

TOSRIFA INDUSTRIES LIMITED



Ref: NTG/TIL/FO/CA/2019-20/0218
Date: 06 February 2020

The Chairman

Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission
Securities Commission Bhaban
E-6/C, Agargaon, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar Administrative Area,
Dhaka-1207, Bangladesh.

Subject: Submission of un-audited six months financial statements for the period of 01 July 2019 to 31 December 2019.

Dear Sir,

In compliance with 17 (2) of Listing Regulations – 2015 and Securities Rules of BSEC; the management of Company has disclosed herewith the un-audited Six Months un-audited financial statements for the period of 01 July 2019 to 31 December 2019 through submitting the same to BSEC, DSE and CSE.

Thanking you and with best regards.

Yours sincerely,


Hayder Ali
Company Secretary

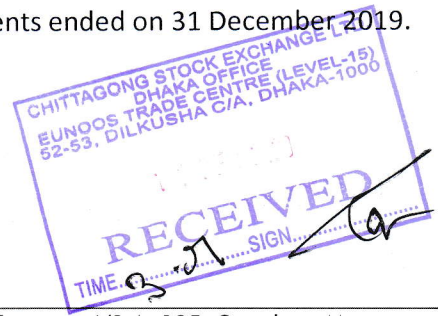
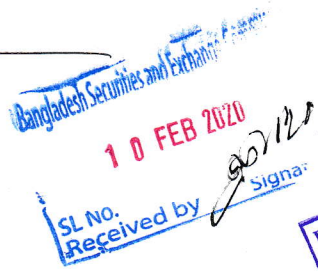
Contact Person:

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C.C. to:

- The Managing Director, Dhaka Stock Exchange Limited
- The Managing Director, Chittagong Stock Exchange Limited

Enclosure: Un-audited Six Months financial statements ended on 31 December 2019.



TOSRIFA INDUSTRIES LIMITED



Statement of Financial Position As at 31st December 2019

Particulars	Amount in Taka	
	31 Dec, 2019	30 June, 2019
Assets		
Non-current assets	3,200,174,169	3,217,527,387
Property, plant and equipment	3,197,905,823	3,215,019,017
Intangible assets	2,268,346	2,508,370
Current assets	864,550,475	1,114,769,347
Advances, deposits and prepayments	74,306,392	117,674,079
Trade and other receivables	223,721,316	392,928,779
Accrued income	221,062	9,865,506
Inventories	447,740,175	463,514,027
Cash and cash equivalents	118,561,530	130,786,956
Total assets	4,064,724,644	4,332,296,734
Equity and Liabilities		
Shareholders' equity	2,031,460,661	2,100,925,316
Share capital	663,269,460	663,269,460
Share premium	433,059,200	433,059,200
Retained earnings	398,864,629	468,329,284
Revaluation surplus	536,267,372	536,267,372
Non-current liabilities	898,130,837	838,329,009
Long term loans (secured), net of current portion	822,661,899	774,065,553
Deferred tax liabilities	75,468,938	64,263,456
Current liabilities	1,135,133,147	1,393,042,408
Trade and other payables	358,515,323	451,702,745
Provisions for expenses	8,925,890	1,378,613
Short term loans	573,993,437	794,303,948
Current portion of long term loans	183,152,323	135,110,928
Workers' profit participation and welfare fund	10,546,174	10,546,174
Total equity and liabilities	4,064,724,644	4,332,296,734
Net asset value per share	30.63	31.68

Managing Director

Director

Director

Head of Accounts

Company Secretary

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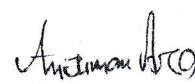


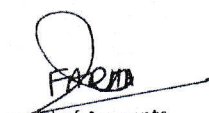
Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income For the 6 (six) months ended 31st December 2019


Particulars	Amount in Taka		Amount in Taka	
	1st July 2019 to 31st December 2019	1st July 2018 to 31st December 2018	1st October 2019 to 31st December 2019	1st October 2018 to 31st December 2018
Sales revenue (export)	1,071,534,725	748,573,957	521,029,743	364,372,923
Less: Cost of sales	953,164,865	637,895,333	454,379,506	306,484,666
Gross profit	118,369,859	110,678,624	66,650,237	57,888,257
Less: Operating expenses	91,393,634	82,467,773	40,922,506	39,968,856
General and administrative expenses	46,505,867	53,619,398	24,268,447	27,716,262
Marketing, selling and distribution expenses	44,887,767	28,848,375	16,654,059	12,252,594
Operating profit	26,976,225	28,210,851	25,727,731	17,919,401
Add: Other income	6,366,874	17,395,565	103,674	10,363,253
Profit before finance costs	33,343,099	45,606,416	25,831,404	28,282,654
Less: Finance costs	74,133,371	23,479,474	36,336,706	16,687,309
Profit before WPPF	(40,790,272)	22,126,942	(10,505,301)	11,595,345
Less: WPPF	(40,790,272)	1,053,664	(10,505,301)	552,159
Profit before income tax	(40,790,272)	21,073,278	(10,505,301)	11,043,186
Less: Income tax expenses	22,041,688	4,841,748	4,571,257	1,999,066
Profit after income tax	(62,831,960)	16,231,530	(15,076,559)	9,044,121
Add: Other comprehensive income	(62,831,960)	16,231,530	(15,076,559)	9,044,121
Total comprehensive income	(62,831,960)	16,231,530	(15,076,559)	9,044,121
Earnings per share (Face value Tk. 10.00)	(0.95)	0.24	(0.23)	0.14


Managing Director


Director


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Head of Accounts


Company Secretary

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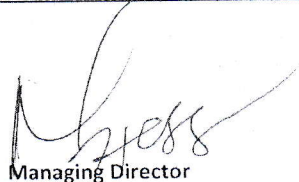


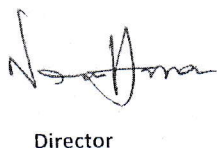
Statement of Changes in Equity For the 6 (six) months ended 31st December, 2019

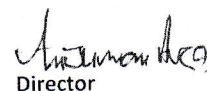
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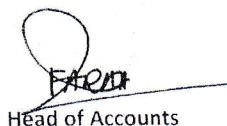
Particulars	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Revaluation surplus	Total
Balance as at 01 July, 2019	663,269,460	433,059,200	468,329,284	536,267,372	2,100,925,316
Total comprehensive income for the period					
Profit			(62,831,960)		(62,831,960)
Other comprehensive income					-
Transactions with owners of the Company:					-
Issue of ordinary shares					-
Share premium					-
Stock dividend					-
Cash dividend			(6,632,695)		(6,632,695)
Transfer from revaluation surplus to retained earnings					
Balance as at 31st December 2019	663,269,460	433,059,200	398,864,629	536,267,372	2,031,460,661

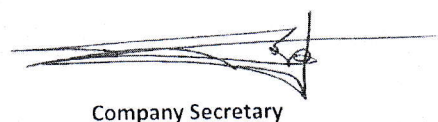
Particulars	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Revaluation surplus	Total
Balance as at 01 July, 2018	631,685,200	433,059,200	522,548,917	537,428,954	2,124,722,271
Total comprehensive income for the period					
Profit			16,231,530		16,231,530
Other comprehensive income					-
Transactions with owners of the Company:					-
Issue of ordinary shares					-
Share premium					-
Stock dividend			(31,584,260)		(31,584,260)
Cash dividend			(31,584,260)		(31,584,260)
Transfer from revaluation surplus to retained earnings					
Balance as at 31st December, 2018	631,685,200	433,059,200	475,611,927	537,428,954	2,077,785,281


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Statement of Cash Flows For the 6 (six) months ended 31st December 2019

Particulars	Amount in Tk	
	1st July 2019 to 31st December 2019	1st July 2018 to 31st December 2018
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash receipts from customers	1,240,742,188	605,208,306
Cash receipts from other sources	16,011,317	24,747,466
Cash paid to suppliers, contractors and others	(934,904,000)	(570,014,104)
Cash paid for operating exp	(78,383,115)	(75,228,171)
Finance costs	(74,133,371)	(23,479,474)
Income taxes paid	(10,836,206)	(4,841,748)
Net cash (used in)/generated by operating activities	158,496,813	(43,607,724)
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Payments for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(45,572,588)	(73,953,859)
Payments for capital work-in-progress	-	(302,485,962)
Payments for acquisition of intangible assets	-	(250,000)
Net cash used in investing activities	(45,572,588)	(376,689,822)
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from/(repayment of) long term loans	48,596,346	178,293,834
Proceeds from/(payment of) accepted liabilities for machinery	-	260,244,273
Proceeds from/(repayment of) short term loans	(220,310,512)	(115,519,070)
Current portion of Long term loan	48,041,395	(9,935,463)
Interest income		71,271
Payment of dividend	(2,080)	(4,613)
Net cash generated by financing activities	(123,674,851)	313,150,232
D. Net changes in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(10,750,626)	(107,147,313)
E. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	130,786,956	208,326,336
F. Exchange Fluctuation loss (Net)	(1,474,800)	-
F. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (D+E)	118,561,530	101,179,022
Net operating cash flow per share	2.39	(0.66)

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the 2nd Quarter ended on 31 December 2019

1.00 Corporate information of the reporting entity

Tosrifa Industries Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") is a public limited Company incorporated in Bangladesh on 27 August 2002 under the Companies Act, 1994 vide registration number C-46888 and has its registered address at Plot - 28-30, Level-16, Kemal Ataturk Avenue, Banani, Dhaka-1213. The Company was initially registered as a private limited Company and subsequently converted into a public limited Company on 18 August 2011. It commenced its commercial operation in 2005. The Garments Unit and the principal place of the business of the Company is located at 135 Gopalpur (Level 1-6), Munnu Nagar, Tongi, Gazipur. The Fabric Unit is located at Holding - 121/1, Block-H, Beraiderchala, Sreepur, Gazipur.

The Company is listed with Dhaka Stock Exchange Limited (DSE) and Chittagong Stock Exchange Limited (CSE).

2.00 Nature of business

The Company operates an international standard industrial unit of readymade garments to carry on the business of knitting, dyeing, designing, manufacturing and marketing of readymade garments to deal in the foreign markets.

3.00 Financial statements and corporate reporting

These financial statements comprise a statement of financial position, a statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, a statement of changes in equity, a statement of cash flows and other explanatory notes.

4.00 Authorization for issue

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company on 30 January 2020.

5.00 Basis of preparation

5.01 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act 1994, the Securities & Exchange Rules 1987, the Listing Regulations of Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE) and Chittagong Stock Exchange (CSE) and other relevant local laws as applicable and in accordance with the applicable International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) including International Accounting Standards (IAS) as issued by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB). Prior year financial statements were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and International Accounting Standards (IAS) which were adopted accounting standards from IASB.

5.02 Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis. Unless otherwise specifically mentioned, historical cost principle has been followed for the purpose of these financial statements.

5.03 Going Concern

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

5.04 Components of the Financial Statements

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

- a) Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019;
- b) Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the period from 01 July 2019 to 31 December 2019;
- d) Statement of changes in equity for the period ended 31 December 2019;
- c) Statement of cash flows for the period from 01 July 2019 to 31 December 2019;
- e) Notes, comprise a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the period from 01 July 2019 to 31 December 2019;

5.05 Applicable Accounting Standards & Financial Reporting Standards

The following IASs and IFRSs are applicable for the financial statements for the year under review:

Sl. No.	Name of the IAS	IAS's no.
1	Presentation of Financial Statements	1
2	Inventories	2
3	Statement of Cash Flows	7
4	Accounting policies, Changes in accounting Estimates and Errors	8
5	Events after the Reporting Period	10
7	Income Taxes	12
8	Property, Plant & Equipment	16
9	Leases	17
10	Revenue	18
11	Employee Benefits	19
12	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	21
13	Borrowing Costs	23
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SL. No.	Name of the IFRS	IFRS No
1	Financial Instruments: Disclosures	7
2	Operating Segments	8
3	Financial Instruments	9
4	Fair Value Measurement	13

5.06 Functional and presentation currency

- Items included in these financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). These financial statements are presented in Bangladesh Taka (Taka/Tk./BDT) which is also the functional currency of the Company. The amounts in these financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest Taka. Because of these rounding off, in some instances the totals may not match the sum of individual balances.

5.07 Accrual basis of accounting

These financial statements have been prepared under the accrual basis of accounting.

5.08 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected thereby.

5.09 Reporting period

The financial statements of the company cover 3 months from 01 July 2019 to 31 December 2019.

5.10 Compliances with Local Laws

As required by the company, the management complies with the following major legal provisions in addition to the Companies Act 1994 and the Securities and Exchange rules 1987.

- (i) The Income Tax Ordinance 1984;
- (ii) The Income Tax Rules 1984;
- (iii) The Value Added Tax Act 1991;
- (iv) The Value Added Tax Rules 1991;
- (v) The Customs Act, 1969; and
- (vi) Bangladesh Labor Law, 2006.

5.11 Comparative Information

Comparative information has been disclosed in accordance with IAS-1: Presentation of Financial Statement in respect of the previous period for all numerical information in the current financial statements as below:

- a) Statement of Financial Position as at the end of the preceding financial period;
 - b) Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income for the comparable period of preceding financial period;
 - c) Statement of Changes in Equity for the comparable period of preceding financial period; and
 - d) Statement Cash Flows for the comparable interim period of preceding financial period.
- The narrative and descriptive information where it is relevant for understanding of the current period financial statement has also represented

Re-arrangement

Comparative figures have been rearranged wherever considered necessary to ensure better comparability with the current period without causing any impact on the profit and value of assets and liability as reported in the financial statement.

6.00 Significant accounting policies

Accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements. Comparative information has been rearranged wherever considered necessary to conform to the current period's presentation.

6.01 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

- i. expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,
- ii. held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- iii. expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- iv. cash or cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when it is:

- i. expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,
- ii. held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- iii. due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- iv. there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax liabilities are classified as non-current liabilities.

5.02 Offsetting

The Company reports separately both assets and liabilities, and income and expenses, unless required by an applicable accounting standard or offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction and such offsetting is permitted by applicable accounting standard.

5.03 Property, plant and equipment

5.03.1 Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, import duties and non-refundable taxes, after deducting trade discount and rebates, and any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the intended manner. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment.

When major parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

6.03.2 Subsequent costs

- The cost of replacing or upgradation of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the item will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognized. The costs of the day to day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

6.03.3 Depreciation

No depreciation is charged on land and land developments as the land has unlimited useful life.

Depreciation on other items of property, plant and equipment is recognized on a diminishing balance method over the estimated useful life of each item of property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each period-end and adjusted if appropriate. Depreciation has been charged on addition of assets during the year when the assets available for use. The depreciation rate based on estimated useful lives of the items of property, plant and equipment for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Particulars	31-Dec-19	30-Jun-19
	Rate	Rate
Plant and machinery	15%	15%
Motor vehicles	20%	20%
Furniture and fixtures	10%	10%
Office equipment	15%	15%
Building and civil works (RCC)	2.5%	2.5%
Fabric Department		
Plant and machinery		
Production Machinery - Dyeing	5%	5%
Lab Equipment	5%	5%
Utility Machinery - Dyeing	8%	8%
Effluent Treatment Plant	8%	8%
Electrical Sub-Station & Equipments- Dyeing	10%	10%
Building & civil works (RCC)		
Production Building	2.5%	2.5%
WTP & Chemical Store	2.5%	2.5%
Utility Building	2.5%	2.5%
Husk Boiler Building	5%	5%
Effluent Treatment Plant Building	2.5%	2.5%

6.04 Intangible assets

6.04.1 Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss, if any. Intangible assets are recognized when all the conditions for recognition as per IAS 38 Intangible Assets are met. The cost of an intangible asset comprises its purchase price, import duties and non-refundable taxes and any directly attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use.



6.04.2 Subsequent costs

- Subsequent costs are capitalized only when they increase the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which they relate. All other costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

6.04.3 Amortization

Amortization is recognized in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets. The amortization rate based on estimated useful lives are as follows:

	31-Dec-19	30-Jun-19
	Rate	Rate
Software and applications	20%	20%
Website	20%	20%

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each period-end and adjusted, if appropriate.

6.05 Advances, deposits and prepayments

Advances are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, advances are carried at cost less deduction, adjustment or charges to other account heads such as property, plant and equipment, inventory or expenses.

Deposits are measured at payment value.

Prepayments are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, prepayments are carried at cost less charges to profit and loss account.

6.06 Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized on the statement of financial position when the Company has become a party to a contractual provision of the instrument.

6.07 Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are stated at their nominal value and considered good. No provision has been made for doubtful debt and no amount was written off as bad.

6.08 Accrued income

Accrued income includes incomes which have been earned but not received during the reporting period.

6.09 Inventories

Inventories comprise of raw materials (yarn), raw materials (finished fabrics), raw materials (accessories), needle and spare parts, work-in-process, and finished goods. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. In the case of manufactured inventories and work in process, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operation capacity. Cost of inventories is determined by using the weighted average cost formula. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

6.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, cash at banks, and other bank deposits free of encumbrance and having maturity dates of three months or less from respective dates of deposit.

6.11 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

6.12 Loans

Interest bearing bank loans and overdrafts are recorded at the proceeds received net of direct issue costs. Finance charges are accounted for on an accrual basis.

6.13 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are stated at their nominal value.

6.14 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 statement of financial position when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provision is ordinarily measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. Where the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the income statement net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

(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.

6.15 Income tax

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.

(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 for the Company is currently 12% on its taxable income derived from export and 25% on taxable income derived from sources other than export. The company is an internationally recognized green building certified involve with 100% export oriented RMG business. according to the SRO no. 255-AIN/Income Tax/2017 dated 1 August 2017, applicable tax rate on its business income is 10%.

(b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized in compliance with IAS 12 Income Taxes, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purpose and amounts used for taxation purpose. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the date of statement of financial position. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each period-end and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

6.16 Employee benefits

6.16.1 Worker's profit participants & welfare funds

The company contributed 5% of net profit before charging the amount to the aforementioned fund in accordance with the requirement of section 234 of Labor Act 2006, (Amendment 2013).

6.17 Revenue recognition, measurement and presentation

Revenue of the Company is derived from sale of goods (i.e. readymade garments) to foreign buyers through export. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns, trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue is recognized when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

6.18 Finance costs

The Company's finance costs include interest expenses on bank loans, and other borrowings. Interest expense is recognized using the effective interest method.

6.19 Foreign currency transactions

These financial statements are presented in Taka/Tk./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 in foreign currencies at the date of statement of financial position are translated into Taka at the exchange rate prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the initial transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date when the fair value was determined. 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 as per IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates.

6.20 Related party transactions

The Company carried a number of transactions in arm length price with its related parties in the normal course of its business. The nature of those transactions and their total value have been disclosed.

6.21 Earnings per share

- The Company presents basic and diluted (when dilution is applicable) earnings per share (EPS) for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for the effect of change in number of shares for bonus issue, share split and reverse split. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. However, dilution of EPS is not applicable for these financial statements as there was no dilutive potential ordinary shares during the relevant periods.

6.22 Statement of cash flows

Cash flows from operating activities are presented under direct method in accordance with IAS-7 "Statement of Cash Flows". It has been also prepared in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Rules, 1987.

6.23 Events after the reporting period

Amounts recognized in the financial statements are adjusted for events after the reporting period that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period. No adjustment is given in the financial statements for events after the reporting period that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period. Material non-adjusting events are disclosed in the financial statements.

6.24 Segment Reporting

No segmental reporting is applicable to the company as required by "IFRS-8: Operating Segment" as the company operates in a single industry segment and within as geographical segment.

6.25 Impairment of Assets

In accordance with the provision of IAS-36, the carrying amount of non-financial assets other than inventories of the company involved in the manufacturing of the products. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated and impairment losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. No such indication of impairment has been observed till the end of the period.

7.00 Calculation of NAV per Share, EPS and NOCFPS

	31-Dec-19	30-Jun-19
Shareholders' Equity	2,031,460,661	2,100,925,316
Number of Outstanding Shares	66,326,946	66,326,946
NAV per Share	30.63	31.68

	July-Dec, 2019	July-Dec, 2018	Oct-Dec, 2019	Oct-Dec, 2018
Net Profit After Tax	(62,831,960)	16,231,530	(15,076,559)	9,044,121
Number of Outstanding Shares	66,326,946	66,326,946	66,326,946	66,326,946
EPS	(0.95)	0.24	(0.23)	0.14

	July-Dec, 2019	July-Dec, 2018
Net cash generated/(used in) by operating activities	158,496,813	(43,607,724)
Number of Outstanding Shares	66,326,946	66,326,946
NOCFPS	2.39	(0.66)

7.01 Deviation in EPS

The sales revenue was Tk. 1,071.53 million in July 2019 - December 2019, with a 43.14% positive growth, compared to Tk. 748.57 million in July 2018 - December 2018. But, due to increase in costs the EPS declined at Tk. (0.95) in July 2019 - December 2019 compared to Tk. 0.24 July 2018 - December 2018.

7.02 Deviation in NOCFPS

The Cash Receipts from Customers increased Tk. 635,533,882 during July - Dec, 2019 comparing the period July - Dec, 2018 which has clear impact on the NOCFPS. So the NOCFPS stood at Tk. 2.39 during July - Dec, 2019 against Tk. (0.66) during July - Dec, 2018.



8.00 Related party disclosures

During the period ended 31 December 2019, the Company entered into a number of transactions with related parties in the normal course of business. The names of the significant related parties, nature of these transactions and amounts thereof have been set out below in accordance with the provisions of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures. Nature of relationship and significance of the amounts have been considered in giving this disclosure.

8.01 Related party transactions during the period

Name of related parties	Relationship	Nature of transactions	Amount in Taka	Amount in Taka
			July-Dec, 2019	July-Dec, 2018
Northern Corporation Limited	Shareholder & Common Directorship	Purchase of materials and dyeing services	-	17,973,307
Enviro Pac Limited	Common Directorship	Office rent	-	-
Printers & Printers Limited	Common Directorship	Purchase of accessories	10,703,627	6,890,890
Fashion Asia Ltd	Common Directorship	Purchase of accessories	36,033,680	15,283,718
		Rental income	-	(2,448,000)
		Purchase of accessories	-	970,454
Northern Knit Ltd	Common Directorship	fabric sale	98,792,305	-
		Lease rent	117,800	117,800

8.02 Receivables/(payables) with related parties

Name of related parties	Relationship	Nature of transactions	Amount in Taka	Amount in Taka
			July-Dec, 2019	July-Dec, 2018
Northern Corporation Limited	Shareholder & Common Directorship	Purchase of materials and dyeing services	(112,014,401)	(6,688,747)
Enviro Pac Limited	Common Directorship	Purchase of accessories	(593,901)	(3,011,895)
Printers & Printers Limited	Common Directorship	Advance for expenses	(6,996,410)	-
Fashion Asia Limited	Common Directorship	Purchase of accessories	(27,435,519)	(10,584,835)
		Purchase of accessories	(27,823,264)	(9,289,263)
		loan	-	(22,520,000)
Northern Knit Ltd	Common Directorship	fabric sale	16,606,843	-
		Lease rent	(981,667)	(746,067)

8.03 Disclosure of Directors' remuneration under Paragraph 4 of Schedule XI, PART II of the Companies Act, 1994

Directors have received the following remuneration from the Company during the period:

Name of Directors	Designation	Monthly remuneration	Monthly house rent	01 July 19 - 31 December 2019	1st July 2018 - 31 December 2018
				Amount in Taka	Amount in Taka
Mr. Mohim Hassan	Managing	345,000	25,000	2,220,000	2,220,000
Mr. Naim Hassan	Director	145,000	25,000	1,020,000	1,020,000
Total				3,240,000	3,240,000

8.04 Compensation of Key personnels

SL No	Name of Key Person	Designation	Remuneration / Salary per month	Remuneration / Salary per month
1	Mr. Mohim Hassan			
2	Mr. Naim Hassan	CEO	370,000	370,000
3	Mr. Armanul Azim	Director	170,000	170,000
4	Mr. Hayder Ali	COO	184,000	180,000
5	Mr. Habibur Rahman	CS	141,500	128,500
6	Mr. Khorshed Alam	Sr. DGM- Fabric Division	204,500	187,000
		Sr. AGM- Production	180,500	163,500

9.00 Case No. 5(2) (e) of notification No. BSEC/CMRRCD/2006-158/2008/Admin/81, Dated : 20 June 2018: Reconciliation of Net Operating Cash Flow under indirect method:

Particulars	July-Dec, 2019 Amount (Tk.)
Profit after income tax	(62,831,960)
Depreciation expense	63,852,474
Amortization expense	240,024
Decrease in Decrease in Account receivable	169,207,463
Decrease in Decrease in Account Payable	(97,017,281)
Increase in Increase in Provision	7,547,277
Deffered tax expense	11,205,482
Decrease in Decrease in accrued income	9,644,443
Decrease in Decrease in Inventory	15,773,852
Decrease in Decrease in advance deposit & prepayment	39,400,239
Exchange F Exchange Fluctuation loss	1,474,800
Net cash generated/(used in) by operating activities	158,496,813
NOCFPS	2.39