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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of Crown Cement PLC.
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Crown Cement PLC. (hereinafter referred to as "the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2025 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and other applicable laws and regulations.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

1) Revenue Recognition

Revenue recognition have significant and wide influence on financial statements. The Company reported gross revenue amounting Taka 37,648,546,237. Revenue is recognized when the amounts and the related costs are reliably measured and the performance obligation is completed through passing of control to the customers. While the risk and rewards are being transferred for the performance obligations at the delivery point and control has passed, there is a risk that the Company might misstate or manipulate sales quantity or price in the financial statements. There is also a risk that revenue may be overstated or understated through various discounts and incentives. However, the management of the Company informed us that they do not have any policy that allows to give any such incentives to dealers.

Refer to Note 26 to the financial statements for relevant disclosures regarding revenue.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

- We assessed the reporting environment of the Company as well as other relevant systems supporting the accounting of revenue;
- We examined customer invoice (Mushak 6.3), VAT submission form (Mushak 9.1) and receipts of payment on a test basis;
- We summarized Mushak 9.1, Mushak 6.7, month wise sales and cross checked with financial statements;
- We obtained and reviewed supporting documents for sales transactions recorded;
- We assessed whether the sufficient disclosure has been given; and
- We tested the timing of revenue recognition as well as cut-off checked

2) Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

The Company reported the total property, plant and equipment of Taka 15,377,995,014. PPE represents 56.30% of the total assets of the Company.

Property, plant and equipment include the Company's long-term assets, which flow economic benefits to the entities for more than one year. Property, plant and equipment measured at historical cost less accumulated depreciation as per IAS-16 "Property, Plant and Equipment".

The carrying value of property, plant and equipment represents a significant portion of the Company's assets

which includes function of depreciation charges that involves estimation. Therefore, it has been considered as a significant area of management's judgment and requires special attention. There is also a risk that the impairment charges may not have been recognized.

Refer to Note 4 to the financial statements for relevant disclosures regarding property, plant and equipment.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

- We understood, evaluated and validated management's key controls over property, plant and equipment;
- We reviewed the basis of recognition, measurement and valuation of assets;
- We checked ownership of the major assets;
- We checked the capital work-in-progress (CWIP) and its transfer to property, plant and equipment;
- We performed physical asset verification during our audit; and
- We reviewed the Company's assumptions in relation to recoverable amounts of the major property, plant and equipment to identify if there is any requirement of recognition of impairment.

3) Loan and borrowings

Working capital of the Company is dependent on the short-term loan and bank overdraft. Most of the loans are floating interest bearing and in the future, if the rates change (increases), the Company might face difficulties in providing the interest payments. The total long-term loan is Taka 4,681,258,122 and short-term loan is Taka 10,206,831,674. Total loans and borrowings represent 54.51% of the total assets of the Company. Total finance cost is Taka 1,763,228,405 which is 50.82% of the operating expenses (Administrative, selling and finance cost). That is indicating a major portion of the cost is interest cost, which concludes the too much dependency on the loans. The Company is legally bound for the interest cost and any default may cause reputational and legal issues. Enough profit should be available to make the interest payment and any default may hamper the bargaining power of the Company to get new loans.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter:

- We sent balance confirmations to respective banks and also obtained few balance confirmations from certain banks with majority transactions;
- We reviewed and checked the sanction letters and repayment schedules;
- Cross checked with liability certificate provided by financial institutions, bank confirmations and financial statements booked as individual bank loan;
- We performed recalculation of finance cost and checked its accuracy; and
- We also reviewed the disclosure requirements with obtaining all terms and conditions of the loan.

Reporting on Other Information

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

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, on the other information obtained prior to the date of this audit report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), the Companies Act 1994, the Securities and Exchange Rules, 2020 and other applicable laws and regulations and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic

decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs), we exercised professional judgment and maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, 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 internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the consolidated financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group's audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current year 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

International Standards on Auditing (ISAs), we also report the following:

- a. We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit and made due verification thereof;
- b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appeared from our examination of those books;
- c. The Company's statement of financial position and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income along with the annexed Notes 1 to 50 dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of account; and
- d. The expenditures incurred and payments made were for the purposes of the Company's affairs.

19 October 2025
Dhaka, Bangladesh
DVC: 2510200469AS812186



A F Nesaruddin, FCA

Enrollment # 469

Senior Partner

Firm's Registration # CAF-001-057

Hoda Vasi Chowdhury & Co.

Chartered Accountants


CROWN CEMENT PLC
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 30 June 2025

Amount in Taka

Particulars	Notes	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment, net	4	15,377,995,014	14,516,016,723
Right-of-use asset	5	95,144,142	109,458,710
Capital work in progress	6	245,815,614	136,396,082
Intangible assets	7	11,551,592	16,674,340
Investment in associates	8	508,579,071	466,975,112
Total non-current assets		16,239,085,433	15,245,520,967
Investment in shares	9	40,765,140	51,968,009
Inventories	10	3,981,685,136	3,275,227,892
Trade and other receivables	11	3,442,851,416	3,144,167,912
Advances, deposits and prepayments	12	816,911,338	1,132,580,414
Advance income tax	13	2,067,083,590	3,559,897,412
Short-term investment in FDRs	14	393,416,096	636,066,867
Cash and cash equivalents	15	330,972,880	333,507,445
Total current assets		11,073,685,596	12,133,415,951
TOTAL ASSETS		27,312,771,029	27,378,936,918
Equity			
Share capital	16	1,485,000,000	1,485,000,000
Share premium	17	2,956,560,000	2,956,560,000
Revaluation reserve		1,178,879,829	737,881,175
Retained earnings		3,684,245,269	3,283,920,927
Total equity		9,304,685,098	8,463,362,102
Liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	18	4,681,258,122	4,917,017,019
Net defined benefit plans	19	178,131,183	280,432,454
Lease obligation	20	75,985,117	90,392,964
Deferred tax liabilities	21	597,716,645	603,455,284
Total non-current liabilities		5,533,091,067	5,891,297,721
Loans and borrowings	22	10,206,831,674	10,006,295,048
Lease obligation	20	34,981,837	28,835,932
Trade and other payables	23	1,213,268,328	528,799,469
Current tax liabilities	24	1,014,271,943	2,456,416,985
Unclaimed dividend	25	5,641,083	3,929,662
Total current liabilities		12,474,994,865	13,024,277,095
Total liabilities		18,008,085,931	18,915,574,816
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		27,312,771,029	27,378,936,918
Net Asset Value per share (NAV)	37	62.66	56.99

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annexed notes



Mollah Mohammad Majnu
Managing Director


Mohammed Almas Shimul
Director


Mohammad Ahasan Ullah, FCA
Chief Financial Officer


Md. Mozharul Islam, FCS
Company Secretary

19 October 2025
Dhaka, Bangladesh
DVC: 2510200469AS812186


A F Nesaruddin, FCA
Enrollment # 469
Senior Partner
Firm's Registration # CAF-001-057
Hoda Vasi Chowdhury & Co.
Chartered Accountants

CROWN CEMENT PLC


STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Amount in Taka

Particulars	Notes	July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024
Revenue	26	37,648,546,237	31,982,647,010
VAT on revenue		(4,802,875,979)	(4,083,151,135)
Net revenue		32,845,670,258	27,899,495,875
Cost of sales	27	(28,230,811,286)	(23,684,222,052)
Gross profit		4,614,858,972	4,215,273,824
Income from mother vessel	28	288,872,789	158,652,813
Administrative expenses	29	(335,566,316)	(299,999,020)
Selling and distribution expenses	30	(1,371,029,067)	(785,831,252)
Operating profit		3,197,136,378	3,288,096,365
Non-operating income	31	4,059,735	2,160,190
Finance cost	32	(1,763,228,405)	(1,637,270,721)
Finance income	33	35,196,237	18,862,405
Profit before contribution to WPPF		1,473,163,945	1,671,848,240
Contribution to WPPF		(70,150,664)	(79,611,821)
Net profit before income tax		1,403,013,281	1,592,236,419
Share of profit from associates	34	41,603,959	41,979,092
Net profit before income tax		1,444,617,241	1,634,215,511
Income tax expenses	35	(773,063,866)	(632,845,267)
Net Profit after income tax		671,553,374	1,001,370,244
Other comprehensive income			
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	4	483,408,487	-
Deferred tax expense on revalued PPE	21	(29,004,509)	-
Remeasurement gain on defined benefit plans	19	17,934,326	-
Deferred tax impact on remeasurement gain		(4,035,223)	-
Remeasurement loss 2020-21 and 2022-23	19	12,160,868	-
Deferred tax impact on adjusted remeasurement loss		(2,736,195)	-
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		477,727,753	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		1,149,281,128	1,001,370,244
Earnings per share (EPS)			
Basic and diluted EPS (Per value of Tk. 10)	36	4.52	6.74

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annexed notes



Mollah Mohammad Majnu
Managing Director


Mohammed Almas Shimul
Director


Mohammad Ahasan Ullah, FCA
Chief Financial Officer


Md. Mozharul Islam, FCS
Company Secretary

19 October 2025
Dhaka, Bangladesh
DVC: 2510200469AS812186


A F Nesaruddin, FCA
Enrollment # 469
Senior Partner
Firm's Registration # CAF-001-057
Hoda Vasi Chowdhury & Co.
Chartered Accountants

CROWN CEMENT PLC STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Particulars	Attributable to owners of the Company				Amount in Taka
	Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Share Premium	Revaluation Reserve	
Balance at 1 July 2024	1,485,000,000	3,283,920,927	2,956,560,000	737,881,175	8,463,362,102
Total comprehensive income for the period					
Net income for the period	-	671,553,374	-	-	671,553,374
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	23,323,776	-	-	23,323,776
Total comprehensive income	-	694,877,150	-	-	694,877,150
Cash dividend 21%	-	(311,850,000)	-	-	(311,850,000)
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	483,408,487	-
Deferred tax expense on revalued PPE	-	-	-	(29,004,509)	-
Excess depreciation on revalued PPE	-	17,297,192	-	(17,297,192)	-
Deferred tax adjust on excess depreciation	-	-	-	3,891,868	3,891,868
Balance at 30 June 2025	1,485,000,000	3,684,245,269	2,956,560,000	1,178,879,829	9,304,685,098
Balance at 1 July 2023	1,485,000,000	2,560,517,275	2,956,560,000	752,632,066	7,754,709,341
Total comprehensive income for the period					
Net income for the period	-	1,001,370,244	-	-	1,001,370,244
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	1,001,370,244	-	-	1,001,370,244
Cash dividend 20%	-	(297,000,000)	-	-	(297,000,000)
Excess depreciation on revalued PPE	-	19,033,408	-	(19,033,408)	-
Deferred tax adjust on excess depreciation	-	-	-	4,282,517	4,282,517
Balance at 30 June 2024	1,485,000,000	3,283,920,927	2,956,560,000	737,881,175	8,463,362,102



Mollah Mohammad Majnu
Managing Director



Mohammed Almas Shimul
Director



Mohammad Anasan Ullah, FCA
Chief Financial Officer



Md. Mozharul Islam, FCS
Company Secretary

CROWN CEMENT PLC STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Cash received from customer and others		32,940,659,913	27,780,811,210
Cash paid to suppliers, employees and others		(28,321,789,565)	(26,225,988,226)
Income tax paid	13	(760,017,785)	(595,157,986)
Income tax refund		-	333,885,265
Net cash flows from operating activities		3,858,852,562	1,293,550,263
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	4	(991,088,380)	(384,782,399)
Payment for capital work in progress	06	(1,204,925,024)	(3,868,278,172)
Proceeds from disposal of PPE		95,078	7,538,951
Interest received		31,746,469	18,443,671
Investment in / encashment of FDRs		242,650,771	(29,807,020)
Investment in shares		-	257,815
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(1,921,521,085)	(4,256,627,154)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from/repayment of term loans and borrowings		(235,758,897)	3,751,372,204
Proceeds from/repayment of short term loans and borrowings		200,536,627	657,928,219
Repayment of lease liabilities		(30,895,642)	(27,905,748)
Finance cost and interest paid		(1,563,609,551)	(1,637,270,721)
Final dividend paid		(310,138,579)	(341,443,098)
Net cash used in financing activities		(1,939,866,042)	2,402,680,856
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(2,534,565)	(560,396,035)
Opening cash and cash equivalents	15	333,507,445	893,903,480
Closing cash and cash equivalents	15	330,972,880	333,507,445
Net operating cash flows per share (NOCFPS)	38	25.99	8.71

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annexed notes



Mollah Mohammad Majnu
Managing Director



Mohammed Almas Shimul
Director



Mohammad Ahasan Ullah, FCA
Chief Financial Officer



Md. Mozharul Islam, FCS
Company Secretary

CROWN CEMENT PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2025

1 Reporting entity

1.1 Company profile

Crown Cement PLC (hereinafter referred to as "the Company" or "CCPLC") was incorporated on 31 December 1994 under the Companies Act, 1994 as a Public Limited Company in Bangladesh. The Company subsequently went for Initial Public Offering (IPO) of shares in January 2011 which was fully subscribed and issued. The Company was listed with Chittagong Stock Exchange PLC (CSE) on 5 May 2011 and Dhaka Stock Exchange PLC (DSE) on 18 May 2011.

The registered office of the Company is situated at West Mukterpur, Munshigonj and the corporate office is situated at Delta Life Tower, (3rd & 6th floor), Plot # 37, Road # 45(South) and 90 (North), Gulshan-2, Dhaka-1212.

The Company has four associate companies namely Crown Power Generation Limited (CPGL), Crown Mariners Limited (CML), Crown Cement Concrete and Building Products Limited (CCCBPL) and Crown Transportation and Logistics Limited (CTLL).

1.2 Nature of business activities

The principal activities of the Company are manufacturing and marketing of Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) and Portland Composite Cement (PCC), the Company has been marketing its products with the brand name "Crown Cement". In addition to sale of Company's products in the local market, the Company also exports its products to India. The plant of the Company is equipped with state of the art Vertical Roller Mill (VRM).

2 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

2.1 Statement of compliance

In accordance with the requirement of the gazette notification issued by The Financial Reporting Council (FRC) on 22 November 2020, the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

The Company also complied with the requirements of following laws and regulations from various Government bodies:

- i. Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Rules, 2020;
- ii. The Companies Act, 1994;
- iii. The Income Tax Act, 2023; and
- iv. The Value Added Tax and Supplementary Duty Act, 2012.

The title and format of this financial statements follow the requirements of IFRSs which are to some extent different from the requirement of the Companies Act, 1994. However, such differences are not material and in the view of management, IFRS format gives a better presentation to the shareholders.

Details of the Company's accounting policies including changes during the year, if any, are included in note 47

2.2 Authorisation for issue

These financial statements have been authorised for issue by the Board of Directors in its 254th Board of Directors meeting held on 19th October 2025.

2.3 Reporting period

These financial statements have been prepared covering the period from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

2.4 Comparative and reclassification

Comparative information has been disclosed for all numerical, narrative and descriptive information where it is relevant for understanding of the current period financial statements. Comparative figures have been rearranged/reclassified wherever considered necessary, to ensure better comparability with the current period financial statements and to comply with relevant IFRSs.

2.5 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Bangladeshi Taka (Taka/Tk./BDT) which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. All amounts have been rounded off to the nearest integer.

3 Use of judgements and estimates

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

a. Judgements

Information about judgements related to lessee accounting under IFRS 16 made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are described in note.

b. Assumptions estimation and uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties at 30 June 2025 that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year is included in the following notes:

Note 4 : Property plant and equipment;

Note 7 : Intangible assets;

Note 10 : Inventories;

Note 19 : Net defined benefit plans;

Note 21 : Deferred tax liabilities;

Note 24 : Current tax liabilities;

Note 40 : Commitment and Contingent liabilities.

CROWN CEMENT PLC
SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2025

4 Property, plant and equipment, net

Particulars	Cost					Rate %	Accumulated depreciation			Written down value as at 30 June 2025	Written down value as at 30 June 2024	
	1 Balance as on 1 July 2024	2 Addition during the year	3 Transfer from Capital Work in Process	4 Disposal during the year	5 Balance as on 30 June 2025		6	7 Balance as on 1 July 2024	8 Charged during the year			9 Disposal during the year
					5=(1+2+3-4)	6	7	8	9	10=(7+8-9)	11=(5-10)	12
A. Cost												
Land & land development	1,424,997,716	43,934,150	-	-	1,468,931,866	-	-	-	-	-	1,468,931,866	1,424,997,716
Building	2,350,655,589	-	426,920,301	-	2,777,575,890	5%	477,308,339	94,760,167	-	572,068,506	2,205,507,384	1,873,347,250
Plant & machineries	8,776,339,769	-	492,877,229	10,239,777	9,258,977,221	10-20%	2,621,499,214	651,708,327	5,585,494	3,267,622,046	5,991,355,175	6,154,840,555
Electrical equipments	1,943,871,760	-	30,026,777	1,902,416	1,971,996,121	10-20%	893,555,963	136,984,930	975,889	1,029,566,004	942,428,117	1,050,312,797
Vessel	1,820,264,934	39,861,757	-	-	1,860,126,691	10-15%	1,265,430,678	43,718,011	-	1,309,148,689	550,978,002	554,834,256
Air conditioners	54,138,667	2,992,359	-	-	57,131,026	15%	28,028,194	4,106,598	-	32,134,792	24,996,234	26,110,473
Office decoration	90,389,401	-	-	-	90,389,401	20%	79,536,277	3,371,268	-	82,907,545	7,481,856	10,853,124
Office equipments	17,076,037	8,097,262	-	-	25,173,300	20%	12,773,349	2,091,928	-	14,865,277	10,308,022	4,302,688
Computer	63,536,904	4,444,155	-	-	67,981,059	33.33%	56,842,672	4,455,199	-	61,297,871	6,683,188	6,894,232
Furniture & fixtures	19,168,873	379,000	-	-	19,547,873	10%	11,608,563	811,603	-	12,420,167	7,127,707	7,560,310
Motor vehicles	1,298,242,369	407,971,210	7,609,456	147,799	1,713,675,237	10-15%	694,516,076	141,931,549	56,530	836,391,096	877,284,141	603,726,293
Silo	2,536,951,822	-	138,071,730	-	2,675,023,552	5-15%	458,989,125	115,063,487	-	574,052,612	2,100,970,940	2,077,962,697
Sundry Assets	36,184,406	-	-	-	36,184,406	10-20%	18,479,204	2,643,243	-	21,122,446	15,061,959	17,705,202
Sub-total	20,431,818,248	507,679,893	1,095,505,492	12,289,992	22,022,713,641		6,618,570,655	1,201,646,310	6,617,913	7,813,599,052	14,209,114,590	13,813,247,593
B. Revaluation												
Land & land development	602,524,047	483,408,487	-	-	1,085,932,534	-	-	-	-	-	1,085,932,534	602,524,047
Factory and buildings	114,363,274	-	-	-	114,363,274	5%	50,855,723	3,175,378	-	54,031,101	60,332,173	63,507,551
Mother vessels	(104,480,613)	-	-	-	(104,480,613)	5%	-	-	-	-	(104,480,613)	(104,480,613)
Plant & machineries and others	326,325,419	-	-	-	326,325,419	10-20%	186,107,275	14,121,814	-	199,229,089	127,096,330	141,218,144
Sub-total	938,732,127	483,408,487	-	-	1,422,140,614		235,962,998	17,297,192	-	253,260,190	1,168,880,424	702,769,129
Grand Total	21,370,550,375	991,086,380	1,095,505,492	12,289,992	23,444,854,255		6,854,533,653	1,218,943,502	6,617,913	8,066,859,242	15,377,995,014	14,516,016,723

Amount in Taka

	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
5 Right-of-use asset		
i. Cost		
Balance at 1 July	140,732,628	140,732,628
Additions	11,633,834	-
Closing balance	152,366,462	140,732,628
ii. Accumulated depreciation		
Balance at 1 July	31,273,918	7,818,480
Additions	25,948,403	23,455,438
Closing balance	57,222,320	31,273,918
Carrying amount (i-ii)	95,144,142	109,458,710
6 Capital work in progress		
i. Cost		
Balance at 1 July	136,396,082	5,026,852,994
Additions	1,204,925,024	3,868,278,172
Closing balance	1,341,321,106	8,895,131,166
Capitalized	(1,095,505,492)	(8,758,735,084)
Closing balance	245,815,614	136,396,082
7 Intangible assets		
i. Cost		
Balance at 1 July	51,027,478	50,827,478
Additions	-	200,000
Closing balance	51,027,478	51,027,478
ii. Accumulated amortization		
Balance at 1 July	34,353,138	29,250,390
Charged during the year	5,122,748	5,102,748
Closing balance	39,475,886	34,353,138
Carrying amount (i-ii)	11,551,592	16,674,340
8 Investment in associate		
A. Crown Power Generation Limited		
Balance at 1 July	8,404,144	12,898,348
Add: Share of loss from investment	(1,468,277)	(4,494,204)
Closing balance	6,935,867	8,404,144
B. Crown Mariners Limited		
Balance at 1 July	392,187,733	352,290,242
Add: Share of profit from investment	40,292,519	39,897,491
Closing balance	432,480,252	392,187,733
C. Crown Cement Concrete and Building Products Limited		
Balance at 1 July	55,537,606	51,724,785
Add: Share of profit from investment	13,460,108	3,812,821
Closing balance	68,997,713	55,537,606

	Amount in Taka	
	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
D. Crown Transportation and Logistics Limited		
Balance at 1 July	10,845,630	8,082,646
Add: Share of profit/(loss) from investment	(10,680,390)	2,762,984
Closing balance	165,239	10,845,630
Total (A+B+C+D)	508,579,071	466,975,112

Particulars	Purpose
Crown Power Generation Limited	Crown Power Generation Limited supplies power to CCPLC at the Govt tariff the operation of CPGL.
Crown Mariners Limited	Crown Mariners Limited has leased out its lighter vessel to CCPLC for carrying raw materials of CCPLC from Chittagong outer anchor to CCPLC factory, Muktarpur. CCPLC is paying lease rent to CML at market price agreed by both parties.
Crown Cement Concrete and Building Products Limited	Crown Cement Concrete and Building Products Limited is buying 90% of Cement RM at market price from CCPLC. Cement is 25% of CCCBPL total RM Cost.
Crown Transportation and Logistics Limited	Crown Transportation and Logistics Limited is providing transportation services to the customers of CCPLC. Customers are directly reimbursing the relevant delivery cost component to CTLL. The operations of CTLL were discontinued effective 01 July 2024. All fixed assets comprising property, plant and equipment were disposed of during the year at competitive market prices. The proceeds from the disposal were utilized to settle the Company's bank borrowings and other external liabilities.

8.1 CCPLC owns 20% ordinary shares in Crown Power Generation Limited (CPGL), Crown Mariners Limited (CML), Crown Cement Concrete and Building Products Limited (CCCBPL) and Crown Transportation & Logistics Limited (CTLL). Remaining shares are owned by the directors of CCPLC and their close relatives. Additionally, CCPLC has trade relationship with the above-mentioned companies. Under the circumstances, CCPLC has reviewed the applicability of the provisions of IFRS 10: "Consolidated Financial Statements" or under IAS 28: "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" to account for the investment in these companies.

As per para-5 of IFRS 10, an investor, regardless of the nature of its involvement with an entity (the investee), shall determine whether it is a parent by assessing whether it controls the investee. The first of the three elements of control focuses on the power over the investee, i.e. current ability of the investor's to direct the investee's relevant activities arises from rights. For the purpose of assessing power, only substantive rights (that is having the practical ability to exercise that right) shall be considered.

Following factors need to be considered in determining whether rights are substantive:

- i) Whether there are any barriers that prevent the holders from exercising their rights;
- ii) Whether a mechanism is in place that provides the holders with the practical ability to exercise their rights collectively;
- iii) Whether the holders would benefit from the exercise of their rights.

There is no such agreement or a mechanism is in place with other shareholders in writing which would enable CCPLC to control or direct the collective decision-making of the individuals holding voting's rights in the related entities, especially in the interest of CCPLC. Moreover, when the Company has an investment in a company where its directors have individual investment in the same company, in this case - two or more investors must act together to direct activities that affect returns if none of the investor has full control over the investee through individual capacity (IFRS 10.9). Hence, it can be concluded that CCPLC does not have absolute control over the associate companies.

As per IAS 28 "Investment in associates and joint ventures" when a company holds approximately 20% to 50% of a company's ordinary stock, it is considered to have significant influence. The equity method is the standard technique used when one company the investor, has a significant influence over another company, the investee. The equity method is an accounting technique used by a company to record the profits earned through its investment in another company. With the equity method of accounting, the investor company reports the profit or loss earned by the other company on its income statement, in an amount proportional to the percentage of its equity investment in the other company. As a result, application of the equity method provides more informative reporting of the investor's net assets and profit or loss.

Therefore, the equity method of accounting as per IAS 28 is more appropriate for accounting of investment of CCPLC in the four associate companies, as it provides more informative reporting of the investor's net assets and profit or loss in this particular scenario.

		Amount in Taka	
		30 June 2025	30 June 2024
9	Investment in shares		
	Balance at 1 July	51,968,009	61,608,327
	Purchase during the year	229,213	334,290
	Sales during the year	(229,213)	(592,105)
	Unrealized loss on fair valuation	(11,202,869)	(9,382,503)
	Closing balance	40,765,140	51,968,009
10	Inventories		
	Raw materials	1,437,750,489	2,261,707,567
	Finished goods	325,478,203	234,941,100
	Material in transit	1,554,608,700	177,841,953
	Stores and spares	663,847,744	600,737,272
	Closing balance	3,981,685,136	3,275,227,892
11	Trade and other receivables		
	Trade receivables (Note - 11.1)	3,209,630,195	2,970,814,242
	Other receivables (Note - 11.4)	233,221,221	173,353,670
	Closing balance	3,442,851,416	3,144,167,912
11.1	Trade receivables		
	Receivables from customers (Note - 11.2)	3,377,483,969	3,103,529,247
	Allowances for impairment of trade receivables (Note - 11.3)	(167,853,774)	(132,715,005)
	Closing balance	3,209,630,195	2,970,814,242
11.2	Ageing of the trade receivables is as follows:		
	Current (not past due)	1,588,459,697	1,162,510,073
	Past due up to 90 days	821,137,139	959,925,139
	Past due 91-180 days	390,777,904	473,385,618
	Past due 181-365 days	285,626,151	308,760,900
	Past due over 365 days	291,483,078	198,947,518
	Closing balance	3,377,483,969	3,103,529,247
11.3	Allowances for impairment of trade receivables		
	Balance at 1 July	132,715,005	116,720,373
	Allowances for impairment of trade receivables	35,138,769	15,994,632
	Closing balance	167,853,774	132,715,005
11.4	Other receivables		
	Interest receivable on short term investment - FDRs	7,460,232	4,010,464
	Alunited Maritime Business (Pvt) Limited	-	2,956,940
	Other receivables	61,364	-
	Duty drawback receivable	225,699,625	166,386,266
	Closing balance	233,221,221	173,353,670

Duty drawback receivable amounting to BDT 225,699,625 represents the proportionate customs duty paid on imported raw materials used in the manufacturing of cement that was exported during the year. This amount is recoverable from the Government under the duty drawback facility in accordance with Section 36, Chapter 7 of the Customs Act, 2023, and SRO No. 266-Ayne/2021/45/Custom dated 4 August 2021.

		Amount in Taka	
12	Advances, deposits and prepayments	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
(A)	Advances:		
	Advance to parties and contractors	139,181,101	146,553,186
	Advance to employee against works	14,615,918	10,497,947
	Advance against land purchase	49,365,354	52,990,639
	Advance to others	32,560,161	35,072,005
	Closing balance	235,722,535	245,113,776
(B)	Deposits:		
	Security deposit and other deposits	84,432,991	81,942,491
	VAT current account	387,030,876	148,288,639
	Margin of LC and BG	96,723,600	616,946,372
	Closing balance	568,187,467	847,177,502
(C)	Prepayments:		
	Prepaid expenses	13,001,336	40,289,136
	Closing balance	13,001,336	40,289,136
	Closing balance (A+B+C)	816,911,338	1,132,580,414

12.1 Advances have been made for the purchase of land under agreements with two parties, and the Company is currently in possession of certain portions of the related properties. Among these, an advance of Taka 15,000,000 made to Mr. Iftekhar is under dispute, and the matter is presently pending before the court. During the year, a provision of Taka 7,500,000 has been recognized against this advance, with the remaining balance expected to be provided for in the succeeding year.

13	Advance income tax	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Opening balance	3,559,897,412	3,298,624,691
	Addition during the year	760,017,785	595,157,986
	Refund	-	(333,885,265)
	Adjustment with the current tax liability (Note - 13.1)	(2,252,831,607)	-
	Closing balance	2,067,083,590	3,559,897,412

13.1 This represents the settlement of tax liabilities with advance tax in accordance with the final assessment orders for the assessment year from 2007-08 to 2023-24.

14	Short-term investment in FDRs	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	One Bank PLC.	91,593,044	84,532,913
	Prime Bank PLC.	4,323,053	-
	Bank Asia PLC.	-	41,533,954
	Dhaka Bank PLC.	277,500,000	-
	Woori Bank	-	310,000,000
	Standard Chartered Bank	-	200,000,000
	State Bank of India	20,000,000	-
	Closing balance	393,416,096	636,066,867

This represents fixed deposit receipt account with various scheduled banks having maturity of 3 (three) months and above.

15	Cash and cash equivalents	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Cash at banks (Note - 15.1)	330,883,523	332,934,818
	Cash in hand (Note - 15.2)	89,357	572,628
	Closing balance	330,972,880	333,507,445

Cash at banks represents balance with various scheduled banks held for the ordinary course of business.

Amount in Taka

15.1	Cash at bank	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
		Current Account	261,079,063
	SND Account	46,742,726	113,551,743
	USD Account	23,061,734	69,348,008
	Closing balance	330,883,523	332,934,818

15.2	Cash in hand	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
		Corporate office	16,985
	Factory office	72,372	562,803
	Closing balance	89,357	572,628

16	Share capital	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
		Authorized capital	
	500,000,000 Ordinary shares of Taka 10 each	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000

Issued, Subscribed & Paid-up capital

148,500,000 Ordinary Shares of Taka 10 each fully paid-up and share holding position is as under:

Sl. No.	Name	30 June 2025		Face Value (Taka)	
		% of Holding	Number of shares	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
1	Mohammed Jahangir Alam	12.47%	18,524,925	185,249,250	230,249,250
2	Late Alhaj Md. Khabir Uddin Mollah	15.75%	23,388,750	233,887,500	233,887,500
3	Md. Alamgir Kabir	5.67%	8,427,075	84,270,750	143,970,750
4	Mollah Mohammad Majnu	6.15%	9,127,500	91,275,000	121,275,000
5	Md. Mizanur Rahman Mollah	4.13%	6,127,500	61,275,000	121,275,000
6	Mohammed Almas Shimul	4.90%	7,276,500	72,765,000	72,765,000
7	Late Alhaj Md. Abdur Rouf	0.00%	-	-	25,987,500
8	Mohammad Ashrafuzzaman	1.75%	2,598,750	25,987,500	25,987,500
9	Md. Abdul Ahad	1.40%	2,079,000	20,790,000	20,790,000
10	General Public	47.78%	70,950,000	709,500,000	488,812,500
	Total	100%	148,500,000	1,485,000,000	1,485,000,000

The transmission of the shares of Late Alhaj Md. Khabir Uddin Mollah will be completed upon completion of legal formalities.

Shareholding range	Number of Shareholders		Holdings	
	30 June 2025	30 June 2024	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
Less than 499 shares	18,111	18,699	2,063,977	2,149,001
500 to 5,000 shares	1,147	930	1,697,615	1,294,035
5,001 to 10,000 shares	83	66	615,481	483,469
10,001 to 20,000 shares	38	28	576,101	429,707
20,001 to 30,000 shares	16	12	396,070	294,311
30,001 to 40,000 shares	4	6	136,689	215,672
40,001 to 50,000 shares	5	4	234,751	187,213
50,001 to 100,000 shares	12	8	873,682	582,701
100,001 to 1,000,000 shares	40	27	16,050,206	11,740,034
Over 1,000,000 shares	23	18	125,855,428	131,123,857
Total	19,479	19,798	148,500,000	148,500,000

Amount in Taka

17 Share premium **30 June 2025** **30 June 2024**

This represents share premium of Taka 3,048 million raised by issuing 30 million of ordinary shares at Taka 101.60 per share through IPO during the year 2010-2011. The break-down of the balance of share premium is given below:

Share premium realized during the year 2010-2011	3,048,000,000	3,048,000,000
Income tax paid on share premium	(91,440,000)	(91,440,000)
Closing balance	2,956,560,000	2,956,560,000

18 Loans and borrowings **30 June 2025** **30 June 2024**

This represents long-term loan net-off current maturity. The break-down is given below:

Prime Bank PLC.	28,715,124	22,820,477
Dhaka Bank PLC.	417,454,746	338,034,157
Bank Asia PLC.	348,834,904	412,705,834
Eastern Bank PLC.	705,225,823	818,606,897
State Bank of India	720,229,905	818,581,360
Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL)	2,234,258,890	2,506,268,293
IDLC Finance PLC.	182,665,350	-
The City Bank PLC.	43,873,379	-
Closing balance	4,681,258,122	4,917,017,018

Loan and borrowings include outstanding term loan facility taken against sanctions of BDT 270 Crore and BDT 250 Crore from IDCOL and EBL syndication, respectively, for expansion of the newly installed VRM cement grinding mill.

19 Net defined benefit plans **30 June 2025** **30 June 2024**

Balance at 1 July	280,432,454	287,332,790
Addition:		
Actuarial gain	(17,934,326)	-
Adjustment of remeasurement loss 2020-21 and 2022-23	(12,160,868)	-
Current service cost addition	92,805,568	93,767,236
Less:		
Surplus income from fund	(7,011,645)	-
Payment to funded A/C	(158,000,000)	(83,416,682)
Payment to employee/adjustments	-	(17,250,890)
Closing balance	178,131,183	280,432,454

A detailed break-down of defined benefit plans is given in **Annexure - B**

The calculation of the defined obligation was performed this year by a qualified actuarial firm, Z. Halim & Associates, using the Projected Unit Credit (PUC) method to assess the plan's liabilities. All actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income Tk 13,899,103 net of deferred tax). The relevant tax impacts of such remeasurement are also recognised in other comprehensive income. The actuarial calculation was performed in accordance with IAS 19 Employee Benefits. Members of this fund become eligible to receive gratuity on completion of 6 months of continuous service with the company.

20 Lease obligation **30 June 2025** **30 June 2024**

i) Lease liabilities recognised in statement of financial position

Lease obligation - non-current portion	75,985,117	90,392,964
Lease obligation - current portion	34,981,837	28,835,932
	110,966,954	119,228,896

Amount in Taka

	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
ii) Amounts recognised in profit or loss		
Interest on lease liabilities	10,999,864	11,539,389
Amortization expenses		
Administrative expenses	25,948,403	23,455,438
	36,948,267	34,994,827

A separate schedule of Lease obligation is given in **Annexure - A**.

21 Deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax liability has been recognised in accordance with the provision of IAS-12: "Income Taxes" based on temporary differences arising due to difference in the carrying amounts of the assets or liabilities and their tax base.

Opening balance deferred tax liability	521,240,560	478,923,940
Add: Deferred tax (income) / expense during the year (Note- 21.1)	(30,851,280)	42,316,620
	490,389,280	521,240,560
Deferred tax on revaluation		
Opening balance	82,214,725	86,497,241
Addition during the year for land revaluation	29,004,509	-
Deferred tax adjustment on excess depreciation	(3,891,868)	(4,282,517)
	107,327,366	82,214,725
Closing balance deferred tax liability	597,716,645	603,455,284

21.1 Details of deferred tax calculation

	Carrying amount on balance sheet date	Tax base	(Taxable)/ deductible temporary difference
As at 30 June 2025			
Property, plant and equipment	14,209,114,590	11,611,206,973	(2,597,907,617)
Provision for gratuity	178,131,183	-	178,131,183
Allowance for doubtful debt and impairment allowance	167,853,774	-	167,853,774
Foreign currency liabilities	8,810,391,628	8,758,467,044	51,924,584
Foreign currency assets	212,661,542	206,126,026	(6,535,516)
Investment in share-unrealized loss on share	40,765,140	51,968,009	11,202,869
Right-of-use asset	95,144,142	-	(95,144,142)
Lease obligation	110,966,954	-	110,966,954
			(2,179,507,912)
Applicable tax rate			22.5%
Deferred tax liability as on 30 June 2025			(490,389,280)
Deferred tax liability as on 30 June 2024			(521,240,560)
Deferred tax income for the period			(30,851,280)

22 Loans and borrowings

This represents short-term loans and the current portion of long-term loans and borrowings. The break-down is given below:

i. Short-term loans and borrowings

	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
Cash credit - hypothecation	78,025,359	469,675,242
Loan against trust receipts	247,611,581	1,854,279,269
Time loan	470,093,992	3,005,014,690
Offshore loan (raw material)	8,480,693,579	3,806,333,820
Offshore loan (capital machineries)	115,606,319	431,397,007
Closing balance	9,392,030,830	9,566,700,028

Amount in Taka

	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
ii. Current portion of long term loans and borrowings		
Dhaka Bank PLC.	139,491,883	56,700,553
Bank Asia PLC.	63,677,287	31,838,643
Eastern Bank PLC.	150,401,523	62,969,761
State Bank of India	125,939,523	62,969,762
Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL)	270,000,000	202,500,000
Prime Bank PLC.	29,302,305	22,616,301
IDLC Finance PLC.	11,138,824	-
The City Bank PLC.	24,849,500	-
Closing balance	814,800,844	439,595,020
Closing balance (i+ii)	10,206,831,674	10,006,295,047
23 Trade and other payables		
Trade payables	694,988,222	126,224,374
Other payables (Note - 23.1)	518,280,106	402,575,095
Closing balance	1,213,268,328	528,799,469
23.1 Other payables		
Salaries and other allowances	1,053,763	1,329,276
Electricity and power	128,325,523	115,970,676
Payable to employees provident fund	11,301,401	29,609,935
Advance against motor car and motor cycle	53,130,363	47,805,568
Advance received from customers	87,740,233	87,505,912
Contribution to WPPF (Note - 23.1.1)	70,150,664	79,611,821
Liabilities to customer	101,659,521	-
Other liabilities	64,918,638	40,741,907
Closing balance	518,280,106	402,575,095
23.1.1 Contribution to WPPF		
Balance at 1 July	79,611,821	79,907,644
Additions	70,150,664	79,611,821
Payments	(79,611,821)	(79,907,644)
Closing balance	70,150,664	79,611,821
24 Current tax liabilities		
Balance at 1 July	2,456,416,985	1,865,888,338
Additions:		
Provision for the year	293,707,153	590,528,647
Provision for the previous years (Note - 24.1)	516,979,412	-
Adjustment with advance income tax (Note - 24.2)	(2,252,831,607)	-
Closing balance	1,014,271,943	2,456,416,985

24.1 The Company's income tax assessments have been completed for the assessment year 2007-08 to 2023-24. The additional tax liability arising from these final assessment orders has been recognized as a liability in the current year. Irrecoverable advance income tax (AIT) has also been adjusted against this liability to reflect actual tax liability.

24.2 This represents the adjustment of tax liabilities with advance tax in accordance with the final assessment orders for the assessment year from 2007-08 to 2023-24.

		Amount in Taka	
25	Unclaimed dividend	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Balance at 1 July	3,929,662	48,372,760
	Dividend approved at AGM	311,850,000	297,000,000
	Payments	(310,138,579)	(341,443,098)
	Closing balance	5,641,083	3,929,662
25.1	Unclaimed dividend	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	FY: 2023-24	1,744,502	-
	FY: 2022-23	1,708,594	1,734,443
	FY: 2021-22	733,982	738,150
	FY: 2020-21	1,454,004	1,457,069
	Closing balance	5,641,083	3,929,662

The unclaimed dividends for the FY 2020-21 amounting to Taka 1,454,004 have been paid subsequently.

26	Revenue	July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024
	Domestic cement sales-gross (Note - 26.1)	36,658,819,892	31,059,825,459
	Empty bag sales gross (Note - 26.2)	163,229,277	244,333,242
	Export sales gross	826,497,067	678,488,309
	Total Gross Sales	37,648,546,237	31,982,647,010
	VAT on sales 15%	4,802,875,979	4,083,151,135
	Net Revenue	32,845,670,258	27,899,495,875
26.1	Domestic cement sales	July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024
	Gross Revenue	36,658,819,892	31,059,825,459
	Less: VAT	4,781,585,203	4,051,281,582
	Net revenue	31,877,234,689	27,008,543,877
26.2	Empty bag sales	July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024
	Gross Revenue	163,229,277	244,333,242
	Less: VAT	21,290,775	31,869,553
	Net revenue	141,938,502	212,463,689

26.3	Quantity wise sales (Bag/PCS)	July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024
	a. Cement		
	Domestic cement sales	79,959,974	68,095,991
	Export sales (cement)	1,700,017	1,502,506
	Total Cement sales	81,659,991	69,598,497
	b. Empty bag		
	Domestic sales (empty bags) PCS	6,831,600	10,082,400
	Total Empty bag	6,831,600	10,082,400

26.4	Quantity wise sales (MT)	July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024
	a. Cement		
	Domestic sales	3,997,999	3,404,800
	Export sales	85,001	75,125
	Total cement sales	4,083,000	3,479,925

Amount in Taka			
27	Cost of sales	July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024
	Cost of sales for cement (Note - 27.1)	26,532,654,800	22,224,583,609
	Cost of sales for cement empty bag (Note - 27.2)	1,698,156,486	1,459,638,443
	Total	28,230,811,286	23,684,222,052

27.1	Cost of sales (cement plant)	July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024
	Opening stock of raw materials (Note - 27.1.1)	2,017,387,265	1,284,957,521
	Purchase of raw materials (Note - 27.1.2)	21,723,353,658	20,165,526,476
	Closing stock of raw materials (Note - 27.1.3)	(1,271,414,582)	(2,017,387,265)
	Consumption of raw materials (Note - 27.1.4)	22,469,326,340	19,433,096,732
	Manufacturing overhead (Note - 27.1.5)	4,199,772,632	2,940,421,924
	Cost of production	26,669,098,972	22,373,518,656
	Opening finished goods	152,357,876	55,885,111
	Cost of goods available for sale	26,821,456,848	22,429,403,767
	Closing finished goods	(229,488,690)	(152,357,876)
	Cost of sales	26,591,968,159	22,277,045,891
	Duty draw back for export	(59,313,359)	(52,462,282)
	Cost of sales cement plant	26,532,654,800	22,224,583,609

27.1.1	Opening stock of raw materials	Quantity (MT)		Amount (TK.)	
		July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024	July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024
	Clinker	209,512.98	50,011.71	1,460,926,093	340,615,352
	Gypsum	37,439.52	12,998.99	159,276,975	51,946,184
	Slag	57,179.07	101,371.96	230,164,019	405,360,317
	Fly ash	5,513.30	76,914.93	17,829,681	236,896,684
	Limestone	17,779.77	49,081.71	60,221,362	161,109,893
	Cement grinding aid	877.06	877.06	88,968,913	88,968,913
	Izonil	0.002	0.62	221	60,177
		328,301.71	291,256.98	2,017,387,265	1,284,957,521
27.1.2	Purchase of raw materials	Quantity (MT)		Amount (TK.)	
		July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024	July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024
	Clinker	2,071,312.00	2,043,322.00	14,617,497,094	14,256,121,188
	Gypsum	172,050.00	102,711.00	709,291,104	440,312,774
	Slag	1,095,631.00	681,137.00	3,570,951,504	2,744,487,899
	Fly ash	499,788.00	477,990.00	1,700,760,682	1,557,632,830
	Limestone	329,390.00	326,814.00	1,115,039,184	1,112,075,860
	Bulk cement	-	7,543.98	-	54,895,925
	Empty bags	427,200.00	-	9,814,090	-
		4,595,371.00	3,639,517.98	21,723,353,658	20,165,526,476
27.1.3	Closing stock of raw materials	Quantity (MT)		Amount (TK.)	
		July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024	July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024
	Clinker	111,347.56	209,512.98	784,932,317	1,460,926,093
	Gypsum	11,947.50	37,439.52	49,535,715	159,276,975
	Slag	25,387.53	57,179.07	83,709,303	230,164,019
	Fly ash	37,293.30	5,513.30	126,838,987	17,829,681
	Lime stone	66,877.62	17,779.77	226,398,259	60,221,362
	Cement grinding aid	-	877.06	-	88,968,913
	Izonil	-	0.002	-	221
		252,853.51	328,301.71	1,271,414,582	2,017,387,265
27.1.4	Consumption of raw materials	Quantity (MT)		Amount (TK.)	
		July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024	July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024
	Clinker	2,169,477.42	1,883,820.73	15,293,490,870	13,135,810,447
	Gypsum	197,542.02	78,270.48	819,032,364	332,981,983
	Slag	1,127,422.55	725,329.88	3,717,406,220	2,919,684,197
	Fly ash	468,008.00	549,391.63	1,591,751,375	1,776,699,833
	Lime stone	280,292.15	358,115.94	948,862,287	1,212,964,390
	Cement grinding aid	877.06	-	88,968,913	-
	Izonil	0.00	0.62	221	59,956
	Bulk cement	-	7,543.98	-	54,895,925
	Empty bags	427,200.00	-	9,814,090	-
		4,670,819.20	3,602,473.25	22,469,326,340	19,433,096,732

		Amount in Taka	
27.1.5	Manufacturing overhead	July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024
	Bedding and uniform	1,857,212	1,536,593
	BIWTA expenses	13,996,558	12,760,311
	Computer accessories	439,743	490,366
	Contribution to provident fund	8,454,191	7,246,530
	Conveyance	291,424	278,146
	Corporate social responsibility (CSR)	548,667	550,587
	Depreciation	1,086,097,694	700,264,345
	Directors remuneration	7,456,848	7,254,488
	Electricity and power	1,894,376,335	1,455,557,603
	Entertainment	5,772,059	4,798,376
	Festival bonus	24,389,178	21,729,282
	Fuel for motor vehicle and motor cycle	3,477,784	3,242,296
	Gift and presentation	144,620	365,146
	Gratuity	25,164,224	24,361,479
	Annual picnic	2,907,616	-
	Group insurance premium	1,090,587	265,210
	Insurance premium	7,450,989	3,536,550
	Labour charges	21,414,397	15,855,524
	Lease rent	402,980,000	328,632,400
	Leave encashment	3,318,437	2,817,360
	Lubricants, diesel oil, coal, etc.	293,523,527	28,770,151
	Medical expenses	291,113	121,904
	Mobile phone bill	1,220,350	906,539
	Office maintenance	4,206,215	2,467,078
	Overtime	12,451,914	9,824,935
	Printing, stationeries, schedule and forms	1,546,624	1,308,930
	Professional fees	520,000	934,000
	Quality testing expenses	843,576	1,425,898
	Registration, license and renewals	2,313,307	1,931,007
	Rent, rates and taxes	4,878,867	4,825,325
	Repair and maintenance - vehicle	2,385,276	2,186,214
	Spare parts and store expenses	129,889,160	90,398,358
	Training and education	-	25,100
	Travelling expenses	2,313,070	1,218,410
	Wages, salaries and allowances	231,761,070	202,535,486
		4,199,772,632	2,940,421,924

Depreciation:

Depreciation expense increased primarily due to the commencement of a full year's depreciation charge on the newly installed 8,040 MT/day production facility.

Electricity & power:

Electricity cost rose mainly as a result of 17.42% increase in cement production, coupled with an increase in electricity tariff of 5.57%.

Lease rent:

Lease rental expenses increased following the addition of eight new rental vessels to the fleet, introduced to support the enhanced production capacity.

Lubricants, diesel oil, coal, etc.:

Costs relating to lubricants, diesel oil, and coal increased, driven by the use of coal in the newly installed coal mill, which supplies hot gas to the 6th VRM unit for slag drying. Total coal consumption in the coal mill is 14,300 MT.

Salaries and wages:

Staff costs increased due to new hiring for the 6th unit and salary revisions arising from cost-of-living adjustment (COLA).

Amount in Taka

27.2	Cost of sales cement empty bag (Bag plant)	July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024
	Opening stock of raw materials (Note - 27.2.1)	244,320,303	205,643,546
	Purchase of raw materials (Note - 27.2.2)	1,207,768,589	1,108,176,067
	Closing stock of raw materials (Note - 27.2.3)	(166,335,907)	(244,320,303)
	Raw material consumed (Note - 27.2.4)	1,285,752,985	1,069,499,310
	Manufacturing overhead (Note - 27.2.5)	425,809,790	400,437,025
	Cost of production	1,711,562,776	1,469,936,336
	Opening finished goods	82,583,224	72,285,331
	Cost of goods available for sale	1,794,145,999	1,542,221,666
	Closing finished goods	(95,989,513)	(82,583,224)
	Cost of sales bag plant	1,698,156,486	1,459,638,443

27.2.1	Opening stock of raw materials	Quantity (MT)		Amount (TK.)	
		July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024	July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024
	Polypropylene Yarn Grade	981.75	659.15	129,996,115	83,248,732
	Polypropylene Lamination Grade	491.97	542.16	75,295,873	83,835,591
	Calcium Carbonate (Ca Co3)	26.26	55.73	1,347,099	2,895,822
	Master Beige	3.55	3.62	532,497	270,932
	Low Density Polyethylene	42.22	20.93	6,431,227	3,457,032
	Printing Ink	11.48	12.43	5,032,714	5,221,407
	Thinner	6.24	9.45	1,392,982	2,031,786
	Sewing Thread	12.49	22.93	1,583,122	4,683,856
	Liner	0.13	0.13	19,667	19,667
	Kraft Paper	346.15	303.15	22,689,007	19,978,723
		1,922.24	1,629.68	244,320,303	205,643,546

27.2.2	Purchase of raw material	Quantity (MT)		Amount (TK.)	
		July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024	July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024
	Polypropylene Yarn Grade	4,004.75	3,912.00	564,296,305	522,031,715
	Polypropylene Lamination Grade	1,436.50	1,293.75	214,408,662	197,148,067
	Calcium Carbonate (Ca Co3)	610.00	535.00	32,508,696	27,408,360
	Master Beige	1.75	6.90	304,001	1,308,960
	Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE)	69.00	135.75	11,716,395	20,407,784
	Printing Ink	98.60	87.13	42,820,822	38,432,104
	Thinner	113.12	105.44	24,999,875	23,603,621.06
	Sewing Thread	210.23	129.71	39,186,469	14,660,128
	Kraft Paper	4,767.81	4,016.72	277,527,364	263,175,327
		11,311.76	10,222.40	1,207,768,589	1,108,176,067

27.2.3	Closing stock of raw materials	Quantity (MT)		Amount (TK.)	
		July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024	July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024
	Polypropylene Yarn Grade	729.07	981.75	101,511,991	129,996,115
	Polypropylene Lamination Grade	284.63	491.97	42,758,772	75,295,873
	Calcium Carbonate (Ca Co3)	31.41	26.26	1,671,194	1,347,099
	Master Beige	2.90	3.55	458,144	532,497
	Low Density Polyethylene	23.58	42.22	3,846,740	6,431,227
	Printing Ink	1.29	11.48	560,992	5,032,714
	Thinner	7.20	6.24	1,592,332	1,392,982
	Sewing Thread	39.78	12.49	7,282,052	1,583,122
	Liner	0.13	0.13	19,667	19,667
	Kraft Paper	113.01	346.15	6,634,021	22,689,007
		1,233.00	1,922.24	166,335,907	244,320,303

27.2.4	Raw material consumed (bag)	Quantity (MT)		Amount (TK.)	
		July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024	July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024
	Polypropylene Yarn Grade	4,257.42	3,589.40	592,780,429	475,284,332
	Polypropylene Lamination Grade	1,643.84	1,343.93	246,945,763	205,687,786
	Calcium Carbonate (Ca Co3)	604.85	564.47	32,184,600	28,957,083
	Master Beige	2.40	6.98	378,353	1,047,395
	Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE)	87.65	114.46	14,300,882	17,433,588
	Printing Ink	108.79	88.08	47,292,545	38,620,798
	Thinner	112.16	108.65	24,800,525	24,242,425
	Sewing Thread	182.94	140.15	33,487,539	17,760,862
	Kraft Paper	5,000.95	3,973.73	293,582,350	260,465,042
		12,001.01	9,929.85	1,285,752,985	1,069,499,310

Amount in Taka

27.2.5	Manufacturing overhead (bag plant)	Amount in Taka	
		July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024
	Bedding and unifom	474,030	93,195
	Computer accessories	3,120	1,118
	Conveyance	15,240	21,320
	Electricity and power	85,664,545	73,765,019
	Entertainment	2,780,887	2,700,853
	Festival bonus	6,943,558	14,943,837
	Sales promotional expenses	-	182,020
	Labour charges	13,262,407	9,992,251
	Lease rent	189,364,800	189,364,800
	Leave encashment	877,747	1,045,699
	Corporate social responsibility(CSR)	500,000	-

	July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024
Mobile phone bill	73,251	66,923
Office maintenance	272,152	830,270
Annual picnic	1,301,643	-
Overtime	4,678,476	3,487,341
Printing, stationeries, schedule and forms	207,048	920,362
Rent, rates and taxes	1,880,466	1,820,334
Repair & Maintenance	53,842,657	42,903,451
Salaries and allowances	63,187,978	57,776,305
Travelling expenses	-	10,542
Unloading charges	479,786	511,386
	425,809,790	400,437,025

28	Income from mother vessel	July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024
	Income from mother vessel operation	318,533,226	292,786,845
	Less: Depreciation	(29,660,436)	(134,134,032)
		288,872,789	158,652,813

Income from mother vessels operation represents earnings from the lease of the mother vessel to a foreign company. As per Section 2(50) (Kha) of the Income Tax Act (ITA) 2023, income derived from the rental of mother vessel is treated as income under the supply of goods, and further categorized as export of goods in accordance with Section 2(80) of the Act. This income was exempted from tax for the period 1 July 2024 to 16 December 2024, in line with the provisions of the Sixth Schedule, Part A, Paragraph 33 of the ITA 2023. Effective 17 December 2024, such income is deemed as export of goods, and tax has been accounted for at the rate of 12%, as prescribed under SRO 44 dated 4 March 2024.

Income from mother vessels increased during the year, primarily due to the devaluation of the Bangladeshi Taka against the US Dollar, which positively impacted earnings denominated in foreign currency. Depreciation expense decreased compared to the prior year, mainly due to the full depreciation of one of the mother vessels, resulting in the exhaustion of its depreciable amount.

		Amount in Taka	
29	Administrative expenses	July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024
	Advertisement and publicity	979,961	1,116,460
	Amortization of intangible asset	5,122,748	5,102,748
	Amortization on RoU assets	25,948,403	23,455,438
	Annual general meeting expenses	962,183	1,036,474
	Annual picnic	3,329,892	-
	Audit and professional fees	3,475,530	4,791,028
	Bedding and uniform	222,099	243,370
	Board meeting attendance fees	1,137,533	1,100,040
	Bad debt-Write-off	985,955	-
	Computer accessories	456,419	393,790
	Contribution to provident fund	5,925,537	5,400,858

Amount in Taka

	July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024
Conveyance	2,082,587	1,821,463
Corporate social responsibility (CSR)	362,730	185,550
Depreciation	14,063,423	15,058,410
Donation and subscription	1,500,392	657,000
DSE/CSE/CDBL expense	1,420,000	1,300,000
Entertainment	5,048,720	3,937,087
Expected credit loss (ECL)	7,500,000	-
Festival Bonus	17,336,996	16,185,481
Fuel for motor vehicle and motor cycle	4,283,503	4,484,533
Gratuity	20,225,647	25,349,472
Insurance premium	1,067,050	205,822
Internet	1,665,508	1,720,904
Labour charges	75,994	423,321
Leave encashment	2,660,561	2,737,178
Mobile phone bill	1,583,169	1,687,763
Office maintenance	9,759,808	8,164,818
Overtime	408,691	464,423
Printing, stationeries, schedule and forms	2,046,531	3,246,737
Registration, license and renewals	518,711	747,830
Rent, rates and taxes	10,495,300	10,605,648
Repair and maintenance- vehicle	5,142,519	4,409,190
Salaries and allowances	150,778,179	139,740,599
Software maintenance fees	19,327,320	7,834,837
Telephone and fax expenses	29,020	29,818
Training and education	1,943,200	1,450,294
Travelling expenses	2,351,893	1,673,243
Electricity bill	3,342,606	3,237,393
	335,566,316	299,999,020

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Selling and distribution expenses

	July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024
Advertisement and publicity	254,339,770	168,670,937
BIS expense	812,635	957,100
BSTI fees	5,629,692	11,970,367
C&F expenses for export	2,552,550	2,246,175
Computer accessories	1,446,541	1,980,084
Contribution to provident fund	13,761,382	10,507,402
Conveyance	22,065,697	16,848,011
Corporate social responsibility (CSR)	5,000,000	5,015,000
Depreciation	89,121,949	53,511,468
Directors' remuneration	7,456,848	7,254,488
Entertainment	11,174,014	9,492,297
Expected credit loss (ECL)	35,138,769	15,994,632

	Amount in Taka	
	July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024
Festival bonus	37,940,746	28,697,761
Fuel for vehicle	153,305,059	10,881,912
Bad debt-write-off	2,956,940	-
Gratuity	40,404,052	44,056,284
Insurance premium	891,203	330,945
Labour charges	125,678,506	60,678,529
Leave encashment	4,713,354	4,518,204
Medical expenses	15,596	15,817
Mobile phone bill	10,225,834	8,431,104
Office maintenance	22,661,505	3,320,284
Outstation allowance/ house rent/ TA-DA	11,130,200	9,224,431
Annual Picnic	1,744,013	-
Overtime	2,052,684	1,347,869
Printing stationeries, schedule and forms	6,356,422	5,382,985
Quality testing expenses	430,619	818,580
Registration, license and renewals	20,830,024	9,907,021
Rent, rates and taxes	5,856,384	5,820,707
Repair and maintenance- vehicle	60,205,230	3,844,765
Salaries and allowances	319,471,485	272,814,703
Sales promotional expenses	86,545,539	7,190,715
Software maintenance fees	1,184,688	-
Survey expenses	3,257,842	-
Training and education	-	74,321
Travelling expenses	4,671,296	4,026,355
	1,371,029,067	785,831,252

Bad debt-Write-off

Taka 2,956,940 due from AI-united has been write-off as recoverability of the amount consider remote

Advertisement and publicity

Expenses increased primarily due to the launch of a comprehensive 360° advertising campaign aimed at expanding market share and supporting the utilization of the new production capacity.

Depreciation

Depreciation expense rose due to the acquisition of new transport vehicles required to handle the higher volume of goods associated with increased sales.

Fuel and vehicle maintenance

Costs increased as a result of the introduction of the Company's own transport fleet to meet the additional sales volume.

Labour charges

Labour costs increased owing to the provision of unloading services as well as the impact of higher sales volume.

Staff costs

Staff expenses rose due to new hiring to support increased sales and market expansion, along with salary revisions arising from cost-of-living adjustments (COLA).

Sales promotion

Sales promotion expenses increased as a result of implementing aggressive promotional schemes to accelerate sales growth.

		Amount in Taka	
31	Non-operating income	July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024
	Non-operating income (Note - 31.1)	15,272,382	11,590,207
	Non-operating loss (Note - 31.2)	(11,212,647)	(9,430,017)
		4,059,735	2,160,190
31.1	Non-operating income	July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024
	Sales of scrap	4,122,308	2,708,874
	Other income	8,581,509	3,207,490
	Forfeited provident fund	451,017	163,579
	Dividend on share	7,694,548	5,952,015
	Loss on disposal of PPE	(5,577,000)	(441,751)
		15,272,382	11,590,207
31.2	Non operating loss	July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024
	Realized profit/(loss) on sale of share	-	(47,514)
	Unrealized loss on investment on share	(11,212,647)	(9,382,503)
		(11,212,647)	(9,430,017)
32	Finance cost	July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024
	Exchange loss on foreign currency (Note - 32.1)	199,618,855	403,437,131
	Bank charge and commission	30,596,861	21,812,447
	Bank interest for working capital (Note - 32.2)	1,081,300,347	947,808,128
	Bank interest for long-term loan (Note - 32.3)	440,712,479	252,673,626
	Interest on lease obligation	10,999,864	11,539,389
		1,763,228,405	1,637,270,721
32.1	Exchange Loss / (Gain) on foreign currency	July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024
	Transaction loss-realized	154,229,787	270,583,926
	Translation loss-unrealized	45,389,068	132,853,204
		199,618,855	403,437,131
32.2	Bank interest for working capital		
	Bank interest on working capital facilities increased during the year, mainly due to the rise in interest rates in both domestic and international markets, as well as the higher working capital requirements arising from increased sales volumes.		
32.3	Bank interest for long term loan		
	Bank interest on long-term loans increased primarily due to the recognition of a full year's interest charge on the project loan obtained for the newly installed 8,040 MT/day production facility, compared to only a half-year's charge in the previous year.		

		Amount in Taka	
33	Finance income	July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024
	Interest income from FDRs	35,196,237	18,862,405
34	Share of profit from associates	July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024
	Crown Power Generation Limited	(1,468,277)	(4,494,204)
	Crown Mariners Limited	40,292,519	39,897,491
	Crown Cement Concrete and Building Products Limited	13,460,108	3,812,821
	Crown Transport and Logistic Limited	(10,680,390)	2,762,984
		41,603,959	41,979,092

Share of profit or loss from investment in associates is not considered in computation of current tax expense since, these are separate entities having separate Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) and being taxed separately. Income from investment in associates will be taken into account for tax computation upon receipt of the dividend from respective entities.

35	Income tax expenses	July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024
	Major components of tax expenses		
	In compliance with the requirements of para -79 of IAS-12: Income tax, the major components of tax expenses are given below:		
	Current tax expenses (Note - 35.1)	293,707,153	590,528,647
	Current tax expenses for previous years (Note - 35.2)	516,979,412	-
	Deferred tax (income) / expenses (Note - 35.3)	(37,622,699)	42,316,620
		773,063,866	632,845,267

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Particulars	% of effective Tax rate		Amount (TK.)	
	July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024	July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024
Net profit before tax	-	-	1,403,013,281	1,592,236,419
Current tax expenses	20.93%	37.09%	293,707,153	590,528,647
Prior year tax expenses	36.85%	-	516,979,412	-
Deferred tax (income) / expenses	-2.68%	2.66%	(37,622,699)	42,316,620
Total tax expenses	55.10%	39.75%	773,063,866	632,845,267
Expected income tax using applicable tax rate	22.50%	22.50%	315,677,988	358,253,194
Income tax on income from other than cement business	-	0.43%	-	6,802,431
Tax adj. for depreciation difference and non-deductible tax expenses	-1.58%	-	(22,201,332)	-
Additional income tax due to charging of minimum tax on cement business	-	14.16%	-	225,473,022
Current tax expenses for previous years	36.85%	-	516,979,412	-
	57.77%	37.09%	810,456,069	590,528,647
Deferred tax (income) / expenses	-2.68%	2.66%	(37,622,699)	42,316,620
Effective tax rate	55.08%	39.75%	772,833,370	632,845,267

35.1 Current tax expenses

Current tax has been recognized at the rate applicable to the Company, in accordance with the provisions of Section 163 of the Income Tax Act 2023. As per the requirements of the Act, taxable income has been determined by taking the higher of:

- (a) 1.00% of total gross receipts, or
- (b) the applicable tax rate on taxable income.

Taxes deducted/collected at source on income classified as minimum tax under Section 163(2), which cannot be set off against regular tax liability, have been carried forward for adjustment against future regular tax payable, in accordance with Sections 163(8) and 163(9) of the Act.

35.2 Current tax expenses for previous years

The Company's income tax assessments have been completed for the assessment year 2007-08 to 2023-24. The additional tax liability arising from these final assessment orders has been recognized as a liability in the current year. Irrecoverable advance income tax (AIT) of the same period has also been adjusted against this liability to reflect actual tax liability.

		Amount in Taka	
35.3 Deferred tax (income) / expenses		July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024
Particulars			
Opening deferred tax liabilities		(521,240,560)	(478,923,940)
Closing deferred tax liabilities		(490,389,280)	(521,240,560)
Deferred tax income for the period		(30,851,280)	42,316,620
Deferred tax impact on actuarial gain or loss		(6,771,419)	-
Deferred tax (income)/expenses recognised directly in profit or loss for the period		(37,622,699)	42,316,620

The tax effects of temporary differences arise from tax base and accounting base of relevant assets and liabilities. The deferred tax calculation is shown in Note - 21.

36 Earnings per share	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
Basic earnings per share :		
Earning attributable to ordinary shareholders	671,553,374	1,001,370,244
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (Note - 36.1)	148,500,000	148,500,000
	4.52	6.74

No diluted earnings per share is required to be calculated for the year as there was no convertible securities for diluting during the period.

36.1 Calculation of weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period is given below:

Nature of share holdings	Number of shares	Days of share holding	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
Ordinary shares	148,500,000	365 days	148,500,000	148,500,000
	148,500,000		148,500,000	148,500,000

37 Net Asset Value (NAV) per share	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
Net assets (total assets - total liabilities)	9,304,685,098	8,463,362,102
Number of ordinary shares	148,500,000	148,500,000
NAV per share	62.66	56.99

38 Net Operating Cash Flow (NOCFPS) per share	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
Net cash flows from operating activities	3,858,852,562	1,293,550,263
Number of ordinary shares	148,500,000	148,500,000
NOCFPS	25.99	8.71

		Amount in Taka	
39	Cash flows from operating activities under the indirect method	July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024
	Net profit before tax	1,403,013,281	1,592,236,419
	Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	1,218,943,502	902,968,255
	Amortization on RoU assets	25,948,403	23,455,438
	Amortization on intangible assets	3,475,530	5,102,748
	Finance cost	1,763,228,405	1,637,270,721
	Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	5,577,000	(441,751)
	Profit on sale of share	11,212,647	9,382,503
	Interest income	(35,196,237)	(18,862,405)
	(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(706,457,244)	(1,086,668,603)
	(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	(238,815,953)	(423,455,955)
	(Increase)/decrease in other receivables	59,867,551	(52,881,016)
	(Increase)/decrease in advances, deposits and prepayments	423,604,602	117,167,210
	Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	568,763,849	(1,375,557,275)
	Increase/(decrease) in other payables	115,705,011	225,106,695
	Income tax paid	(760,017,785)	(595,157,986)
	Income tax refund	-	333,885,265
	Net cash inflows from operating activities	3,858,852,562	1,293,550,263
40	Commitments and contingent liabilities	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Commitments (Note - 40.1)	1,577,661,189	2,469,751,686
	Contingent liabilities (Note - 40.3)	2,652,200,581	2,861,156,344
		4,229,861,771	5,330,908,029
40.1		30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Outstanding letters of credit (Note - 40.2)	1,489,464,057	2,430,307,919
	Capital expenditure commitments including outstanding LC	88,197,132	39,443,767
		1,577,661,189	2,469,751,686
40.2	Outstanding letters of credit	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC.	47,175,629	186,653,049
	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	804,020,449	101,276,450
	The City Bank PLC.	94,604,021	-
	Dutch Bangla Bank PLC.	101,351,250	-
	Eastern Bank PLC.	87,119,078	205,082,365
	Prime Bank PLC.	149,550,280	508,065,550
	Standard Chartered Bank	65,404,449	126,327,378
	Brac Bank PLC.	58,345,178	435,038,713
	Dhaka Bank PLC.	54,559,599	823,615,548
	Shahjalal Islami Bank PLC.	27,334,125	21,962,160
	Woori Bank	-	22,286,707
	Total	1,489,464,057	2,430,307,919

		Amount in Taka	
40.3	Contingent liabilities	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
(i) Bank guarantee:			
	One Bank PLC	-	1,533,106
	Prime Bank PLC	5,502,416	6,764,809
	Dhaka Bank PLC	36,878,134	87,038,398
	Brac Bank PLC	4,000,000	-
	NRBC Bank PLC	2,540,000,000	2,700,000,000
	Total	2,586,380,550	2,795,336,313
(ii) Tax and VAT claim:			
	A) Claim of VAT Authority for declared wastage percentage relating to the different financial years against which various writ petitions have been filed by the Company before the Hon'ble High Court Dhaka.	65,820,031	65,820,031
	Total	65,820,031	65,820,031
	Total (i+ii)	2,652,200,581	2,861,156,344

41 Related party transactions

During the year, the Company carried out a number of transactions with related parties within the normal course of business. The name of the related parties and nature of these transactions have been set out in accordance with the provisions of IAS-24:Related party disclosure.

Individuals:			Transaction value (Taka)	
Name of the Individuals	Relationship	Nature of transactions	July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024
Mohammed Jahangir Alam	Chairman	Cash dividend, board meeting & attendance fees	43,628,778	41,573,203
Md. Alamgir Kabir	Director	Cash dividend, board meeting attendance fees & remuneration	34,778,990	33,279,227
Mollah Mohammad Majnu	Managing Director	Cash dividend, board meeting attendance fees & remuneration	30,489,493	29,212,326
Md. Mizanur Rahman Mollah	Director	Cash dividend, board meeting & attendance fees	23,163,482	22,031,174
Mohammed Almas Shimul	Director	Cash dividend, board meeting & attendance fees	13,995,092	13,262,706
Md. Asrafuzzaman	Shareholder	Cash dividend	4,911,638	4,677,750
Md. Abdul Ahad	Shareholder	Cash dividend	3,929,310	3,742,200

Entities:			Transaction value (Taka)	
Name of the Entities	Relationship	Nature of transactions	July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024
Crown Power Generation Limited	Associate Company	Sale of power	21,021,389	No transaction
Crown Polymer Bagging Limited	Common Director	Lease rent	189,364,800	189,364,800
Crown Mariners Limited	Associate Company	Lease rent	402,980,000	328,632,400
Crown Cement Concrete and Building Products Limited	Associate Company	Sale of cement	304,506,942	1,101,281,409
Crown Transportation and Logistics Limited	Associate Company	Purchase of PPE	290,000,000	No transaction
GPH Ispat Limited	Common Director	For MS rod purchased	7,341,197	121,147,700
Premier Cement PLC	Common Director	For cement purchased	98,040,914	38,693,894

		Amount in Taka	
		Number of employee	
42	Number of employees engaged for drawing remuneration	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
Particulars			
Disclosure as per requirement of schedule XI Part II of Para 3 is as follows:			
	(a) Above Taka 18,000 per month	2,450	1,597
	(b) Below Taka 18,000 per month	-	-
		2,450	1,597
During the year the company paid as salaries, wages and benefits		765,198,712	672,867,093
Directors remuneration		14,913,696	14,508,976
Salary and other benefits		780,112,408	687,376,069

		Metric Ton	
43	Capacity and production	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
Installed capacity in metric tons (300 days basis)		5,736,000	4,530,000
Actual production in metric tons during the year		4,094,487	3,486,993
% of capacity utilization		71%	77%

Production capacity increased by 8,040 MT per day from newly installed 6th unit started on January 2024.

44 Number of Board Meetings held during the year 2024-25 and 2023-24.

Particulars	Date of meeting		Number of Directors attended	
	2024-2025	2023-2024	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
1st Quarter	23-Sep-24	30-Sep-23	6	7
	24-Oct-24	22-Oct-23	7	7
2nd Quarter	10-Nov-24	12-Nov-23	7	6
	8-Dec-24	9-Dec-23	6	7
3rd Quarter	30-Jan-25	14-Jan-24	7	7
	-	29-Jan-24	-	6
4th Quarter	29-Apr-25	29-Apr-24	7	5

45 Financial instruments - Fair values and risk management

A Accounting classifications and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Further, for the current year the fair value disclosure of lease liabilities is also not required.

Particulars	Note	Fair value- hedging instruments	Mandatorily at FVTPL- others	Carrying amount				Other financial liabilities	Total
				FVOCI debt instruments	FVOCI equity instruments	Financial assets at amortized cost	Amount in Taka		
<i>In Taka</i>									
30 June 2025									
Financial assets measured at fair value									
Investment in shares	9	-	40,765,140	-	-	-	-	-	40,765,140
Financial assets not measured at fair value									
Trade and other receivables	11	-	-	-	-	3,442,851,416	-	-	3,442,851,416
Cash and cash equivalents	15	-	-	-	-	330,972,880	-	-	330,972,880
Short term Investment	14	-	-	-	-	393,416,096	-	-	393,416,096
		-	-	-	-	4,167,240,393	-	-	4,167,240,393
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value									
Trade and other payables	23	-	-	-	-	-	(1,213,268,328)	-	(1,213,268,328)
Long term loan borrowings	22	-	-	-	-	-	(4,681,258,122)	-	(4,681,258,122)
Short term loan borrowings	22	-	-	-	-	-	(10,206,831,674)	-	(10,206,831,674)
		-	-	-	-	-	(16,101,358,124)	-	(16,101,358,124)
30 June 2024									
Financial assets measured at fair value									
Investment in shares	9	-	51,968,009	-	-	-	-	-	51,968,009
Financial assets not measured at fair value									
Trade and other receivables	11	-	-	-	-	3,144,167,912	-	-	3,144,167,912
Cash and cash equivalents	15	-	-	-	-	333,507,445	-	-	333,507,445
Short term Investment	14	-	-	-	-	636,066,867	-	-	636,066,867
		-	-	-	-	4,113,742,225	-	-	4,113,742,225
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value									
Trade and other payables	23	-	-	-	-	-	528,799,469	-	528,799,469
Long term loan borrowings	18	-	-	-	-	-	4,917,017,019	-	4,917,017,019
Short term loan borrowings	22	-	-	-	-	-	10,006,295,048	-	10,006,295,048
		-	-	-	-	-	15,452,111,535	-	15,452,111,535

B. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- credit risk (see (B)(ii));
- liquidity risk (see (B)(iii)); and
- market risk (see (B)(iv)).

i. Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors 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 analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies, procedures and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

ii. 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 receivables from customers.

Management has a credit policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. In monitoring credit risk, receivables are grouped according to their risk profile, i.e. their legal status, financial condition, aging profile etc. Trade and other receivables are mainly related to the interest receivables and other fees.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the statement of financial position.

(a) Exposure to credit risk

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

	Amount in Taka	
	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
Trade and other receivables	3,442,851,416	3,144,167,912
Cash and cash equivalents	330,972,880	333,507,445
Short-term investment in FDRs	393,416,096	636,066,867
	4,167,240,392	4,113,742,224

(a.1) Trade and other receivables

The exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables at the end of the reporting year by external and intercompany was:

	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
Trade receivables	3,209,630,195	2,970,814,242
Other receivables	233,221,221	173,353,670
	3,442,851,416	3,144,167,912

(a.1) Trade receivables

The exposure to credit risk for Trade receivables at the end of the reporting year by external customer was:

	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
Trade receivables	3,209,630,195	2,970,814,242
	3,209,630,195	2,970,814,242

The aging of trade receivables (gross) at 30 June

	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
Current (not past due)	1,588,459,697	1,162,510,073
Past due up to 90 days	821,137,139	959,925,139
Past due 91-180 days	390,777,904	473,385,618
Past due 181-365 days	285,626,151	308,760,900
Past due over 365 days	291,483,078	198,947,518
Gross trade receivables	3,377,483,969	3,103,529,247
Less: Loss allowance	(167,853,773)	(132,715,005)
Net trade receivables	3,209,630,196	2,970,814,243

Expected credit loss assessment for corporate and individual customers

The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and Expected Credit Loss(ECL) for trade receivables from individual customers as at 30 June 2025.

	30 June 2025		30 June 2024		30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Average loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Average loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Loss Allowances	
Current (not past due)	1.00%	1,588,459,697	0%	1,162,510,073	15,884,597	-
Past due up to 90 days	2.00%	821,137,139	2%	959,925,139	16,422,743	19,198,503
Past due 91-180 days	5.00%	390,777,904	5%	473,385,618	19,538,895	23,669,281
Past due 181-365 days	10.00%	285,626,151	10%	308,760,900	28,562,615	30,876,090
Past due over 365 days	30.00%	291,483,078	30%	198,947,518	87,444,923	58,971,131
		3,377,483,969		3,103,529,247	167,853,773	132,715,005

Loss rates are based on actual credit loss experience over the past years. These rates are multiplied by scalar factors to reflect differences between economic conditions during the period over which the historical data has been collected, current conditions and the Company's view of economic conditions over the expected lives of the receivables.

(a.2) Cash and cash equivalents

The exposure to credit risk for cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting year was:

	Amount in Taka	
	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
Cash in hand	89,357	572,628
Cash at bank	330,883,523	332,934,818
	330,972,880	333,507,445

iii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. 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.

The Company maintains sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet expected operational expenses for periods which the Company thinks appropriate. The Company also monitors the level of expected cash inflows on trade and other receivables together with expected cash outflows on trade and other payables. This excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted such as natural disasters.

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 contractual interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

	Amount in Taka	
	From 6 to 12 months	From 6 to 12 months
Trade payables	694,988,222	126,224,374
Other payables	518,280,106	402,575,095
Unclaimed dividend	5,641,083	3,929,662
Current tax liabilities	1,014,271,943	2,456,416,985
Short term loan from banks	10,206,831,674	10,006,295,048
Long term borrowing	814,800,844	439,595,020
Balance at 30 June 2025	13,254,813,872	13,435,036,182

iv. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – e.g. foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices–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, while optimizing the return.

(a) Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk on sales, purchases and borrowings incurred in foreign currencies. The Company's foreign currency transactions are denominated in USD, EUR and GBP.

(b) Exposure to currency risk

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows based on notional amounts:

		30 June 2025	
		USD	BDT
Assets			
Prime Bank PLC (ERQ)		187,055.88	22,979,815
Standard Chartered Bank		652.90	80,209
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation		13.92	1,710
		187,723	23,061,734
		30 June 2025	
		USD	BDT
Liability			
Short term loan		69,604,553	8,550,919,385
		30 June 2025	
		EUR	BDT
Liability			
Short term loan		315,142	45,380,513
		30 June 2025	
		USD	BDT
Commitment & contingencies			
BRAC Bank PLC.		42,350	5,202,698
Commercial Bank of Ceylon		384,010	47,175,629
Dhaka Bank PLC.		444,116	54,559,599
Dutch Bangla Bank PLC.		825,000	101,351,250
Eastern Bank PLC.		709,150	87,119,078
Prime Bank PLC.		1,426,408	175,234,161
Shahjalal Islami Bank PLC.		222,500	27,334,125
Standard Chartered Bank.		532,393	65,404,449
The City Bank PLC.		770,078	94,604,021
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation		6,544,733	804,020,449
		11,900,736	1,462,005,458
		30 June 2025	
		EUR	BDT
BRAC Bank PLC.		582,504	83,880,539
Dhaka Bank PLC.		154,650	22,269,600
Prime Bank PLC.		66,011	9,505,593
		803,165	115,655,731
		30 June 2025	
Currency		FC Unit	BDT
Exchange rate as per Bangladesh Bank BC selling rate.	USD	1	122.85
	EURO	1	144.00

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – e.g. foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices – 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, while optimising the return.

(a) Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk on sales, purchases and borrowings incurred in foreign currencies. The Company's foreign currency transactions are denominated in USD, EUR and GBP.

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the US dollar or EURO against BDT on 30 June would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency and affected equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases.

30 June 2025	Profit or loss		Equity, net of tax	
	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
USD (5% movement)	(427,545,969)	427,545,969	(427,545,969)	427,545,969
EUR (5% movement)	(2,269,026)	2,269,026	(2,269,026)	2,269,026
30 June 2024	Profit or loss		Equity, net of tax	
USD (5% movement)	(203,437,723)	203,437,723	(203,437,723)	203,437,723
EUR (5% movement)	(11,916,219)	11,916,219	(11,916,219)	11,916,219

(d) Market risk-interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that arises due to changes in interest rates on borrowings. The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to the management of the Company is as follows.

	Amount in Taka	
	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
Fixed rate instruments		
Long-term loan	2,504,258,890	2,708,768,293
Variable-rate instruments		
Short-term loan	9,392,030,830	9,566,700,028
Long-term loan	2,991,800,075	2,647,843,745

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for interest rate change

A reasonably possible change in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased / (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates, remain constant.

30 June 2025	Profit or loss		Equity, net of tax	
	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease
Fixed-rate instruments				
Long-term loan	25,042,589	(25,042,589)	25,042,589	(25,042,589)
Variable-rate instruments				
Short-term loan	29,918,001	(29,918,001)	29,918,001	(29,918,001)
Long-term loan	2,991,800,075	(2,991,800,075)	2,991,800,075	(2,991,800,075)
30 June 2024	Profit or loss		Equity, net of tax	
	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease
Fixed-rate instruments				
Long-term loan	613,156	(613,156)	613,156	(613,156)
Variable-rate instruments				
Short-term loan	55,563,836	(55,563,836)	55,563,836	(55,563,836)
Long-term loan	511,044	(511,044)	511,044	(511,044)

All payables of the Company are interest free. Therefore no interest rate risk arises for the Company as at 30 June 2025.

46 Standards issued but not yet effective

In January 2018, the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB) has adopted International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as IFRSs. As the ICAB previously adopted such standards as Bangladesh Financial Reporting Standards without any modification, this adoption does not have any impact on the financial statements of the Company.

IFRS 18 - Presentation and disclosure in financial statement - issued April 2024, effective from 1 January 2027

IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without public accountability: Disclosures - issued May 2024, effective from 1 January 2027

47 Significant accounting policies

The Company has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in this financial statements, except if mentioned otherwise.

Set out below is an index of the significant accounting policies, the details of which are available on the current and following pages:

Note	Particulars
A.	Foreign currency transaction
B.	Revenue recognition
C.	Employee benefits
D.	Finance income and finance cost
E.	Income tax
F.	Share capital
G.	Inventories
H.	Accruals
I.	Intangible assets
J.	Lease
K.	Cash and cash equivalents
L.	Financial instruments
M.	Dividend to the equity holders
N.	Property, plant and equipment
O.	Asset under construction
P.	Provisions
Q.	Contingencies
R.	Earnings per share
S.	Events after the reporting date

A. Foreign currency transaction

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currency (BDT) of the company at exchange rates at the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rates ruling at the statement of 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. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in profit or loss.

B. Revenue recognition

The Company recognises 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, the Company follows the five-step model as below :

- 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
- Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Considering the five-step model, the Company recognises revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good to a customer. Goods is considered as transfer when (or as) the customer obtains control of that goods. Then the Company recognises the revenue from the sale of goods which is measured by the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

C. Employee benefits

i. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

ii. Defined contribution plans (provident fund)

The Company operates a recognised provident fund in which employees employer contribute equally. The Company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to the recognised provident fund are recognised in profit or loss in the period during which related services are rendered by employees.

iii. Defined benefit plans (gratuity)

The Company operates a funded gratuity scheme, the provision in respect of which is made annually covering all its eligible employees. This scheme is qualified as a defined benefit plan.

The calculation is performed annually using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a benefit to the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the total of any unrecognised past service costs and the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. When the benefits of the plan are improved, the portion of the increased benefit related to past service by employees is recognised in profit and loss on a straight line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. To the extent that the benefits vest immediately, the expense is recognised immediately in profit and loss. Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income. Relevant tax impacts of such remeasurements are also recognised under other comprehensive income.

vi. Workers' Profit Participation and Welfare Fund

The Company operates fund for workers as workers' profit participation and welfare fund ("the Fund") and provides 5% of its profit before tax as per provision of the Bangladesh Labour (Amendment) Act, 2013 (Act No. 30) of 2013). The Company recognises the contribution to the fund as short term employee benefits.

The Fund is governed by the Bangladesh Labour (Amendment) Act, 2013 (Act No. 30).

D. Finance income and finance cost

i. Finance income

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

ii. Finance cost

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings and foreign exchange gain or loss. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

E. Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

i. Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Provision for corporate income tax is made following the rate applicable for companies as per Finance Ordinance 2025 i.e 22.5%, subject to provision of section 163 Income Tax Act-2023.

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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 taxes levied by the same tax authority.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

F. Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares, net of any tax effects, are recognised as a deduction from equity.

Paid up share capital represents total amount contributed by the shareholders and bonus shares issued by the Company to the ordinary shareholders. Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to vote at shareholders' meetings. In the event of a winding up of the Company, ordinary shareholders rank after all other shareholders and creditors and are fully entitled to any residual proceeds of liquidation.

G. Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is based on weighted average cost method, and 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 progress, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity. Stores and spares and material in transit are measured at cost.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and selling expenses.

H. 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 amongst due to employees. Accruals are reported as part of trade and other payables.

I. Intangible assets

i. Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets have finite useful lives and are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses. Intangible assets are recognised in accordance with IAS 38 Intangible assets. Intangible assets include cost of acquisition of computer software, intellectual property, copyright and other costs incidental to such capital expenditure.

ii. Subsequent costs

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

iii. Amortisation

Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date they are available for use. Intangible asset (computer software) is amortised at the rate of 10% to 33%.

iv. Derecognition

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of intangible assets, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets, are recognised in profit or loss.

J. Lease

The lease liabilities is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The lease liabilities is subsequently increased by the interest cost on the lease liabilities and decreased by lease payment made. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, a change in the estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or as appropriate, changes in the assessment of whether a purchase or extension option is reasonably certain to be exercised or a termination option is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with this leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

K. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the company in the management of its short term commitments.

L. Financial instruments

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

i. Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at:

- amortised cost;
- FVOCI – debt investment; and
- FVOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
 - its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
 - its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets – Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. this include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management; the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Financial assets – Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	this assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	this assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.
Debt investments at FVOCI	this assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	this assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial assets includes cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, investment.

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and all cash deposits with maturities of three months or less that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Company in the management of its short-term commitments.

(b) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

(c) Short-term investment

Short-term investment consists of fixed deposits with original maturity of more than three months. The Company has the positive intent and ability to hold FDR to maturity, and such financial assets are carried as financial assets at amortised cost. Held-to-maturity financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, held-to-maturity financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

iii. Financial liability

All financial liabilities are recognised initially on the transaction date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the liability.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired.

Financial liabilities include trade and other payables etc.

(a) Trade and other payables

The Company recognises a trade and inter-company payables when its contractual obligations arising from past events are certain and the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow from the entity of resources embodying economic benefits.

(b) Loans and borrowings

The Company derecognises loans and borrowings when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognises loans and borrowings when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

iv. Impairment

(a) Non-derivative financial assets

The Company recognises loss allowances for Expected Credit Loss (ECL) on:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost;
- debt investments measured at FVOCI; and
- contract assets.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

(b) Non-Financial Assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets (other than inventories) 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.

M. Dividend to the equity holders

The Company recognises a liability to make cash dividend when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in Bangladesh, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

N. Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

Property, plant, and equipment (PPE) is recognised as an asset if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets, bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant, and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

ii. Subsequent costs

The subsequent cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment is capitalised only if it is probable that future economic benefits embodied within the item will flow to the Company and its costs can be measured reliably. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant, and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

iii. Revaluation of PPE

Property, plant and equipment have been revalued as on 30 June 2025. The revaluation was done by an independent valuer, HASAN MOHIN Co, Chartered Accountants, and the valuer has revalued the land of property, plant, and equipment of the Company, considering the "Market Approach". Such revaluation resulted in an incremental revaluation surplus of Taka 483,408,486.96 as on 30 June 2025.

Carrying amount of any asset is increased as a result of a revaluation, the increase is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under the heading of revaluation surplus. The increase is recognised in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss.

Carrying amount of any asset is decreased as a result of a revaluation, the decrease is recognised in profit or loss; or the decrease is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that asset. The decrease recognised in other comprehensive income reduces the amount accumulated in equity under the heading of revaluation surplus.

iv. Depreciation

Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated from the month they are available for use while no depreciation is charged for the month in which an asset is disposed off.

No depreciation is charged on land and asset under capital works in progress (CWIP) as the land has unlimited useful life and CWIP has not yet been placed in service /commissioned.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using either the straight-line basis or reducing balance method over their estimated useful lives. Depreciation is generally recognised in profit or loss. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate. The estimated useful lives of the items of property, plant and equipment for the current and comparative period are as follows:

Category of PPE	Depreciation Method	Rate (%)	
		2025	2024
Building	Reducing balance	5%	5%
Plant & machineries	Reducing balance	10%-20%	10%-20%
Electrical equipments and tools	Reducing balance	10%-20%	10%-20%
Vessel	Straight line	10%-15%	10%-15%
Air conditioners	Reducing balance	15%	15%
Decoration	Straight line	20%	20%
Office equipments	Straight line	20%	20%
Computer	Straight line	33%	33%
Furniture & fixtures	Reducing balance	10%	10%
Motor vehicles	Reducing balance	10%-15%	10%-15%
Silo	Reducing balance	5%-15%	5%-15%
Other assets	Reducing balance	10%-20%	10%-20%

v. Impairment

The carrying amount of the entity's non-financial assets, other than inventories, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the assets' recoverable amounts are estimated. However, no such conditions that might be suggestive of a heightened risk of impairment of assets existed at the reporting date.

An impairment loss is recognised through the statement of comprehensive income whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset is calculated as the present value of estimated future cash flows, that will be generated by the use of that asset, discounted at an appropriate rate.

Impairment indicators comprise:

- reduced earnings compared to expected future outcome;
- material negative development trends in the sector or the economy in which the Company operates;
- damage to the asset or changed use of asset;

vi. Derecognition

An asset is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use and disposal. Gains or losses arising from the derecognition of an asset are determined as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and are recognised in profit or loss.

vii. Capitalisation of borrowing costs

As per the requirements of IAS 23 Borrowing Costs, directly attributable borrowing costs are capitalised during construction period for all qualifying assets. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. The borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are those borrowing costs that would have been avoided if the expenditure on the qualifying asset had not been made. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

O. Asset under construction

Capital work-in-progress represents the cost incurred for acquisition and/or construction of items of property, plant and equipment that are not ready for use. Capital work-in-progress is recorded at cost to the extent of expenditure incurred to date of statement of financial position. The amount of capital work-in-progress is transferred to appropriate asset category and depreciated when the asset is completed and commissioned.

P. Provisions

A provision is recognised in the statement of financial position when the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provision is ordinarily measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the date of statement of financial position. Where the effect of time value of money is material, the amount of provision is measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation.

Q. Contingencies**i. Contingent liability**

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 recognised 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.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the statement of financial position of the Company. Moreover, contingencies arising from claims, litigations, assessments, fines, penalties, etc. are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated.

ii. Contingent asset

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 entity. The Company does not recognise contingent asset.

R. Earnings per share

The Company presents basic earnings per share (EPS) data 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 year.

Diluted earnings per share 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 this financial statements as there was no dilutive potential ordinary shares during the relevant periods.

S. Events after the reporting date

Events after statement of financial position date that provide additional information about the Company's position at the statement of financial position date are reflected in the financial statements. Events occurred after statement of financial position date that are non-adjusting events are disclosed in the notes when material.

48 Going concern

The financial statements of the Company are prepared on a going concern basis. As per management assessment there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions which may cast significant doubt upon Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

49 Operating segments

The Company is domiciled in Bangladesh. The revenue from cement is BDT 32,845.67 Million in 2025. The Company does not have any non-current assets that are located outside Bangladesh.

The Company is primarily engaged in the manufacturing and sale of cement in Bangladesh and this forms the focus of the Company's internal reporting system. While the Company is selling cement in the market under two different categories (Ordinary portland cement (OPC), Portland composite cement (PCC), segmentation within a wide range of category is not part of the regular internally reported financial information to the chief operating decision maker. Therefore, it is not possible to segment the Company's results by product category without a high degree of estimation. Apart from local sale, the Company exports cement outside Bangladesh, which contributes less than 10% of gross and net turnover. The breakup of local sale and export sales have been provided in Note 26.

50 Events after the reporting period

The Board of Directors in their meeting held on 19 October 2025 have recommended a cash dividend of 21% i.e. Taka 2.10 (Two Point One) per share of Taka 10 (Ten) each aggregating to Taka 311,850,000 (Three Hundred Eleven Million and Eight Hundred -Fifty Thousand Only) for the year ended 30 June 2025 subject to the approval of the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting scheduled to be held on 22th December 2025. The financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025 do not include the effect of the cash dividend which will be accounted for in the period when shareholders' right to receive payment is established.

There is no other significant events after the reporting date that may affect the reported amounts in the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2025.



Mollah Mohammad Majnu
Managing Director



Mohammed Almas Shimul
Director



Mohammad Ahasan Ullah, FCA
Chief Financial Officer



Md. Mozharul Islam, FCS
Company Secretary

CROWN CEMENT PLC. SCHEDULE OF LEASES

As at 30 June 2025

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Annexure - A

A. Leases as lessee (IFRS 16)

The company has taken leases for head office and vessel operations and cement bag manufacturing. The lease for the head office runs for 6 years and vessel operations and bag plant for 1 year with an option to renew. The lease for the head office was entered in 2017. Previously, these leases were classified as operating leases under IAS 17.

Information about leases for which the Company is a lessee is presented below.

i. RoU assets (At cost)

	Head office	
	July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024
i. Cost		
Opening balance	140,732,628	140,732,628
Addition during the period	11,633,834	-
Closing balance	152,366,462	140,732,628
ii. Accumulated depreciation		
Opening balance	31,273,917	7,818,479
Addition during the period	25,948,403	23,455,438
Closing balance	57,222,320	31,273,917
WDV (i-ii)	95,144,142	109,458,711

ii. Lease obligation

	Head office	
	July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024
Opening balance	130,862,730	135,595,255
Interest	10,999,864	11,539,389
Payment	30,895,642	27,905,748
Closing balance	110,966,951	119,228,896

iii. Expenses

	July 2024 to June 2025	July 2023 to June 2024
Interest	10,999,864	11,539,389
Depreciation	25,948,403	23,455,438
Total	36,948,267	34,994,827

iv. Extension options

Some property leases contain extension options exercisable by the Company. Where practicable, the Company seeks to include extension options in new leases to provide operational flexibility. The extension options held are exercisable only by the Company and not by the lessors. The Company assesses at lease commencement date whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options. The Company reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the options if there is a significant event or significant changes in circumstances within its control.

B. Leases as lessor

The Company does not provide any lease facility to other entity.

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DETAILS BREAKDOWN OF DEFINED EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

As at 30 June 2025

Defined employee benefit plans

Annexure- B

A. Movement in net defined benefit asset and liability

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for net defined benefit (asset)/liability and its components.

	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined (asset)/liability
	30 June 2025	30 June 2025	30 June 2025
Defined benefit obligation July-2024	361,431,250	83,463,032	277,968,218
Current service cost	69,162,181	-	69,162,181
Interest cost	21,685,875	-	21,685,875
Interest income	-	5,007,782	(5,007,782)
Benefit paid by fund	(17,198,094)	-	(17,198,094)
	435,081,212	88,470,814	346,610,398
Included in OCI			
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from:			
Return on plan assets - gain/ (loss)	-	1,957,513	(1,957,513)
Financial assumption	-	-	-
Experience (gain)/loss adjustment	(15,976,813)	-	(15,976,813)
	(15,976,813)	1,957,513	(17,934,326)
Other			
Employer's contribution	-	167,742,984	(167,742,984)
Benefit paid by the plan	-	(17,198,094)	17,198,094
	-	150,544,890	(150,544,890)
Defined benefit obligation June-2025	419,104,399	240,973,217	178,131,183

B. Actuarial assumptions

The following were the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date.

	30 June 2025
Financial assumptions:	
Discount rate	6.00%
Salary increase rate	5.00%
Demographic assumptions:	
Withdrawal rate	11.03%

Bangladesh Assured Lives 2015-2018 ultimate for active employees in service. This table is based on the experience of assumed lives in Bangladesh during the years 2015 to 2018.

C. Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below:

Sensitivity - Effect on the defined benefit obligation

	7%	5%	6%	6%
Discount rate	7%	5%	6%	6%
Salary Increment	5%	5%	4%	6%
Effect on Defined Obligation	(57,037,495)	69,634,457	(55,797,519)	67,118,487
Percentage Effect	(14%)	17%	(13%)	16%

Although the analysis does not take of full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of sensitivity of the assumptions shown.