functional and Presentation Currency

Functional and presentation currency items included in these consolidated financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ('the functional currency'). These consolidated financial statements are presented in Bangladesh Taka ("BDT") which is also the functional currency of the company. The amounts in these consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions of accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected as required by IAS 8: "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors".

In particular, the key areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 IFRS-10 "Presentation of Consolidated 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 consolidated 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 Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency (BDT) at exchange rates ruling at the dates of transactions in accordance with IAS-21 "the Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates.

"Exchange rate difference at the statement of consolidated financial position date are charged/credited to statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, to the extent that this treatment does not contradict with the Schedule XI of Companies Act, 1994. This Schedule requires all exchange gains and losses arising from foreign currency borrowings, taken to finance acquisition of construction of fixed assets, to be credited/charged to the cost/value of such assets.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in BDT, which is company's functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in the books at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at reporting date are translated into (BDT) at the exchange rates ruling at the statement of consolidated financial position date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, stated at historical cost, are translated into (BDT) at the exchange rate ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the end of the reporting period are recognized in profit or loss.

2.14 Responsibility for Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements

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

2.15 Reporting Period

The reporting period of the Company covers one year from 1st day of July, 2024 to 30th June, 2025.

2.16 Approval of Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

For significant transactions and events that have material effect, the Company's Directors selected and applied significant accounting principles and policies within the framework of IFRS 10: Presentation of Consolidated Financial Statements in preparation and presentation of consolidated financial statements that have been consistently applied throughout the year and were also consistent with those used in earlier years.

For proper understanding of the consolidated financial statements, accounting policies set out below in one place as prescribed by the IFRS 10: Presentation of Consolidated 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 consolidated statement of comprehensive income which is determined with reference to the net book value of assets and the net sales proceeds.

Capital Work-in-Progress represents capital works of a unit still in progress and not in a operation. Once a unit is completed, it is transferred to "Property, Plant and Equipment".

No revaluation of fixed assets has been made by the company.

3.01.2 Maintenance Activities

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

3.01.3 Subsequent Cost

The Cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant & equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is possible that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the company and its cost measured reliably. The cost of the day to day servicing of property and equipment are recognized in the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 & Amortization
Land & Land Development	--
Building	2.50%
Sheds	20%
Plant & Machinery	10%
Tools & Equipment	20%
Office Equipment	10%
Furniture & Fixtures	10%
Transport & Vehicles	20%
Electric Line Installation	10%
Gas Line Installation	10%
Office Decoration	10%
Software (ERP)	10%

The whole amount of depreciation has been charged off partly to cost of sales and partly as expense in consistent with practice followed in the earlier years.

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

3.01.7 Capital Work-in-Progress

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

3.02 Investment in FDR

Investment is stated at its cost of acquisition and interest earned on deposits lying with the different banks has been duly accounted for on cash basis. The consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income reflects the income on account of interest on investment in FDR.

3.03 Investment in Associates

An entity in which an investor has significant influence, but which is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture is classified as Investment in Associates. Equity Method accounting has been followed to recognize and measure the investment in associates in accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 28 "Investments in Associates". The Aftab Automobiles Limited holds 20% of its associate's (Navana Real Estate Limited) equity shares as at year end.



3.04 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." The equity holds 99.95% of its subsidiary's (Navana Batteries Ltd.) equity shares at the year end.

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

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

3.06 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 consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

3.07 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 represents invoiced value of policies. 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) Sale of Goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

The company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

b) Profit on Bank Deposits

Profit on bank deposits have been accounted on accrual basis.

c) Other Revenues

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

3.08 Inventories

In compliance with the requirements with IAS-2 "Inventories" Raw Materials and stores are valued at the lower of average cost and the net realizable value. Stock of finished vehicles, bus body building unit are valued at cost which is determined by taking into consideration the value of raw materials and production overhead. Cost comprises expenditure incurred in the normal course of business in bringing such inventories to present condition and includes wherever applicable appropriate overheads based on normal level of activity.

No provision has been made for slow moving & obsolete stocks during the financial year.

3.09 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-

Foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate;

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;

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 consolidated 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 consolidated statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income.

3.10 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.

3.10.1 Financial Assets

The company initially recognizes a financial asset in its consolidated statement of financial position, when, and only when, the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

An entity shall classify financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) on the basis of both in pursuance of provision 4.1 classification of financial assets under IFRS 9:

- (a) the entity's business model for managing the financial assets; and
- (b) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.



3.10.1.1 Financial Assets measured at amortized cost

The asset is measured at the amount recognized at initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, and any loss allowance. Interest income is calculated using the effective interest method and is recognized in profit and loss. Changes in fair value are recognized in profit and loss when the asset is derecognized or reclassified.

3.10.1.2 Financial Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset shall be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

- (a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and
- (b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

3.10.1.3 Financial Assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is classified as at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held for trading or is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial assets are designated as at fair value through profit or loss if the Company manages such investment and makes purchase or sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy. Attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit and loss as incurred. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value and changes therein which take into account and dividend income are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial assets include accounts receivables, advance, deposits & prepayments, investments and cash & cash equivalents.

i) Accounts Receivables

Accounts 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.

ii) 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.

iii) 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.

3.10.2 Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is recognized when its contractual obligations arising from 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.

Non-derivative financial liabilities comprise accrued and other current liabilities, interest bearing borrowings and short term loan.

i) Accrued and Other Current Liabilities

Accrued and Other Current Liabilities are recognized at the amount payable for services rendered to the company.

ii) 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 consolidated statement of financial position are classified as non-current liabilities whereas the portion of borrowings repayable within twelve months from the date of consolidated statement of financial position, unpaid interest and other charges are classified as current liabilities.

iii) Short Term Loan

Short Term Loan is recognized at the amount payable to the bank.

3.11 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.

3.12 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.

(f) Financial Assets measured at amortized cost

The Company considers evidence of impairment for these assets at both an individual asset and a collective level. All individually significant assets are individually assessed for impairment. Those found not to be impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet individually identified. Assets that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment. Collective assessment is carried out by grouping together assets with similar risk characteristics.

In assessing collective impairment, the Company uses historical information on the timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, and makes an adjustment if current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or lesser than suggested by historical trends.



An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, then the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

(g) 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.

3.13 Derivatives

The company is not a party to any derivative contract at the consolidated 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.

3.14 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 lessee recognizes a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. There are recognition exemption for short-term leases and leases of low value items.

The Company applied IFRS 16 Lease for the first time on 1st July, 2019. The nature and effect of the changes as a result of adoption of this new accounting standard is described below.

A lease is defined as a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Previously the company used to charge the consideration paid in its books as revenue expenses. IFRS 16 introduced a single, on balance sheet accounting model for leases. As a result, the Company, as a lessee, has recognized right of use assets representing its rights to use underlying assets and lease liabilities representing its obligation to make lease payments. The Company applied IFRS 16 on 1st January, 2019 for the existing lease contracts.



The Company has only office rent agreement, which is classified as operating leases, which under IFRS 16 are required to be recognized on the Company's statement of financial position. The nature and timing of expenses related to those leases has changed as IFRS 16 replaced the straight line operating lease expenses (as per IAS-17) with an amortization charge for the right of use assets and interest expense on lease liabilities.

The Company applied the practical expedient to the definition of a lease on transition. This means that it applied IFRS 16 to all contracts entered into before 1st January, 2019 and identified as leases in accordance with IAS 17 and IFRIC 4.

The Company's all contractual payments to the lessor contains only fixed amounts of lease payment and no variable lease payments are embedded with the lease payments. The rental agreements do not include any automatic renewals, nor do they include any guaranteed residual values of the underlying assets.

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term or a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments.

Subsequent Measurement:

The Lease Liability:

Upon initial recognition, the lease liability is being accounted for using amortised cost. Meaning that the initial liability is added by finance charge at company's incremental borrowing cost less subsequent rental payment on monthly basis.

Right to Use Assets:

The leased assets (Right to Use Asset) are depreciated over its useful life on monthly basis using straight line depreciation method.

3.15 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 applicable tax rate of the company of Aftab Automobiles Ltd. is 22.50% and Navana Batteries Ltd. is 27.50% as the companies are qualified as a publicly traded company and private limited company respectively.

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.

3.16 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 consolidated 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.

3.17 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.

3.18 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.

3.19 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 recognized in the consolidated 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 consolidated income statement net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost. During the reporting year the company has made sufficient provisions where applicable.

c) Contingencies

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company; or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company. At the reporting date the company does not have any contingent asset.



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

3.20 Operating Segments

Basis for Segmentation

A business segments is a distinguishable component of an entity that is engaged in providing an individual product or service or 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 three distinguishable operating segments like assembling unit, motor cycle unit and body unit in case of Aftab Automobiles Ltd. **Note 35**

The following summary describes the operation of each reportable segment:

Reportable Segments	Operations
Assembling Unit	The principal activities of the company are assembling of Toyota land cruiser soft top/pick-up, land cruiser prado, hino bus, hino mini bus/truck chassis.
Body Unit	The company has made bus's body and other vehicles body.

These three 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 returns that different from those of components operating other economic environments. Since the company has operating all its activities in the same economic environment geographical segment reporting is not required.

3.21 Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purposes of the consolidated Statement of Financial Position and Cash Flows, cash in hand and bank balances represent cash and cash equivalents considering the IFRS 10 "Presentation of Consolidated 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.

3.22 Statement of Cash Flows

The Consolidated 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".

3.23 Earnings per Share (EPS)

Earnings Per Share (EPS) are calculated in accordance with the International Accounting Standard IAS-33 "Earnings Per Share".



Basic Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the entity by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. The Basic EPS of previous year has been restated to adjust the effect of bonus issue of shares during the year.

Diluted Earnings Per Share

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

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

3.24 Historical Cost Income and Expenditure

As there was no extra ordinary item, there was no difference in profit from ordinary activities before taxation and the net profit before tax. Furthermore, as there was no revaluation of fixed assets in previous years and during the year under review, there was no factor like the differences between historical cost depreciation and depreciation on re-valued amount, realization of revenue surplus on retirement or disposal of assets etc. Therefore, no separate note of historical cost profit and loss has been presented.

3.25 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 an entry 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 assembling of different types of vehicles 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 assembling of different types of vehicles 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 a 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 contributory provident fund, gratuity scheme, group term scheme and workers profit participation fund for its employees which reduces the risk of labour unrest.

3.26 Events after the Reporting Period

Events after the reporting period that provide additional information about the Company's position at the date of consolidated 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.

3.27 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 36**.

4.00 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;
- h) No bank guarantee was issued by the company on behalf of its directors.



Notes	Particulars	Amount In Taka	
		30-06-2025	30-06-2024
5.00	Consolidated property, plant and equipment, net		
	Land & Land Development	1,071,289,720	1,071,289,720
	Building	586,173,196	601,203,277
	Shades	94,421,784	118,027,230
	Plant & Machinery	165,448,737	178,796,611
	Tools & Equipments	14,030,793	17,386,458
	Office Equipment	18,436,301	20,155,067
	Furniture & Fixture	13,077,700	14,464,351
	Transport Vehicles	33,258,144	41,572,680
	Electrical line installation	5,475,280	6,083,644
	Office Decoration	10,509,624	11,677,360
	Gas line installation	8,051,025	8,945,583
		2,020,172,305	2,089,601,982

The break-up PPE is shown in **Annexure- A.**

6.00 Consolidated Non-current assets held for sale & discontinued operations

Land & Land Development	139,554,017	139,554,017
Building	20,290,561	20,290,561
Shades	438,851	438,851
Plant & Machinery	54,676,889	54,676,889
Tools & Equipments	3,232,421	3,232,421
Office Equipment	9,477,063	9,477,063
Furniture & Fixture	5,668,495	5,668,495
Transport Vehicles	13,454,349	13,454,349
Electrical line installation	2,137,161	2,137,161
Office Decoration	28,856,624	28,856,624
	277,786,431	277,786,431

The break-up PPE is shown in **Annexure- B.**

Since the board's decision to reclassify the non-current assets held for sales as regular assets. It will be used from the next financial year.

7.00 Consolidated Intangible Assets

Software (ERP)	779,625	866,250
	779,625	866,250

The break-up PPE is shown in **Annexure- C**

8.00 Consolidated capital work in progress

Opening balance	858,802,645	799,066,138
Addition during the year	110,276,334	90,967,130
	969,078,979	890,033,268
Less: Transfer to property, plant & equipment	-	31,230,623
Closing balance	969,078,979	858,802,645

Capital work in progress represents Land and Land Development, civil construction, Plant and Machinery of Aftab Automobiles Ltd and Navana Batteries Ltd.



Notes	Particulars	Amount In Taka	
		30-06-2025	30-06-2024
9.00	Investments in associate Company		
	Investment in associate (Note : 9.1)	511,267,424	482,563,003
		511,267,424	482,563,003
9.01	Investment in associate		
	Opening Balance	482,563,003	454,915,769
	Share of equity from associate	28,704,421	27,647,234
	Closing Balance	511,267,424	482,563,003
	NB: Share of profit from associate company (NREL) has been taken for one year for Financial year 2024-2025		
10.00	Consolidated Receivables		
	Receivable Non-Current (Maturity over 12 months)	2,294,738,195	2,119,229,095
	Receivable current (Maturity less than 12 months)	2,967,946,912	3,184,164,825
		5,262,685,107	5,303,393,920
	Ageing schedule of receivables :		
	Duration		
	1- 30 days	307,846,413	323,905,004
	31- 60 days	313,746,775	342,971,872
	61- 90 days	474,479,359	502,677,327
	91- 180 days	917,735,270	978,224,876
	181- 365 days	954,139,094	1,036,385,745
	Over 365 days	2,294,738,195	2,119,229,095
		5,262,685,107	5,303,393,920
	Net receivables are considered good . The Company holds no security other than debtors' personal security in the form of work orders etc.		
11.00	Consolidated Inventories		
	Finished products	497,363,155	500,017,194
	Raw materials	433,008,082	305,841,140
	Work-in-process	498,742,601	447,693,521
		1,429,113,838	1,253,551,855
12.00	Consolidated Current account with Navana group Companies		
		8,425,656,149	7,373,957,925
13.00	Consolidated advances, deposits and prepayments		
	Advance to suppliers	953,459,889	1,006,239,942
	Advance to employees	42,078,747	42,078,747
	Advance to others	696,208,195	666,499,404
	Current Account with VAT	148,883,335	94,438,071
	Security & Deposits	318,914,446	318,184,446
	Demand Tax	1,100,320	1,100,320
	Advance for Capital Assets	5,350,987,963	4,806,777,589
	Advance Income tax (note-13.1)	850,482,392	1,261,400,797
		8,362,115,287	8,196,719,316

Notes	Particulars	Amount In Taka	
		30-06-2025	30-06-2024

Advance paid to suppliers against work order and considered good. Advance to employees against expenses, salary realisable on production of documents and monthly salary respectively are considered good. Deposits consist of utility deposits, security money against tender and bank guarantee are considered good.

13.01 Consolidated Advance Income tax
Opening balance

Addition during the year

1,261,400,797

1,256,438,107

6,350,332

4,962,690

1,267,751,129

1,261,400,797

417,268,737

-

Adjustment made during the year

850,482,392

1,261,400,797

Closing Balance
14.00 Consolidated cash & bank balances

FDR

181,284,763

220,667,066

Cash in hand

4,940,507

3,064,768

Cash at bank (note-14.1)

57,033,254

78,875,699

243,258,523

302,607,533

14.01 Cash at bank

IFIC Bank Ltd.

3,121

3,121

IFIC Bank Ltd.

25,000

25,000

Agrani Bank Ltd.

6,517

6,517

Pubali Bank Ltd.

889,404

44,481

IFIC Bank Ltd. (Federation)

132,770

11,666

Eastern Bank Ltd.

58,214

58,214

United Commercial Bank Ltd.

16,507

16,507

Commercial Bank of Ceylon Ltd.

24,750

24,750

Commercial Bank of Ceylon Ltd.

1,240

-

AB Bank Ltd (Motijheel)

2,619

2,619

Sonali Bank Ltd. (Local)

15,101

15,101

Janata Bank Ltd.

1,500

1,500

American Express

21,540

21,540

Arab Bangladesh

7,213

7,213

IFIC Bank Ltd.

5,274

5,274

Janata Bank Ltd.

812

812

The Oriental Bank Ltd.

39,670

39,670

IFIC Bank Ltd.

15,323

15,323

City Bank Ltd.

454

1,144

The Oriental Bank Ltd.

32,040

32,040

Mutual Trust Bank Ltd.

2,712,355

246,695

Islami Bank BD Ltd. (F.Ex.Br)

117,633

435,198

Jamuna Bank Ltd.

-

25,646

One Bank Ltd.

75,868

75,868

Agrani Bank Ltd. (F.EX)

36,446

95,900

Mercantile Bank Ltd.

123,168

123,168

BRAC Bank Ltd.

3,353

3,353

Sahajalal Bank Ltd.

169,806

169,806

IFIC Bank Ltd.

97,000

97,000

Al-Arafah Islami Bank Ltd.

21,517

24,508



Notes	Particulars	Amount In Taka	
		30-06-2025	30-06-2024
	United Commercial Bank Ltd.	199,305	199,305
	Standard Bank Ltd.	18,929	6,003,262
	One Bank Ltd.	31,020	31,020
	IFIC Bank Ltd.	96,470	94,924
	AB Bank Ltd.	100,000	100,000
	IFIC Bank Ltd. (Federation)	95,006	95,006
	NCC Bank Ltd. (Sayamoli)	63,780	96,383
	IFIC Bank Ltd. (Gulshan)	7,881	7,881
	Meghna Bank Ltd. (Gulshan)	39,035	23,063
	Bank Asia Ltd.	5,432,100	416,174
	NRB Commercial Bank Ltd.	35,681,366	-
	Midland bank Ltd.	85,483	85,483
	Midland bank Ltd.	655	656
	SBAC Bank Ltd.	111,685	6,655
	One Bank Ltd. (Jatrabari)	785	1,820
	BD Commerce Bank Ltd.	100,000	100,000
	NRB Bank Ltd.	97,435	97,435
	Premier Bank Ltd.	98,390	98,390
	Southeast Bank Ltd.	52,173	13,954
	Southeast Bank Ltd.	370,772	-
	Sahajalal Islami Bank Ltd.	10,099	102,102
	Rupali Bank Ltd. (Local)	10,000	10,000
	AB Bank Ltd.	10,000	10,000
	One Bank Ltd. (Gulshan)	2,715	3,950
	IFIC Bank Ltd. (Fed. Br.)	501,433	28,573
	Sonali Bank Ltd. (Ramna)	16,815	760,069
	Janata Bank Ltd.	47,400	48,320
	Islami Bank Bangladesh Ltd. (Gulshan)	38,989	40,197
	Dutch Bangla Bank Ltd.	1,709,244	-
	Modhumoti Bank Ltd. (Gulshan)	-	24,593,680
	National Bank Ltd., CD-15927, NBL, Dhaka	1,469,990	196,163
	Uttara Bank Ltd.(Bhola)	12,844	15,373
	Eastern Bank Ltd.	3,812,375	359,421
	First Security Islami Bank Ltd. (Corporate)	422,525	363,105
	Eastern Bank Ltd.	1,532,368	43,243,703
	Trust Bank Ltd.	87,660	-
	Social Islami Bank Ltd.	10,315	-
	Agrani Bank Ltd. (FDR-ID # 10583162)	-	14,009,430
	Agrani Bank Ltd. (FDR-ID # 10583151)	-	14,206,741
	Agrani Bank Ltd. (FDR-ID # 10583159)	-	21,466,182
	Agrani Bank Ltd. (FDR-ID # 10583160)	-	14,061,859
	One Bank Ltd. (FDR # 4120005867)	1,028,843	964,603
	One Bank Ltd. (FDR # 4120006495)	660,133	617,089
	One Bank Ltd. (FDR # 4120006600)	160,838	150,795
	One Bank Ltd. (FDR # 4120008537)	603,370	564,027
	One Bank Ltd. (FDR # 4120008592)	594,143	555,402
	One Bank Ltd. (FDR # 4120008606)	291,770	273,552
	Modhumoti Bank Ltd. (FDR# 110325400000040)	24,148,280	-



Notes	Particulars	Amount In Taka	
		30-06-2025	30-06-2024
	Phoenix Finance Ltd. (FDR) 17890/17	10,803,255	10,803,255
	Phoenix Finance Ltd. (FDR) 23034/17	60,045,546	60,045,546
	Phoenix Finance Ltd. (FDR) 17819/16	60,477,410	60,477,410
	Phoenix Finance Ltd. (FDR) 17936/17	22,471,175	22,471,175
		238,318,016	299,542,765

Exposure with a Financially Vulnerable Non-Bank Financial Institution (NBFI):

The Group, including its subsidiary **NAVANA BATTERIES LILMITED**, maintains financial relationships with Phoenix Finance Limited, licensed under the Financial Institutions Act, 1993. As of 30 June 2025, the Group's total exposure with this NBFI comprised: Fixed Deposit Receipts (FDRs) - Tk. 153,797,386/- Loan Liabilities - Tk 1,103,735,629/-. Bangladesh Bank has identified this institution among twenty (20) financially vulnerable NBFI, of which nine have been instructed for closure or liquidation. Based on IFRS 9 assessment, management has concluded that no ECL is required as of the reporting date. Both FDRs and loans have been presented separately in these consolidated financial statements, and management continues to monitor the situation closely.

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

Name of Bank	Account No.	Amount (Tk.)	Amount (Tk.)
Agrani Bank Ltd.	7465-9	6,517	6,517
Pubali Bank Ltd.	128	44,481	44,481
Eastern Bank Ltd.	3371	58,214	58,214
United Commercial Bank Ltd.	326	16,507	16,507
Commercial Bank of Ceylon Ltd.	0	24,750	24,750
AB Bank Ltd (Motijheel)	071420	2,619	2,619
Sonali Bank Ltd. (Local)	12116	15,101	15,101
Janata Bank Ltd.	9321	1,500	1,500
American Express	293	21,540	21,540
Arab Bangladesh	1361	7,213	7,213
Janata Bank Ltd.	78	812	812
The Oriental Bank Ltd.	2758	39,670	39,670
IFIC Bank Ltd.	81734	15,323	15,323
The Oriental Bank Ltd.	04290	32,040	32,040
Islami Bank BD Ltd. (F.Ex.Br)	5016	99,565	99,565
One Bank Ltd.	7008	75,868	75,868
Mercantile Bank Ltd.	20178	123,168	123,168
BRAC Bank Ltd.1	23001	3,353	3,353
Sahajalal Bank Ltd.	8504	169,806	169,806
IFIC Bank Ltd.	87525	97,000	97,000
United Commercial Bank Ltd.	3144	199,305	199,305
One Bank Ltd.	6006	31,020	31,020
AB Bank Ltd.	43-000	100,000	100,000
IFIC Bank Ltd. (Federation)	Share A/C	95,006	95,006
Midland bank Ltd.	11050000030	85,483	85,483

Notes	Particulars	Amount In Taka	
		30-06-2025	30-06-2024
	BD Commerce Bank Ltd.	832	100,000
	NRB Bank Ltd.	0	97,435
	Premier Bank Ltd.	268	98,390
	Sahajalal Islami Bank Ltd.	12906	9,310
	Rupali Bank Ltd. (Local)	216	10,000
	AB Bank Ltd.	36000	10,000
			1,690,994
			1,690,994

15.00 Share capital
Authorized capital:

120,000,000 Ordinary shares of Tk. 10 each	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000
180,000,000 Cum. redeemable preference shares of Tk. 10 each	1,800,000,000	1,800,000,000
	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000

Ordinary Share capital:
Issued, subscribed and paid up

105,544,995 Ordinary Shares @ Tk. 10/- each.

Sponsors	309,495,310	309,495,310
Financial Institution	386,326,330	386,326,330
General Public	359,628,310	359,628,310
	1,055,449,950	1,055,449,950

The Position of Ordinary shareholders as on June 30,2025 was as follows :

Particulars	Num. of Investors	Num. of Shares	Share Holding '2025	Share Holding '2024
Sponsors and Directors	6	30,949,531	29.32%	29.32%
Financial Institution	277	35,100,227	33.26%	33.36%
General Public	18,101	39,495,237	37.42%	37.32%
Total	18384	105,544,995	100%	100%

The classification of shareholders by holding as on June 30, 2025 was as follows :

No. of share holdings	Num. of Investors	No. of share. holders	Share Holding '2025	Share Holding '2024
1 to 500	10959	1,651,858	1.57%	1.66%
501 to 5000	5875	10,084,741	9.55%	10.05%
5001 to 10000	741	5,477,753	5.19%	5.80%
10001 to 20000	429	6,190,558	5.87%	6.25%
20001 to 30000	151	3,817,612	3.62%	3.20%
30001 to 40000	58	1,978,680	1.87%	1.92%
40001 to 50000	31	1,416,411	1.34%	1.65%
50001 to 100000	79	5,480,433	5.19%	4.31%
100001 to 1000000	48	12,847,838	12.17%	12.04%
Above 1000000	13	56,599,111	53.63%	53.12%
Total	18384	105,544,995	100%	100%

16.00 Share premium.

Net Premium Up to 2006

Net Premium in 2010

250,191,730	250,191,730
1,675,666,609	1,675,666,609
1,925,858,339	1,925,858,339



Notes	Particulars	Amount In Taka	
		30-06-2025	30-06-2024
17.00	Reserves		
	Tax holiday reserve	12,338,231	12,338,231
	Dividend equalization fund	4,000,000	4,000,000
	General reserve	51,000,000	51,000,000
		67,338,231	67,338,231
18.00	Consolidated Long Term loan-Net of current portion		
	Agrani Bank Ltd.	2,004,094,270	2,004,025,269
	SBAC bank Ltd.	78,132,083	96,416,344
	Mutual trust bank Ltd.	86,655,371	82,200,393
	Midland Bank Ltd.	48,612,258	53,833,155
	One Bank Ltd.	556,399,333	481,467,194
	NCC Bank Ltd.	221,614,426	221,564,452
	Bank Asia Ltd.	1,386,062,938	1,216,151,868
	Dhaka Bank Ltd.	586,687,874	515,955,643
	Mercantile Bank Ltd.	353,264,577	305,621,375
	Standard Bank Ltd.	120,962,088	111,004,162
	Southeast Bank Ltd.	337,131,317	307,023,107
	The City Bank Ltd.	74,014,879	68,744,768
	Peoples Leasing	261,900,000	230,400,000
	Bay Leasing	155,572,136	155,560,636
	GSP Finance	578,200,000	493,400,000
	Midas financing	57,065,347	57,065,347
	Union Capital	155,202,728	155,202,728
	BD Finance Ltd.	64,411,916	64,411,916
	First Security Islami Bank Ltd.	150,000,000	150,000,000
	IFIC Bank Ltd.	3,727,567,112	3,239,042,393
	Phoenix Finance	1,009,158,659	1,009,158,659
	Trust Bank Ltd.	535,796,928	469,952,087
	Dutch-Bangla Bank Ltd.	1,961,766,391	1,725,468,790
	Social Islami Bank Ltd.	81,709,287	79,280,432
	Hajj Finance Company Ltd.	42,383,560	-
	Modhumoti bank Ltd.	692,036,000	609,358,320
		15,326,401,478	13,902,309,039
	less: Long Term loan-Current maturity	3,831,600,370	3,475,577,260
	Long Term loan-Net of Non-current maturity	11,494,801,109	10,426,731,779
19.00	Consolidated Short-term loan		
	Agrani Bank Ltd.	1,750,638,156	1,818,334,314
	NRB Commercial Ltd.	727,978,302	625,828,478
	Mercantile Bank Ltd.	393,741,809	340,500,000
	Prime bank Ltd.	43,416,837	45,539,216
	SBAC bank Ltd.	32,289,651	33,071,671
	Southeast Bank Ltd.	1,165,901,791	1,007,756,499
	Janata Bank Ltd.	729,483,130	592,610,481



Notes	Particulars	Amount In Taka	
		30-06-2025	30-06-2024
	Al-Arafah Islami Bank Ltd.	51,155,217	50,321,111
	IFIC Bank Ltd.	49,655	49,655
	Shahjalal Islami bank ltd.	264,731,529	241,963,491
	Modhumoti bank Ltd.	194,612,374	172,032,824
	Islamic Finance & Investment Ltd.	32,643,269	31,200,754
	Phoenix Finance & Investments Ltd.	94,576,970	92,778,010
		5,481,218,689	5,051,986,504
20.00	Consolidated Accrued and Other Current Liabilities		
	Payable to suppliers	170,699,910	61,976,450
	Advance against sales	634,400,000	755,000,000
	Liability for expenses	104,020,048	140,924,572
	Provision for Income tax	464,520,806	873,451,840
	Payable for Workers profit Participation Fund	6,940,631	8,300,631
	Provision for other finance	240,369,611	34,635,427
	Payable for Dividend	53,801,020	-
		1,674,752,026	1,874,288,920
21.00	Consolidated Unclaimed dividend		
	Opening Balance	108,606,794	151,419,440
	Add: Cash Dividend During the year	-	64,062,698
	Less: Dividend Paid During the year	151,419,440	167,096,168
	Closing Balance	42,812,646	15,676,729
		108,606,794	151,419,440
	The ageing of Unclaimed Dividend are as follows		
	Unclaimed for less than 3 Year's	21,015,133	69,227,560
	Unclaimed for more than 3 Year's	87,591,661	82,191,880
		108,606,794	151,419,440
22.00	Consolidated revenues		
	Aftab automobiles Ltd. (Gross Sales)	134,418,500	132,538,961
	Navana Batteries Limited (Gross Sales)	805,690,343	397,689,347
	Less: VAT	940,108,843	530,228,308
		106,338,545	53,477,668
		833,770,298	476,750,640



Notes	Particulars	Amount In Taka	
		30-06-2025	30-06-2024
23.00	Consolidated cost of goods sold		
	Opening stock of direct raw materials	305,841,140	350,506,533
	Purchases of direct raw material (Note-23.1)	641,640,215	173,395,019
	Direct raw materials available for consumption	947,481,355	523,901,552
	Closing stock of direct raw materials (Note- 11)	433,008,082	305,841,140
	Raw materials consumed	514,473,273	218,060,412
	Add : Opening WIP	447,693,521	461,013,265
		962,166,794	679,073,677
	Less : Closing WIP (Note- 11)	498,742,601	447,693,521
		463,424,193	231,380,156
	Indirect materials	518,230	1,063,583
	Total consumption	463,942,423	232,443,739
	Factory overhead (Note-23.2)	155,666,258	131,799,241
	Cost of production	619,608,681	364,242,980
	Opening Finished products	500,017,194	485,314,740
		1,119,625,875	849,557,720
	Closing Finished products (Note- 11)	497,363,155	500,017,194
		622,262,720	349,540,526
23.01	Consolidated Purchases of direct raw material		
	Import Purchase	70,456,669	49,105,477
	Local Purchase	571,183,546	124,289,541
		641,640,215	173,395,019
23.02	Consolidated Factory overhead		
	Salary and allowances	42,243,823	38,728,243
	Liveries and Uniform	188,076	132,149
	Telephone,Fax, Mobile	308,518	296,298
	Fuel and Lubricants	630,789	865,652
	Conveyance	111,927	84,747
	Entertainment	7,325	225,446
	Maintenance expenses	110,150	67,305
	Electricity Bill	59,745,150	36,135,037
	Canteen Subsidies	3,133,293	2,484,097
	Insurance Premium	977,732	629,440
	Fire Insurance	746,344	465,667
	Gas	7,234,415	4,795,642
	WASA	48,000	48,103
	Mobile Bill	88,769	72,949
	Internet Bill	49,800	86,600
	Welfare expenses	12,265	25,184
	Carrying & handling	622,670	411,608
	News Paper Bill	5,728	6,359
	Photocopy Charges	-	620
	Postage	2,210	27,866
	Repairs and maintenance (vehicle)	159,875	100,659
	Fees & Registration	145,109	117,037



Notes	Particulars	Amount In Taka	
		30-06-2025	30-06-2024
	Security Exps	4,152,918	3,973,200
	Chemicals	-	20,200
	Printing & Stationary	89,868	122,007
	Labour Charges	217,854	120,601
	Laboratory Exps	93,820	69,660
	Forklift Servicing	17,346	123,532
	Office Maintenance	71,715	40,049
	Factory Maintenance	65,271	135,318
	Renewal Fee	336,629	356,766
	Fire Extinguisher	22,740	24,350
	Nursary & Sapline	44,350	32,515
	Depreciation	33,981,779	40,974,335
		155,666,258	131,799,241

24.00 Consolidated administrative expenses

Salary and allowances	24,259,864	17,007,660
Entertainment Items	200,951	184,652
AGM expenses.	68,250	50,000
Conveyance	183,903	192,815
Travelling Exp	202,379	255,314
Stationery	252,120	229,743
Fees and Registration	191,311	64,868
Telephone	77,772	195,587
Internet Charge	491,707	571,893
Mobile Phone Charge	74,227	75,790
Electricity Bill	17,256,122	14,623,519
Office Rent	1,224,000	918,000
Rent, rates and taxes	445,574	1,047,986
Insurance premium	167,274	57,785
Bank charges	-	3,114,492
Audit fees	741,500	732,940
News Paper Bill	12,385	15,832
Printing	221,996	239,690
Postage and telegram	80,018	28,977
Advertisement and Publicity	127,017	122,520
Directors fee	354,250	331,000
Repair and maintenance (Vehicle)	65,820	27,060
Software maintenance (ITES Service)	464,844	117,000
Office maintenance	117,545	153,594
Director Remuneration	4,200,000	4,200,000
WASA Bill	55,530	43,958
CDBL Fee	106,000	106,000
Credit Rating Fee	107,500	107,500
BAPLC Fee	57,500	50,000
Membership Fee	-	98,350
Consultancy Fee/ Professional	34,500	-
Trade License & IRC Renewal Fee	59,255	57,610
RJSC	21,203	11,196
Office Cleaning	273,450	270,600



Notes	Particulars	Amount In Taka	
		30-06-2025	30-06-2024
	Canteen Subsidy	201,128	216,684
	Security Exps	232,320	197,536
	Drinking Water	11,350	13,092
	Fuel & Lubricants	54,734	44,145
	Annual Listing Fee	1,045,179	1,022,180
	Computer Consumable	15,140	19,348
	Technical Assistance Fee	3,520,936	-
	Royalty	118,140	-
	Depreciation & Amortization	19,630,022	23,019,148
		77,024,716	69,836,064

25.00 Consolidated selling and distribution expenses

Salary & Allowance	24,987,560	12,532,045
Fuel & Lubricant	555,358	235,680
Promotional Exps	1,336,900	1,436,000
Delivery Exps	1,824,049	953,680
Office Rent (Showroom)	3,421,184	2,261,084
Conveyance	58,762	26,565
Entertainment	208,093	154,599
Stationery	8,481	24,975
Telephone	127,410	99,482
Fees & Registration	131,847	203,303
Maintenance	36,356	40,527
Repair & Maintenance (Vehicle)	32,100	180,652
Electricity Bill	549,360	455,687
Postage & Telegram	30,681	7,763
News Paper Bill	7,856	6,582
Bank Charges	685,313	361,432
Security Expenses	2,382,754	1,374,602
Office Maintenance	122,576	59,798
Acid purchases	85,590	56,898
Gift & Donation	-	3,650
Utility Bill (WASA)	257,286	186,110
Depreciation	21,175,538	24,929,441
	58,025,054	45,590,555

26.00 Consolidated financial charges

Aftab Automobiles Ltd.	236,190,953	181,352,972
Navana Batteries Ltd.	75,601,177	58,576,315
	311,792,129	239,929,287

27.00 Consolidated non-operating income

Interest on FDR & SND	5,347,537	16,588,770
	5,347,537	16,588,770

28.00 Consolidated Income tax expense
Current tax

Aftab Automobiles Ltd. (Note: 28.1)	1,331,700	5,418,251
Navana Batteries Ltd. (Note: 28.2)	7,006,003	2,411,456
	8,337,703	7,829,707

Notes	Particulars	Amount In Taka	
		30-06-2025	30-06-2024
28.01	Current Tax- Aftab Automobiles Ltd.		
	Net Profit/Loss before Tax	(255,048,333)	(202,031,863)
	Add: Accounting depreciation	47,498,376	55,693,459
	Less: Tax depreciation	(47,723,030)	(65,723,527)
	Taxable Profit	(255,272,987)	(212,061,931)
	Corporate tax rate	22.50%	22.50%
	Normal Tax liability	(57,436,422)	(47,713,935)
	Minimum Tax liabilities @ 1% on Trunover	1,331,700	5,418,251
	Current Tax Liabilities (whichever is higher)	1,331,700	5,418,251
28.02	Current Tax- Navana Batteries Ltd.		
	Net Profit/Loss before Tax	25,564,053	(9,525,158)
	Add: Accounting depreciation	27,202,338	27,202,338
	Less: Tax depreciation	(32,025,961)	(32,025,961)
	Taxable Profit	20,740,431	(14,348,780)
	Corporate tax rate	27.50%	27.50%
	Normal Tax liability	5,703,619	(3,945,915)
	Minimum Tax liabilities @ 1% on Trunover	7,006,003	2,411,456
	Current Tax Liabilities (Whichever is higher)	7,006,003	2,411,456
29.00	Consolidated of Deferred tax		
	Total Deferred Tax Expenses (PL AC)	(64,866,519)	(43,442,518)
	Total Deferred Tax Liabilities (FS AC)	(135,617,967)	(111,548,879)
	Calculation of Deferred tax		
A.	Aftab Automobiles Ltd.		
	WDV on PPE as per Accounting Calculation	1,362,859,151	1,410,223,098
	WDV on PPE as per Taxable Calculation	1,174,951,778	1,222,540,379
	Unabsorbed Dep.	273,652,276	225,929,246
	Unused tax loess	539,706,398	332,156,440
	Temporary Defference	(625,451,301)	(370,402,966)
	Deferred tax liabilities difference	140,726,543	83,340,667
	Opening Deferred Tax (01.07.24)	(83,340,667)	(55,787,859)
	Deferred Tax expenses During The Year (A1)	57,385,875	27,552,808
B.	Bad debts as per accounting base		156,308,860
	Bad debts as per tax base	-	-
	Temporary Difference	-	(156,308,860)
	Deferred tax liabilities difference	-	39,077,215
	Opening Deferred Tax (01.07.24)	-	39,077,215
	Deferred Tax expenses During The Year (B1)	-	-



Notes	Particulars	Amount In Taka	
		30-06-2025	30-06-2024
C.	Gratuity as per accounting base	-	2,369,052
	Gratuity as per tax base	-	-
	Temporary Difference	-	(2,369,052)
	Deferred tax liabilities difference	-	592,263
	Opening Deferred Tax (01.07.24)	-	592,263
	Deferred Tax expenses During The Year (C1)	-	-
	 Navana Batteries Ltd		
A.	WDV on PPE as per Accounting Calculation	935,099,584	957,165,318
	WDV on PPE as per Taxable Calculation	756,311,387	783,200,740
	Unabsorbed Dep.	131,518,482	99,492,522
	Less: Unused tax loss	28,693,079	28,693,079
	Temporary Defference	18,576,637	45,778,977
	Deferred tax liabilities difference	5,108,575	12,589,219
	Opening Deferred Tax (01.07.24)	(12,589,219)	(28,581,470)
	Deferred Tax expenses During The Year (A1)	(7,480,644)	(15,992,251)
B.	Bad debts as per accounting base	-	4,101,643
	Bad debts as per tax base	-	-
	Temporary Difference	-	(4,101,643)
	Deferred tax liabilities difference	-	(1,127,952)
	Opening Deferred Tax (01.07.24)	-	(1,230,493)
	Deferred Tax expenses During The Year (B1)	-	102,541
30.00	Consolidated earnings per share (EPS)		
	Profit attributable to the equity holders	(144,265,219)	(148,299,128)
	Ordinary share(Paid Up capital)	105,544,995	105,544,995
	Consolidated Earnings Per Share (EPS)	(1.37)	(1.41)
	 Note: The company's ongoing operational transformation is reflected in its Consolidated Earnings Per Share, which slightly improved from (1.41) in FY 2024 to (1.37) in FY 2025. The results were mainly impacted by delayed contributions from our chassis assembly unit due to the strategic switch from the AK1J to the new AK8J model, which is awaiting necessary regulatory approvals. However, this was primarily offset by consistent profitability from our core revenue-generating activities: bus body building and refurbishment. These divisions have reliably provided a stable earnings base during this transition. Additionally, a notable increase in sales from the subsidiary also contributed to the modest growth. Still, we are confident that once authority approval is obtained and the AK8J model is integrated, the combined strength of our bus body building, refurbishment, and chassis assembly units will lead to significant stabilization and growth in EPS.		
31.00	Consolidated Net assets value per share (NAVPS)		
	Equity attributable to equity holders	5,020,820,539	5,239,681,221
	Ordinary share(Paid Up capital)	105,544,995	105,544,995
	Consolidated Net assets value per share (NAVPS)	47.57	49.64



Notes	Particulars	Amount In Taka	
		30-06-2025	30-06-2024

Note: The Consolidated Net Asset Value per Share (NAVPS) fell from 49.64 in 2024 to 47.57 in 2025. This drop is mainly due to dividend payouts and the net loss for the year, which was affected by a temporary halt in chassis sales. Our core revenue sources—bus body building and vehicle refurbishment—along with a significant rise in earnings from our subsidiary Navana Batteries Limited, have helped offset this decline and supported a strong asset base. We see this NAVPS decrease as temporary. Showing our confidence in the company's core strength and steady cash flows, the Board has decided to proceed with dividend payments. We are in a good position to stabilize and grow NAVPS as the chassis division resumes its role, alongside our ongoing bus body-building and refurbishment activities.

32.00 Consolidated Net operating cash flows per share (NOCFPS)

Net cash generated by operating activities	108,945,247	529,098,645
Ordinary share(Paid Up capital)	105,544,995	105,544,995
Consolidated Net operating cash flows per share (NOCFPS)	1.03	5.01

Note: The company's Consolidated Net Operating Cash Flow per Share (NOCFPS) dropped from 5.01 in 2024 to 1.03 in 2025. This decline was mainly due to strategic inventory buildup for the AK8J model and supplier improvements in preparation for the upcoming model launch. Despite this, our key operating sectors—bus body building and refurbishment—continued to generate stable cash inflows, showing the strength and liquidity of these core businesses. Our subsidiary, Navana Batteries Limited, increased sales and helped sustain the positive NOCFPS. We are now working on better managing working capital across all units. The core operations' ability to generate cash remains solid, and we expect a strong recovery in NOCFPS as chassis sales return to normal and cash cycles improve.

33.00 Consolidated Loan and deferred liabilities (Unsecured) : 25,310,440 25,310,440

Long- term interest free loan from sponsors is carried forward since 1982

34.00 Reconciliation of consolidated cash flows from operating activities under indirect method:

Net profit/Loss before interest, income tax & WPPF during the period	92,217,883	28,372,266
Depreciation	74,787,340	88,922,923
Interest on lease liability	-	-
Payment of WPPF	(1,360,000)	(2,443,500)
Income tax paid	(6,350,332)	(4,962,690)
Changes in current assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/ (increase) in inventories	(175,561,984)	94,660,210
Decrease/ (increase) in advance and prepayments	133,284,592	(113,149,458)
(Decrease)/ increase in payables & accruals	(48,781,064)	432,959,579
Decrease/ (increase) in trade receivable	40,708,813	4,739,314
Net cash flow from operating activities	108,945,247	529,098,645



35.00 Information about Reportable Segments

Information related to each reportable segment is setout below:

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

Particulars	Assembling Unit	Body Unit	Motor Cycle Unit	Total
Assets				
Non-Current Assets				
Property, Plant & Equipment	698,821,397	386,251,323	-	1,085,072,720
Intangible Assets	779,625	-	-	779,625
Property, Plant & Equipment Discontinued Operation	-	-	277,786,431	277,786,431
Capital Work-in-Progress	790,360,085	94,891,782	-	885,251,867
Investment in Subsidiary and Associates	1,285,461,811	-	-	1,285,461,811
Receivable-Non-Current Maturity	1,833,770,015	39,582,344	122,652,931	1,996,005,290
Current Account with Inter Units	1,061,762,028	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets	144,435,414	(10,634,076)	6,925,204	140,726,542
Right of Use Assets				-
Total of Non-Current Assets	5,815,390,375	510,091,374	407,364,566	5,671,084,286
Current Assets:				
Receivable-Current Maturity	2,265,528,786	76,302,267	264,737,648	2,606,568,701
Stock and Stores	188,814,427	70,340,879	138,987,182	398,142,488
Current Account with Navana Batteries Ltd.	1,084,914,004	-	-	1,084,914,004
Current Account with Navana Group Companies	4,933,331,956	8,500,000	-	4,941,831,956
Advances, Deposits and Pre-Payments	6,272,728,181	82,291,460	-	6,355,019,641
Cash and Bank Balances	206,286,464	3,121	-	206,289,585
Total Current Assets	14,951,603,818	237,437,728	403,724,830	15,592,766,377
Total Assets	20,766,994,193	747,529,102	811,089,396	21,263,850,664
Equity and Liabilities:				
Shareholders' Equity:				
Share Capital	1,055,449,950	-	-	1,055,449,950
Share Premium	1,925,858,339	-	-	1,925,858,339
Reserves	44,332,689	23,005,542	-	67,338,231
Retained Earnings	1,815,432,000	193,982,832	(37,240,813)	1,972,174,019
Total Shareholders' Equity	4,841,072,977	216,988,374	(37,240,813)	5,020,820,538
Non-Current Liabilities:				
Loan and Deferred Liabilities (Unsecured)	25,310,440	-	-	25,310,440
Long Term Loan - Non-Current Maturity	9,210,165,049	-	-	9,210,165,049
Lease Liability	-	-	-	-
Deferred Tax Liability	-	-	-	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities	9,235,475,489			9,235,475,489
Current Liabilities:				
Long Term Loan-Current Maturity	3,070,055,016	-	-	3,070,055,016
Short Term Loan	2,554,372,601	-	-	2,554,372,601
Accrued and Other Current Liabilities	957,411,315	316,973,507	135,402	1,274,520,224
Current Account with Assembling Unit	-	213,567,219	848,194,809	-
Unclaimed Dividend Account	108,606,794	-	-	108,606,794
Total Current Liabilities	6,690,445,725	530,540,726	848,330,211	7,007,554,634
Total Liabilities	15,925,921,214	530,540,726	848,330,211	16,243,030,123
Total Equity and Liabilities	20,766,994,193	747,529,102	811,089,396	21,263,850,664



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

Segment wise Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30th June, 2025

Particulars	Assembling Unit	Body Unit	Motor Cycle Unit	Total
Net Revenue	133,000,000	170,000	-	133,170,000
Less: Cost of Goods Sold	98,531,984	3,959,022	-	102,491,006
Gross Profit (a)	34,468,016	(3,789,022)	-	30,678,994
Less: Operating Expenses:				
Administrative Expenses	33,549,624	3,172,018	-	36,721,642
Selling & Distribution Expenses	15,827,333	3,172,018	-	18,999,350
Financial Charges	236,190,953	-	-	236,190,953
Total Operating Expenses (b)	285,567,910	6,344,036	-	291,911,945
Operating Profit/Loss (c) = (a-b)	(251,099,893)	(10,133,058)	-	(261,232,952)
Non-Operating Income:				
Non-operating income	4,403,910	-	-	4,403,910
Foreign Exchange Gain	1,780,708	-	-	1,780,708
Total Non-Operating Income (d)	6,184,618	-	-	6,184,618
Profit/Loss before Contribution to WPPF (e)=(c+d)	(244,915,275)	(10,133,058)	-	(255,048,334)
Less: Contribution to WPPF	-	-	-	-
Net Profit/Loss before Tax (f)	(244,915,275)	(10,133,058)	-	(255,048,334)
Add: Share of Profit from Subsidiaries	26,024,519	-	-	26,024,519
Add: Share of Profit from Associate Company	28,704,421	-	-	28,704,421
Less: Income Tax Expenses				
Current Tax	1,330,000	1,700	-	1,331,700
Deferred Tax	(55,105,937)	(2,279,938)	-	(57,385,876)
Total Income Tax Expenses (g)	(53,775,937)	(2,278,238)	-	(56,054,176)
Profit/Loss after Tax (h) = (f-g)	(136,410,398)	(7,854,820)	-	(144,265,219)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year:				
Investment Valuation Surplus in Share				
Revaluation Gain/(Loss) on Investment in Share	-	-	-	-
Deferred Tax	-	-	-	-
Total Investment Valuation Surplus in Share (i)	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year (j)=(h+i)	(136,410,398)	(7,854,820)	-	(144,265,219)



36.00 Related Party Transactions

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

(i) Parent and Ultimate Controlling Party

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

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

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

(iii) Subsidiaries

Navana Batteries Limited is a subsidiary company of which 99.95% shares owned by the entity (company).

(iv) Associates

Navana Real Estate Limited is an Associate Company of the entity (company).

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

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

(vi) Transactions with Key Management Personnel and their Compensation

(a) Loans to Director

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

(b) Key Management Personnel and their Compensation

There is no compensation for Chairman, Director and Managing Director except Board Meeting fee but there are following categories of compensation in accordance with the paragraph 17 of IAS 24: Related Party Disclosures:

Particulars	Amount 30.06.2025	Amount 30.06.2024
Salary (including PF)	91,491,247	67,888,298
Directors Remuneration	4,200,000	4,200,000
Board Meeting Attendance Fee	354,250	331,000
Total	96,045,497	72,419,298

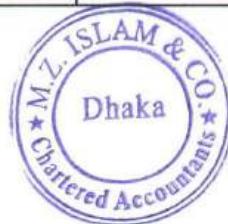
Company's key management personnel includes the Company's directors. Compensation includes salary, non-cash benefits and contributions to a post employment defined benefits plan.

(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:

Inter Company Receivables

Name of Related Party	Relationship	Nature of Transaction	Transaction for the year		Outstanding / Receivable	
			2025	2024	2025	2024
Navana Limited	Alliance Companies	Interest on loan	(1,555,423,150)	552,181,795	4,502,549,520	6,057,972,669
Navana Engineering Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Interest on loan	12,526,990	51,791,204	91,331,240	78,804,251
Navana Real Estate Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Interest on loan	1,294,053,724	78,669,699	2,366,743,956	1,072,690,232
Navana Construction Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Interest on loan	1,329,140,749	125,708,126	1,515,517,501	186,376,752
Navana Interlinks Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Interest on loan	1,469,214	7,242,051	10,711,683	9,242,469
Biponon Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Interest on loan	2,871,642	9,264,800	20,936,442	18,064,800
Navana Pertoleum Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Interest on loan	4,133,261	2,127,548	23,843,847	19,710,586
Navana Building Product Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Interest on loan	1,600,184	9,239,367	11,666,551	10,066,367
Navana Furniture Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Interest on loan	223,630	1,106,800	1,630,430	1,406,800



Inter Company Payables

Name of Party	Relationship	Nature of Transaction	Transaction for the year		Outstanding / Receivable	
			2025	2024	2025	2024
Navana Welding Electrode Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Interest on loan	-	-	19,200,000	19,200,000
Navana Foods Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Interest on loan	15,748,019	2,500,000	19,248,019	3,500,000
Navana LPG Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Interest on loan	10,000,000	(13,300,000)	35,650,000	25,650,000
Navana CNG Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Interest on loan	15,450,000	24,500,000	39,950,000	24,500,000
Navana Logistics Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Interest on loan	(2,300,000)	2,300,000	-	2,300,000
Navana Electronics Ltd.	Alliance Companies	Interest on loan	-	5,227,000	5,227,000	5,227,000

37.00 Amount due by Directors

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

38.00 Number of Employees

During the year total number of employees/workers for the company was 183

39.00 Significant Disclosure
Consolidated Revenue:

Our revenue in 2025 was driven by the strength of our core business units as they navigated a transitional period.

a) Strength in Core Operations: Bus Body Building & Refurbishment:

Throughout the year, our main income-generating divisions—bus body building and vehicle refurbishment—delivered strong results. The bus body building unit secured and completed numerous new body fabrications, while the refurbishment division experienced high demand for its services. Additionally, Navana Batteries' impressive growth to 70 crores helped boost our revenue, effectively offsetting the slowdown in chassis assembly sales.

b) Model Transition from AK1J to AK8J:

Our strategic shift to the AK8J chassis has been delayed while we wait for approval from the authorities. Although this temporarily stops revenue from new chassis sales, our main body-building and refurbishment divisions continue to produce overall revenue. The strong performance of these core divisions highlights our resilient business model, which does not depend on a single product line.

c) Incorporation of the New Model & Technical Training:

Our technical teams across assembly, body building, and refurbishment have completed extensive training on the AK8J model. This ensures a smooth integration of the new chassis into our body-building processes once we receive regulatory approval, allowing us to respond quickly to market demand.

d) External Challenges:

The political situation in late 2023 and early 2024 caused temporary market disruptions. However, our diverse operations, especially the consistent demand for refurbishment and body-building services, helped protect us from these external shocks, enabling us to continue operating smoothly.

e) Subsidiary Sales increase:

The main driver of revenue growth this year was the subsidiary Navana Batteries Limited, which expanded considerably, doubling its performance compared to the previous year. This significant increase is the result of strategic initiatives, a stronger market presence, and improved operational efficiency, all of which contribute to its success.



Consolidated Gross Profit:

The gross profit margin decreased from 26.68% in 2024 to 25.37% in 2025. This decline reflects Navana Batteries Limited's gross profit, which fell due to intense market pressure to sell products at lower margins to attract customers. However, the positive growth of Aftab Automobile Limited offsets the impact of the reduced gross profit, primarily driven by our high-margin bus bodybuilding and refurbishment activities, which are our main revenue sources. Operational efficiencies and improved cost management within these divisions, along with Navana Batteries' strong, high-volume performance, helped absorb fixed costs. The current margin demonstrates the underlying profitability of our core business model. We expect that the upcoming launch of the AK8J chassis will further strengthen these divisions, creating a comprehensive, high-value product offering for customers and providing additional opportunities for margin expansion.

40.00 Capital Expenditure Commitment

was no commitment for capital expenditure and also not incurred or provided for the year ended 30th June, 2025.

41.00 Contingent Assets

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

42.00 Remittance of Dividend

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

43.00 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.

44.00 Attendance Status of Board Meeting of Directors

Regarding the Board of Directors Meetings, the details are given below:

Name of the Directors	Position	AAL		NBL	
		Meeting Held	Attended	Meeting Held	Attended
Shafiu Islam	Chairman	6	6	4	4
Khaleda Islam	Director	6	5	4	4
Saiful Islam	Managing Director	6	5	4	4
Sajedul Islam	Director	6	5	4	4
Farhana Islam	Director	6	4	4	4
Md. Mustafizur Rahman	Independent Director	6	4	4	-
Abul Layes Afsary	Independent Director	6	4	4	-

45.00 Auditors fees for service rendered

As per schedule XI, part II, para 6 of the Companies Act, 1994, auditors are only paid audit fees (Excluding VAT) of Tk. 550,000. No other service has been taken from the auditor hence other then this no other fees given to auditor.

46.00 Disclosures as per Requirement of Schedule XI, Part II of the Companies Act, 1994

(Employee Position as on 30th June, 2025)

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

Monthly Salary Range	Head Office	Factory	No. of Employee
Above 5000	49,247,424	42,243,823	183
Below 5000	Nil	Nil	Nil

(B) Disclosure as per requirement of Schedule XI, Part II, Para 4

Payment/Perquisites to Directors and Officers

Name of the Directors	Position	Remuneration	Festival Bonus	AIT Deduction	Net Amount
Shafiu Islam	Chairman				
Khaleda Islam	Director				
Saiful Islam	Managing Director	42,00,000		4,20,000	37,80,000
Sajedul Islam	Director				
Farhana Islam	Director				
Md. Mustafizur Rahman	Independent Director				
Abul Layes Afsary	Independent Director				



The period of payment to Directors is from 1st July 2024 to 30th June 2025.

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

1. Expenses reimbursed to the managing agent: Nil.
2. Commission or other remuneration payable separately to a managing agent or his associate: Nil.
3. Commission received or receivable by the managing agent or his associate as selling or buying agent of other concerns in respect of contracts entered into such concerns with the company: Nil.
4. The money value of the contracts for the sale or purchase of goods and materials or supply of services, entered into by the company with the managing agent or his associate during the financial year: Nil.
5. Any other perquisites or benefit in cash or in kind stating: Nil.
6. Other allowances and commission including guarantee commission: Nil.
7. Pensions: Nil.
8. Gratuities: Nil.
9. Payments from Provident Fund: Nil.
10. Compensation for Loss of Office: Nil.
11. Consideration in connection with retirement from office: Nil.

47.00 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	833,770,298
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	Nill
3(i)(d)(i) The value of the raw materials consumed, giving item-wise as possible	514,473,273
	OB
3(i)(d)(ii) The opening and closing stocks of goods produced	500,017,194, CB 497,363,155
3(i) (e) In the case of companies, the purchase made and the opening and closing stocks	N/A
3(i)(f) In the case of companies rendering or supplying services, the gross income derived from services rendered or supplied	211,507,577
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	35,832,666
3(i)(i) Work-in-progress, which have been completed at the commencement and at the end of the accounting period	OB 447,693,521, CB 498,742,601
3(i)(j) Provision for depreciation, renewals or diminution in value of fixed assets	N/A
3(i)(k) Interest on the debenture paid or payable to the Managing Director, Managing Agent and the Manager	N/A
3(i)(l) Charge for income tax and other taxation on profits	56,528,815
3(i)(m) Reserved for repayment of share capital and repayment of loans	Nill
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	Nill



3(i)(n)(ii) Amount withdrawn from above mentioned reserve	Nill
3(i)(o)(i) Amount set aside to provisions made for meeting specific liabilities, contingencies of commitments.	Nill
3(i)(o)(i) Amount withdrawn from above mentioned provisions, as no longer required.	Nill
3(i)(p) Expenditure incurred on each of the following items, separately for each item:	
(i) Power and Fuel	78,791,513
(ii) Rent	4,645,184
(iii) Repairs of Buildings	65,271
(iv) Repairs of Machinery	17,346
(v) Other include:	
(1) Salaries, wages and bonus	91,491,247
(2) Workmen and staff welfare expenses	200,341
(3) Reserve	67,338,231

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

The details of trade receivable are given below:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount 30.06.2025	Amount 30.06.2024
1	Within 3 Months	1,096,072,547	1,169,554,204
2	Within 6 Months	917,735,270	978,224,877
3	Within 12 Months	954,139,094	1,036,385,745
4	More than 12 Months	2,294,738,195	2,119,229,095

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

There are no debts outstanding in this respect.

49.00 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 debts to be doubtful and a provision was created for Tk. Nill.

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

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

(V) Debt due by common management

There is no debt under common management.

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

There is no such debt in this respect.

50.00 Disclosure as per requirement of Schedule XI, Part II, Para 7

Details of Production Capacity Utilization:

Particulars	Assembling	Body	NBL	Total
Production Capacity (Vehicle/Battery)	2400	400	210,000	212,800
Producton during the year	12	1	72,767	72,780
Capacity Utilization (%)	0.50%	0.25%	34.65%	34.20%

51.00 Disclosure as per requirement of Schedule XI, Part II, Para 8(b) during the year under audit.

Details of import on CIF basis

i. Raw Materials

Items	Purchase in Taka			Consumption in Taka	Percentage
	Import	Local	Total		
Raw Materials (Hino)	60,865,378	0	60,865,378	28,880,297	47%
Raw Materials (Battery)	9,591,291	571,183,546	580,774,837	435,062,126	75%
Total	70,456,669	571,183,546	641,640,215	463,942,423	

The value of imported material is calculated on CIF Basis.

ii. The Company has incurred an expenditure in foreign currency for the period from 1st July, 2024 to 30th June, 2025 on account of royalty, know-how, professional fee, consultancy fees and interest.

iii. The Company has not earned any foreign exchanges for royalty, know-how, professional fees and consultancy fees.

iv. The value of export from the period from 1st July, 2024 to 30th June, 2025.

52.00 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.

53.00 Disclosure for purchase in foreign currency during the year

Disclosure as per Para 8 of Schedule XI (kh) of the Companies Act, 1994 regarding purchase made in foreign currency during the year are as follows:

Type of Expenditure	Amount in Foreign Currency	Amount in BDT.
Import of Raw Material (Hino Bus Chassis CKD)	¥ 69,000,000	60,865,378
Import of Raw Material (Battery)	\$78,653.00	9,591,291
Total		70,456,669



54.00 Financial Instrument-Fair Values and Risk Management
54.01 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 approximation of fair value.

Reconciliation of Carrying Amount	Carrying Amount Tk. '000							
	Notes	Fair Value Hedging Instruments	Mandatory at FVTPL-others	FVOCL-debt instruments	FVOCL-equity instruments	Financial assets at amortized cost	Other Financial Liabilities	Total Amount
30.06.2025								
Financial Assets measured at Fair Value:								
Equity Securities								
Financial Assets not measured at Fair Value:								
Receivables	10	-	-	-	-	5,262,685	-	5,262,685
Advance, Deposit & Prepayments	13	-	-	-	-	8,362,115	-	8,362,115
Investments in associate company	9	-	-	-	-	511,267		511,267
Deferred Tax Assets	29					135,618		135,618
Cash and Cash Equivalents	14	-	-	-	-	243,259	-	243,259
Total		-	-	-	-	14,514,944	-	14,514,944
Financial Liabilities measured at fair value:								
Financial Liabilities not measured at fair value:								
Loan and deferred liabilities (Unsecured)	33	-	-	-	-		25,310	25,310
Long Term Loan	18	-	-	-	-		15,326,401	15,326,401
Lease Liability		-	-	-	-		-	-
Short Term Loan	19	-	-	-	-		5,481,219	5,481,219
Accrued and Other Current Liabilities	20	-	-	-	-		1,674,752	1,674,752
Unclaimed Dividend Account	21	-	-	-	-		108,607	108,607
Total		-	-	-	-	-	22,616,289	22,616,289
30.06.2024								
Financial Assets measured at Fair Value:								
Equity Securities								
Financial Assets not measured at Fair Value:								
Receivables	10	-	-	-	-	5,303,394	-	5,303,394
Advance, Deposit & Prepayments	13	-	-	-	-	8,196,719	-	8,196,719
Investments in associate company	9					482,563		482,563
Deferred Tax Assets	29					111,549		111,549
Cash and Cash Equivalents	14	-	-	-	-	302,609	-	302,609
Total		-	-	-	-	14,396,834	-	14,396,834
Financial Liabilities measured at fair value:								
Financial Liabilities not measured at fair value:								
Loan and deferred liabilities (Unsecured)	33						25,310	25,310
Long Term Loan	18	-	-	-	-		13,902,309	13,902,309
Lease Liability		-	-	-	-		38,884	38,884
Short Term Loan	19	-	-	-	-		5,051,987	5,051,987
Accrued and Other Current Liabilities	20	-	-	-	-		1,874,289	1,874,289
Unclaimed Dividend Account	21	-	-	-	-		151,419	151,419
Total		-	-	-	-	-	21,044,198	21,044,198

Advances, deposits and prepayments are not included in the financial assets.

The company has not disclosed the fair values for financial instruments such as trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, investment in subsidiaries, investment, trade/security deposit, employment benefits, short term interest bearing loans, accrued & other current liabilities and unclaimed dividend account because of their carrying amount are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

54.02 Financial Risk Management Framework

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

54.02.1 Credit Risk, 54.02.2 Liquidity Risk 54.02.3 Market Risk.

54.02.1 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 Aftab Automobiles Limited in each quarter. Customers that fail to meet the company's benchmark creditworthiness may transact with the company only on a cash / deposit scheme basis.

Management has a credit policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitor on an ongoing basis. As at 30th June, 2025, substantial part of the receivables are as follows and subject to insignificant credit risk. Risk exposure from other financial assets, i.e. Cash at bank and other external receivables are also nominal.

(i) Exposure to Credit Risk

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

Non-Derivative Financial Assets:	Amount in Taka	
	30.06.2025	30.06.2024
Receivables	5,262,685,107	5,303,393,920
Inter Company Transactions	8,425,656,150	7,373,957,925
Advance to Suppliers	953,459,889	1,006,239,942
Advance to Employees	42,078,747	42,078,747
Advance to Others	696,208,195	666,499,404
Security & Deposits	318,914,446	318,184,446
Cash at Bank	57,033,254	78,875,699
Cash in Hand	4,940,507	3,064,768
Total	15,760,976,294	14,792,294,852



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

	Amount in Taka	
	30.06.2025	30.06.2024
Domestic	5,262,685,107	5,303,393,920
	5,262,685,107	5,303,393,920

Ageing Schedule of Receivables: 5,262,685,107 5,303,393,920

Duration

1-30 days	307,846,413	323,905,004
31-60 days	313,746,775	342,971,872
61-90 days	474,479,359	502,677,327
91-180 days	917,735,270	978,224,877
181-365 days	954,139,094	1,036,385,745
Over 365 days	2,294,738,195	2,119,229,095
Total	5,262,685,107	5,303,393,920

To mitigate the credit risk against trade receivables and others, 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.

54.02.2 Liquidity Risk

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



Exposure to Liquidity Risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements. The carrying amount of financial liability represent the maximum exposure to liquidity risk. The maximum exposure to liquidity risk as at 30th June, 2025.

30th June, 2025

In Taka	Notes	Carrying Amount	Total	Contractual Cash Flows		
				2 months or less	2-12 months	1-5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities:						
Long and Deferred Liabilities (Unsecured)	33	25,310,440	25,310,440	2,531,044	10,124,176	12,655,220
Long Term Loan-Non-Current Maturity	18	11,494,801,109	11,494,801,109	1,149,480,111	4,597,920,443	5,747,400,554
Lease Liability		-	-	-	-	-
Long Term Loan-Current Maturity	18	3,831,600,370	3,831,600,370	383,160,037	1,532,640,148	1,915,800,185
Short Term Loan	19	5,481,218,689	5,481,218,689	-	2,192,487,475	3,288,731,213
Accrued and Other Current Liabilities	20	1,674,752,026	1,674,752,026	167,475,203	669,900,811	837,376,013
Unclaimed Dividend Account	21	108,606,794	108,606,794	10,860,679	43,442,717	54,303,397
		22,616,289,427	22,616,289,427	1,713,507,074	9,046,515,771	11,856,266,582
Derivative financial liabilities						
		22,616,289,427	22,616,289,427	1,713,507,074	9,046,515,771	11,856,266,582

30th June, 2024

In Taka	Note	Carrying Amount	Total	Contractual Cash Flows		
				2 months or less	2-12 months	1-5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities:						
Long and Deferred Liabilities (Unsecured)	33	25,310,440	25,310,440	2,531,044	7,593,132	15,186,264
Long Term Loan-Non-Current Maturity	18	10,426,731,779	10,426,731,779	1,042,673,178	3,128,019,534	6,256,039,067
Lease Liability		38,884,000	38,884,000	-	15,553,600	23,330,400
Long Term Loan-Current Maturity	18	3,475,577,260	3,475,577,260	347,557,726	1,042,673,178	2,085,346,356
Short Term Loan	19	5,051,986,504	5,051,986,504	-	2,020,794,602	3,031,191,902
Accrued and Other Current Liabilities	20	1,874,288,920	1,874,288,920	187,428,892	562,286,676	1,124,573,352
Unclaimed Dividend Account	21	151,419,439	151,419,439	15,141,944	45,425,832	90,851,663
		21,044,198,342	21,044,198,342	1,595,332,784	6,822,346,554	12,626,519,004
Derivative financial liabilities						
		21,044,198,342	21,044,198,342	1,595,332,784	6,822,346,554	12,626,519,004



54.02.3 Market Risk

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

(i) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rate. Exposure to fair value movement relates to fixed rate instrument subject to fair value accounting and exposure to cash flow fluctuation relates to variable rate instruments. The company is primarily exposed to cash flow fluctuation arising from variable rate borrowings. The objective of interest rate management for the Aftab Automobiles Limited 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.

55.00 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.

56.00 Event after the Reporting Period

The directors in the meeting held on 27th day of October 2025 recommended 10% cash dividend for the shareholders excluding sponsor shareholders whose name will be appeared in the shareholders' registers at the date of book closure which is subject to shareholders' approval at the forthcoming annual general meeting to be held on 29th day of December 2025.

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



Aftab Automobiles Limited and its Subsidiary
Property, Plant And Equipment, Net
As at June 30, 2025

Annexure - A

Particulars	Cost			Accumulated Depreciation				Written Down Value as at June 30, 2025		
	Balance as at July 01, 2024	Addition During the year	Disposal	Balance as on June 30, 2025	Rate of Dep.	Balance as at July 01, 2024	Charged During the year	Adj. D. the Year	Balance as on June 30, 2025	
Land & Land Development	1,071,289,720	-	-	1,071,289,720	-	-	-	-	-	1,071,289,720
Building	707,406,650	-	-	707,406,650	2.50%	106,203,372	15,030,082	-	121,233,454	586,173,196
Shades	217,616,341	-	-	217,616,341	20%	99,589,111	23,605,446	-	123,194,557	94,421,784
Plant & Machinery	653,944,239	4,770,302	-	658,714,541	10%	475,147,628	18,118,176	-	493,265,804	165,448,737
Tools & Equipments	128,909,214	125,317	-	129,034,531	20%	111,522,756	3,480,981	-	115,003,738	14,030,793
Office Equipment	63,213,930	312,359	-	63,526,289	10%	43,058,863	2,031,125	-	45,089,988	18,436,301
Furniture & Fixture	39,889,044	63,059	-	39,952,103	10%	25,424,693	1,449,710	-	26,874,403	13,077,700
Transport Vehicles	141,174,443	-	-	141,174,443	20%	99,601,763	8,314,536	-	107,916,299	33,258,144
Electrical line installation	15,203,281	-	-	15,203,281	10%	9,119,637	608,364	-	9,728,001	5,475,280
Office Decoration	26,550,238	-	-	26,550,238	10%	14,872,878	1,167,736	-	16,040,614	10,509,624
Gas line installation	21,820,370	-	-	21,820,370	10%	12,874,787	894,558	-	13,769,345	8,051,025
Balance as at June 30, 2025	3,087,017,470	5,271,037	-	3,092,288,507	997,415,487	74,700,715	-	1,072,116,202	2,020,172,305	
Balance as at June 30, 2024	3,002,233,621	84,783,849		3,087,017,470		912,225,461	85,190,027		997,415,488	2,089,601,981

Deprecation charged to :	Taka	Total
Cost of goods sold (Factory O/H)	33,981,779	33,981,779
Profit & Loss Account (Admin)	19,543,397	19,543,397
Profit & Loss Account (Selling)	21,175,538	21,175,538
Total	74,700,714	74,700,715



Aftab Automobiles Limited and its Subsidiary
(Held for Sale & Discontinued Operations)
As at June 30, 2025

Annexure-B

Particulars	Cost			Accumulated Depreciation			Written down Value as at June 30, 2025		
	Balance as at July 01, 2024	Addition During the year	Disposal During the year	Balance as at June 30, 2025	Rate of Dep.	Balance as at July 01, 2024	Charge during the year	Adjustment during the year	Balance as at June 30, 2025
Land & Land Development	139,554,017	-	-	139,554,017	-	-	-	-	139,554,017
Building	22,754,361	-	-	22,754,361	2,463,800	-	-	-	20,290,561
Shed	1,785,690	-	-	1,785,690	1,346,839	-	-	-	438,851
Plant & Machinery	88,242,540	-	-	88,242,540	33,565,651	-	-	-	54,676,889
Tools & Equipments	7,179,213	-	-	7,179,213	3,946,792	-	-	-	3,232,421
Office Equipment	17,136,725	-	-	17,136,725	7,659,662	-	-	-	9,477,063
Furniture & Fixture	9,947,918	-	-	9,947,918	4,279,423	-	-	-	5,668,495
Transport Vehicles	39,869,703	-	-	39,869,703	26,415,354	-	-	-	13,454,349
Electrical line installation	3,187,752	-	-	3,187,752	1,050,591	-	-	-	2,137,161
Office Decoration	47114352	-	-	47,114,352	18,257,728	-	-	-	28,856,624
Balance as on June 30, 2025	376,772,271	-	-	376,772,271	98,985,840	-	-	-	277,786,431



Aftab Automobiles Limited and its Subsidiary
Schedule of Property, Plant & Equipment
As at June 30, 2025

Intangible Assets (Accounting Base)

Particulars	Cost			Rate of Dep.	Balance as at July 01, 2024	Charged during the year	Accumulated Amortization	Balance as at June 30, 2025	Written down Value as at June 30, 2025
	Balance as at July 01, 2024	Addition During the year	Disposal						
Computer Software (ERP)	945,000	-	-	945,000	10%	78,750	86,625	-	165,375
Balance as on June 30, 2025	945,000	-	-	945,000		78,750	86,625	-	165,375

Particulars	Cost			Rate of Dep.	Balance as at July 01, 2024	Charged during the year	Accumulated Amortization	Balance as at June 30, 2025	Written down Value as at June 30, 2025
	Balance as at July 01, 2024	Addition During the year	Disposal						
Computer Software (ERP)	945,000	-	-	945,000	20%	189,000	151,200	-	340,200
Balance as on June 30, 2025	945,000	-	-	945,000		189,000	151,200	-	340,200

Aftab Automobiles Limited and its Subsidiary
Schedule of Property, Plant & Equipment
As at June 30, 2024

Intangible Assets (Tax Base)

Particulars	Cost			Rate of Dep.	Balance as at July 01, 2024	Charged during the year	Accumulated Amortization	Balance as at June 30, 2025	Written down Value as at June 30, 2025
	Balance as at July 01, 2024	Addition During the year	Disposal						
Computer Software (ERP)	945,000	-	-	945,000	20%	189,000	151,200	-	340,200
Balance as on June 30, 2025	945,000	-	-	945,000		189,000	151,200	-	340,200

