

**Auditor's Report
and
Audited Financial Statements
of
Redington Bangladesh Limited
For the year ended 31 March 2024**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Redington Bangladesh Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Redington Bangladesh Limited, (the "Company") which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2024, and 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.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for opinion

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

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

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omission, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on 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 going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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In accordance with the Companies Act 1994, we also report the following:

- a) we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit and made due verification thereof;
- b) in our opinion, proper books of accounts as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appeared from our examination of these books; and
- c) the statements of financial position and statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of accounts and returns.

Dhaka, Bangladesh
Date: 02 May 2024

For Nurul Faruk Hasan & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRC Enlistment Number: CAF-001-139



Sk Ashik Iqbal FCA
Partner
Enrollment Number: 1310
DVC: 2405021310AS645169

Redington Bangladesh Limited
Statement of financial position
As at 31 March 2024

	Note	31 March 2024 Taka	31 March 2023 Taka
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	7	2,045,975	2,743,205
Right-of-use asset	8	2,006,532	4,414,370
Total non-current assets		4,052,507	7,157,575
Current assets			
Accounts receivable	9	25,382,317	20,893,103
Other current assets	10	1,178,853	6,668,907
Cash and cash equivalents	11	5,574,204	1,556,704
Total current assets		32,135,374	29,118,714
Total assets		36,187,881	36,276,289
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	12	3,000,000	3,000,000
Retained earnings		8,800,928	11,285,468
Total equity		11,800,928	14,285,468
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liability	13	-	2,100,224
Total non-current liabilities		-	2,100,224
Current liabilities			
Lease liability	13	2,100,224	2,342,823
Provision for expenses	14	11,023,861	11,704,458
Other liabilities	15	11,262,868	5,843,316
Total current liabilities		24,386,953	19,890,597
Total liabilities		24,386,953	21,990,821
Total equity and liabilities		36,187,881	36,276,289

The accompanying notes 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Director


Director

As per our annexed report of same date

Dhaka, Bangladesh
Date: 02 May 2024

For Nurul Faruk Hasan & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRC Enlistment Number: CAF-001-139


Sk Ashik Iqbal FCA
Partner
Enrollment Number: 1310
DVC: 2405021310AS645169

Redington Bangladesh Limited
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 March 2024

	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the Year ended 31 March 2023
		Taka	Taka
Revenue	16	101,731,753	49,557,088
Cost of services	17	(46,674,217)	(38,458,836)
Gross profit		55,057,536	11,098,252
Operating expenses	18	(54,431,484)	(9,424,013)
Operating profit		626,052	1,674,239
Finance income	19.1	16,645	40,938
Finance expenses	19.2	(270,777)	(62,971)
Non-operating income/(expenses)	20	778	(139,044)
Profit before tax		372,698	1,513,161
Income tax expenses	21	2,857,238	12,281
Profit/(loss) for the year		(2,484,540)	1,500,880
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
		(2,484,540)	1,500,880

The accompanying notes 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.


Director


Director

As per our annexed report of same date

Dhaka, Bangladesh
Date: 02 May 2024

For Nurul Faruk Hasan & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRC Enlistment Number: CAF-001-139

Sk Ashik Iqbal FCA
Partner
Enrollment Number: 1310
DVC: 2405021310AS645169

Redington Bangladesh Limited
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 March 2024

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance at 1 April 2022	3,000,000	9,784,588	12,784,588
Net profit/(loss) for the year	-	1,500,880	1,500,880
Balance at 31 March 2023	3,000,000	11,285,468	14,285,468
Balance at 1 April 2023	3,000,000	11,285,468	14,285,468
Net profit/(loss) for the year	-	(2,484,540)	(2,484,540)
Balance at 31 December 2024	3,000,000	8,800,928	11,800,928

The accompanying notes 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Redington Bangladesh Limited
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 31 March 2024

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the Year ended 31 March 2023
	Taka	Taka
Profit/(loss) after tax	(2,484,540)	1,500,880
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation on property and equipment	1,516,149	2,880,573
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	2,407,838	401,306
Provision made during the year	-	9,805,382
Interest income realised on FDR	(16,645)	(40,938)
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	438	139,044
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(60)	-
Income tax expenses	2,857,238	12,281
Lease interest expenses	270,777	62,971
Exchange loss	1,525,393	-
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	6,076,588	14,761,500
Increase in trade and other receivables	(4,489,214)	(11,280,110)
(Increase)/decrease in advances and prepayments	192,072	(466,831)
Increase/(decrease) of other payables	1,422,345	(6,065,767)
Decrease of provision for expenses	(680,597)	-
Cash flows from operations	2,521,194	(3,051,208)
Income tax paid during the year	(176,046)	-
Cash used in/(flows from) operations	2,345,148	(3,051,208)
Investing activities		
Proceeds on disposal of property and equipment	5,000	24,000
Interest received on fixed deposit	16,645	-
Investment in fixed assets	(824,297)	(459,201)
Proceeds from fixed deposit maturity	5,088,604	-
Net cash used in investing activities	4,285,952	(435,201)
Financing activities		
Repayment of lease liabilities	(2,342,823)	(372,629)
Repayment of interest on lease liabilities	(270,777)	(62,971)
Net cash used in financing activities	(2,613,600)	(435,600)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	4,017,500	(3,922,008)
Cash and cash equivalents balance at beginning of year	1,556,704	5,478,712
Cash and cash equivalents balance at end of year	5,574,204	1,556,704

The accompanying notes 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Redington Bangladesh Limited
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2024

1. General information

Redington Bangladesh Limited (the "Company") is a private limited Company incorporated in Bangladesh under the Companies Act, 1994. The Company was incorporated on 6 April 2003 vide registration No. C-48812 (796)/2003. The registered office of the Company is situated at Ahmed Tower, 15th Floor, 28 & 30 Kamal Ataturk Avenue, Banani, Dhaka-1213.

2. Nature of the business

The Company has been incorporated for business of all types of Information Technology (IT) products including carrying out the business of repair/maintenance of IT products, such as, computer by setting up Company's own facility or otherwise and provision of other IT related services, such as, development of software, customization and implementation of software services.

3. Adoption of new and revised Standards

3.1 New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards that are effective for the current year

In the current year, a number of amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2023. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 17	<i>Insurance Contracts</i>
Amendments to IAS 1	<i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i>
Amendments to IFRS Practice Statement 2	<i>Making Materiality Judgements - Disclosure of Accounting Policies</i>
Amendments to IAS 12	<i>Income Taxes</i>
Amendments to IAS 8	<i>Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors</i>

3.2 New and revised IFRS Standards in issue but not yet effective

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, the Company has not applied the following new and revised IFRS Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective:

Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	<i>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture</i>
Amendments to IAS 1	<i>Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current</i>
Amendments to IAS 1	<i>Non-current Liabilities with Covenants</i>
Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7	<i>Supplier Finance Arrangements</i>
Amendments to IFRS 16	<i>Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback</i>

The directors do not expect that the adoption of the Standards listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company in future periods.

4. Significant accounting policies

The Company has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all years presented these financial statements.

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Standards) and the Companies Act, 1994.

Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Bangladesh Taka (Taka/Tk/BDT), which is the Company's functional currency and are rounded to the nearest Taka unless otherwise indicated.

Reporting period

The financial year of the Company is determined from 1 April to 31 March each year and is followed consistently. These financial statements cover one year from 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024.

Going concern

The directors have, at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and cash at bank. These are free for use without any restriction.

Property and equipment*i) Recognition and measurement*

Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the property and equipment.

ii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably.

iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is charged on all items of property and equipment on a straight line method. Depreciation method, estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. The rates of depreciation for the current and comparative year which vary according to the estimated useful lives of the class of property and equipment, are as follows:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Useful Life</u>
Furniture & fixtures	24%
Civil works and interiors	19%
Computer and accessories	32%
Office equipment	19%

Leases

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position. The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position. The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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

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 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

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; FVOCI and FVTPL.

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

1. it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
2. its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets-Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial liabilities- Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

iii) Offsetting a financial asset and a financial liability

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Paid-up capital represents total amount contributed by the 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.

Provision

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

Taxation

Income tax expense comprises current tax. It is recognised in profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in the other comprehensive income.

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the period and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous periods. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax also includes any tax arising from dividends. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

Revenue

The Company does not sell any goods or service in Bangladesh. The Company make liaison with the customer on behalf of the parent company. Revenue of the Company represents total operating expenses plus certain percentage of markup over the operating expenses of the Company.

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to Bangladesh Taka at the exchange rate prevailing on the dates of transactions. All monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of statement of financial position.

Statement of cash flows

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

Subsequent events

Events after the reporting period that provide additional information about the Company's position at the date of statement of financial position or those that indicate the going concern assumption is not appropriate are reflected in the financial statements. Events after the reporting period that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes when material.

5. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make 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 accounting estimates are recognized prospectively.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimates and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognised in these financial statements are:

- Note 7 Property and equipment
- Note 8 Right-of-use assets
- Note 13 Lease liabilities
- Note 15 Provision for income tax
- Note 21 Income tax expenses

6. Comparatives and rearrangement

To facilitate comparison, certain relevant balances pertaining to the previous years have been rearranged or reclassified whenever considered necessary to conform to the current year's presentation.

7. Property and equipment

	Furniture & fixture Taka	Civil works and interiors Taka	Computer & accessories Taka	Office equipment Taka	Total Taka
Cost					
At 1 April 2022	1,372,218	1,353,511	7,857,690	834,560	11,417,979
Additions	32,100	-	647,100	26,000	705,200
Disposals	(500,000)	-	(1,507,090)	(136,960)	(2,144,050)
At 31 March 2023	904,318	1,353,511	6,997,700	723,600	9,979,129
Additions	-	-	811,797	12,500	824,297
Disposals	-	-	(105,750)	-	(105,750)
At 31 March 2024	904,318	1,353,511	7,703,747	736,100	10,697,676
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 April 2022	781,066	534,438	4,612,470	408,383	6,336,357
Charge for the year	207,787	257,167	2,278,547	137,072	2,880,573
Disposals	(428,653)	-	(1,425,830)	(126,523)	(1,981,006)
At 31 March 2023	560,200	791,605	5,465,187	418,932	7,235,924
Charge for the year	214,776	257,167	905,139	139,067	1,516,149
Disposals	-	-	(100,372)	-	(100,372)
At 31 March 2024	774,976	1,048,772	6,269,954	557,999	8,651,701
Carrying amount					
At 31 March 2024	129,342	304,739	1,433,793	178,101	2,045,975
At 31 March 2023	344,118	561,906	1,532,514	304,668	2,743,205
At 1 April 2022	591,153	819,073	3,245,219	426,177	5,081,622

8. Right-of-use asset

	<u>Office Building</u>
	Taka
Cost	
At 1 April 2022	-
Addition	4,815,676
At 31 March 2023	<u>4,815,676</u>
At 1 April 2023	4,815,676
Addition	-
At 31 March 2024	<u>4,815,676</u>
Accumulated depreciation	
At 1 April 2022	-
Charge for the year	(401,306)
At 31 March 2023	<u>(401,306)</u>
At 1 April 2023	(401,306)
Charge for the year	(2,407,838)
At 31 March 2024	<u>(2,809,144)</u>
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2024	<u>2,006,532</u>
At 31 March 2023	<u>4,414,370</u>

The Company leases its office space and recognizes it as right-of-use assets in the balance sheet.

	<u>31 March 2024</u>	<u>31 March 2023</u>
	Taka	Taka
Amounts recognised in profit or loss		
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	2,407,838	401,306
Interest expense on lease liability	270,777	62,971
Amounts in statement of cash flows		
Interest payment on lease	(270,777)	(62,971)
Principal payment on lease	(2,342,823)	(372,629)

	<u>31 March 2024</u>	<u>31 March 2023</u>
	Taka	Taka
9. Accounts receivable		
Opening balance	20,893,103	9,612,993
Addition during the year	116,991,516	33,519,391
Receipt during the year	<u>(112,502,302)</u>	<u>(22,239,281)</u>
	<u>25,382,317</u>	<u>20,893,103</u>

Total receivable amount is due from Redington Distribution Pte Limited.

10. Other current assets		
Investment in FDR	-	5,088,604
Financial asset	900,000	900,000
Advance and prepayments	274,759	466,831
Advance income tax	4,094	213,472
	<u>1,178,853</u>	<u>6,668,907</u>

Financial asset represents security deposit for lease.

11. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash in hand	13,303	-
Cash at bank	<u>5,560,901</u>	<u>1,556,704</u>
	<u>5,574,204</u>	<u>1,556,704</u>

	<u>31 March 2024</u>	<u>31 March 2023</u>
	Taka	Taka
12. Share capital		
Authorised capital:		
1,000 Ordinary shares of Taka 10,000 each	<u>10,000,000</u>	<u>10,000,000</u>
	<u>10,000,000</u>	<u>10,000,000</u>
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital:		
300 Ordinary shares of Taka 10,000 each (2023: 300 Ordinary shares of Taka 10,000 each)	<u>3,000,000</u>	<u>3,000,000</u>
	<u>3,000,000</u>	<u>3,000,000</u>

Composition of shareholders for the year ended 31 March 2024:

Name of shareholders	Incorporated in	Number of shares	Percentage of holding	Value Taka
Redington Distribution Pte Limited	Singapore	297	99%	2,970,000
Redington Gulf FZE	UAE	3	1%	30,000
		<u>300</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>3,000,000</u>

Composition of shareholders for the year ended 31 March 2023:

Name of shareholders	Incorporated in	Number of shares	Percentage of holding	Value Taka
Redington Distribution Pte Limited	Singapore	297	99%	2,970,000
Redington Gulf FZE	UAE	3	1%	30,000
		<u>300</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>3,000,000</u>

	<u>31 March 2024</u>	<u>31 March 2023</u>
	Taka	Taka
13. Lease liability		
The carrying amount of lease liabilities and movements during the period are as follows:		
Opening balance	4,443,047	-
Addition during the year	-	4,815,676
Interest on lease liabilities	270,777	62,971
Payment	<u>(2,613,600)</u>	<u>(435,600)</u>
	<u>2,100,224</u>	<u>4,443,047</u>
Analysed as:		
Non-current	-	2,100,224
Current	<u>2,100,224</u>	<u>2,342,823</u>
	<u>2,100,224</u>	<u>4,443,047</u>
14. Provision for expenses		
Opening balance	11,704,458	7,964,843
Provision made during the year	17,816,758	9,945,982
Adjustment made during the year	<u>(18,497,355)</u>	<u>(6,206,367)</u>
	<u>11,023,861</u>	<u>11,704,458</u>
14.1 Provision for expenses movement during the year		
Audit fees	650,000	-
Bonus and variable	7,869,951	7,268,698
Professional fees	725,000	1,052,500
Withholding taxes payable	633,433	2,246,927
License and renewal	213,850	213,850
Provision - Others	277,042	-
Leave salary	<u>654,586</u>	<u>922,484</u>
	<u>11,023,861</u>	<u>11,704,458</u>
15. Other liabilities		
Inter company payable to Redington Distribution Pte Limited	6,612,413	5,087,021
Other payables	1,668,345	246,000
Provision for income tax	<u>2,982,110</u>	<u>510,296</u>
	<u>11,262,868</u>	<u>5,843,316</u>
16. Revenue		
Fee income from Redington Distribution Pte Limited	<u>101,731,753</u>	<u>49,557,088</u>
	<u>101,731,753</u>	<u>49,557,088</u>
17. Cost of services		
Salaries	40,558,152	33,553,977
Bonus	2,812,096	1,495,999
Staff welfare	-	83,400
Employee insurance	354,868	83,010
Business development expense (food bill of staff)	871,453	910,351
Communication - Internet expenses	113,798	289,229
Communication - Mobile bill	611,500	364,736
Conveyance	900,133	1,408,591
Traveling	450,216	197,970
Training	<u>2,000</u>	<u>71,573</u>
	<u>46,674,217</u>	<u>38,458,836</u>

	<u>31 March 2024</u>	<u>31 March 2023</u>
	Taka	Taka
18. Operating expenses		
Short term rent expenses	-	2,019,600
Postage and courier	18,577	2,050
Bank charge	279,863	69,009
Utilities	201,124	163,403
Office expenses	204,358	178,842
Audit fees	900,000	-
Depreciation	1,516,149	2,880,573
Miscellaneous	8,423	-
Repair and maintenance	20,030	6,250
Professional fees	1,710,500	1,032,500
Medical expenses	344,882	244,303
Exchange loss	1,525,393	-
Printing and stationery	44,483	13,500
License and renewals	224,967	165,750
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	2,407,838	401,306
Withholding taxes	823,299	2,246,927
Interest paid on VAT	17,521,987	-
VAT paid on revenue and office rent	26,679,611	-
	<u>54,431,484</u>	<u>9,424,013</u>
19.1 Finance income		
Interest income on FDR	16,645	40,938
	<u>16,645</u>	<u>40,938</u>
19.2 Finance expenses		
Interest on lease	270,777	62,971
	<u>270,777</u>	<u>62,971</u>
20. Non-operating income/(expenses)		
Loss on disposal	(438)	(139,044)
Profit on Sale of Asset	60	-
Miscellaneous Income	1,155	-
	<u>778</u>	<u>(139,044)</u>
21. Income tax expenses		
Current tax expense		
Current year	2,857,238	12,281
	<u>2,857,238</u>	<u>12,281</u>

22. Related party disclosures

Trading transactions

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

Nature of transactions and related parties	Transaction value for the year ended 31 March		Balance outstanding as at 31 March	
	2024 Taka	2023 Taka	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
Fee income				
Parent company	101,731,753	49,557,088	25,382,317	20,893,103
Financing machinery purchase				
Parent company	-	-	(6,612,413)	(5,087,021)

23.1 Workers profit participation fund (WPPF)

In accordance to Section 232 (1) of the Bangladesh Labor Act 2006 (Amendment 2015) a company having a minimum share capital of BDT 10 million or having not less than BDT 20 million permanent asset will be subject to contribution to Participatory Fund, Welfare Fund and Workers Welfare Foundation Fund. As the Company share capital is less than BDT 10 million and permanent asset being less than BDT 20 million, in view of management WPPF is not applicable.

23.2 Provident fund

The Company does not operate provident fund.

23.3 Gratuity

Section 2(10) of the Bangladesh Labour Act, 2006 (the Act) provides a definition of gratuity and prescribes the process of calculating the same. Section 26 and 27 of the Act also refer to gratuity and mentions the term 'if payable' for gratuity. The term 'if payable' denotes that the payment of gratuity is not automatic and thus not mandatory. As such in view of management the requirement of gratuity is not mandatory for the Company.

24. Commitments and contingencies

24.1 Commitments

The Company had no commitments during the year.

24.2 Contingencies

There is no contingent liability during the year against the Company.

25. Number of employees

The number of employees engaged by the Company for the whole year or part thereof who each received a total annual salary of Tk 36,000 or more in 2024 was 21 (2023:20).

26. Subsequent events

No notable events.

27. Approval of the financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 02 May 2024.