

**Auditor's Report
and
Audited Financial Statements
of
LafargeHolcim Bangladesh PLC.
For the year ended 31 December 2024**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of LafargeHolcim Bangladesh PLC.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of LafargeHolcim Bangladesh PLC. (the "Company") which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 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 material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 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 International Ethics Standards Board for *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code)*, together 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 and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to Note 10.1 to the financial statements, which describes in detail the status of the Gas Sales Agreement (GSA) with Jalalabad Gas Transmission and Distribution System Limited (JGTDS). In March 2024, JGTDS filed an application before the Honorable High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh for supply of gas at rate fixed by the Bangladesh Energy Regulatory Commission (BERC) from September 2015 onwards. In January 2024, JGTDS communicated their intention not to extend the GSA beyond the Primary Term. The Company held meetings with relevant stakeholders on 18 December 2024 whereby extension of GSA was discussed. Accordingly, the Company submitted a draft extension agreement of the GSA to the Ministry of Power, Energy & Mineral Resources and JGTDS which is awaiting response from JGTDS.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters (KAM)

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 year. 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.

1) Impairment testing of goodwill

See Note 6 to the financial statements for relevant disclosures regarding goodwill.

Underlying rationale for considering impairment testing of goodwill as KAM:

The Company reported goodwill of Tk317 million as at 31 December 2024 which is material to the financial statements. Under International Accounting Standard (IAS) 36: *Impairment of Assets*, the Company is required to annually test goodwill for impairment. The recoverable amount is based on the higher of the value in use or fair value less costs to sell. The impairment testing of goodwill is considered to be a key audit matter due to the complexity of the accounting requirements related to impairment testing of goodwill.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

Principal audit procedures included the following:

- Performed risk assessment procedures by obtaining an understanding of the Company's nature of business and process for impairment analysis.
- Performed an independent assessment of the goodwill impairment process based on information accessible in the public domain, historical data pertaining to the Company, current year financial and non-financial information and knowledge about the Company's business.
- Evaluated the reasonableness of management's historical forecasting accuracy by assessing input and assumptions used in the goodwill impairment testing.
- Evaluated and assessed the reasonableness of discount rate using both Company specific information and information accessible in the public domain.
- Performed sensitivity analysis and assessed headroom for goodwill impairment.
- Verified the long-term growth rate employed for extrapolating cash flow projections beyond the period covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts.
- Reassessed the determination of fair value using observable quoted price.

2) Revenue recognition

See Note 20 to the financial statements for relevant disclosures regarding revenue.

Underlying rationale for considering revenue as KAM:

Revenue is frequently considered an important measure of a company's performance and accordingly, it constitutes a significant matter for users of financial statements and for the audit process. The Company reported revenue totaling Tk27 billion for the year.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

Principal audit procedures included the following:

- Evaluated the design and implementation and tested the operating effectiveness of identified internal controls related to revenue recognition.
- Verified reconciliation of sales revenue between general ledger, financial statements and Value Added Tax return.
- Conducted trend analysis on disaggregated sales revenue, examining both the sales value and sales volume throughout the year.
- Performed substantive testing of revenue transactions recorded during the year on a sample basis by verifying the underlying documents. Selection of revenue recorded closer to the year-end period from each dispatch point and assessed whether revenue is recorded in the appropriate period by checking relevant underlying documents.
- Performed confirmation procedures on selected invoices outstanding as at the year end.

3) Management override of control – Journal entries***Underlying rationale for considering management override of control – journal entries as KAM:***

Journal entries are posted in the system as per access given to the personnel authorized for it. Management is in a unique position to make improper entries in accounting records through journal entries. There is an underlying risk that management can record improper journal entries and prepare materially misstated financial statements. Due to the pervasive impact of the journal entries, we have ascertained journal entries posted in financial reporting process as a key audit matter.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

Principal audit procedures included the following:

- Obtained an understanding of the Company's business, financial reporting process and authorization and approval procedures.
- Evaluated the design and implementation and tested the operating effectiveness of identified internal controls related to the recording of journal entries.
- Utilized data analytics to assess the completeness of the annual journal entry population by generating a trial balance derived from the journal entry dump itself. Subsequently, compared this derived trial balance with the actual trial balance to ensure completeness of the journal entry population.
- Conducted testing on the journal entries identified by us through application of professional judgment and utilization of data analytics procedure. We scrutinized the journal listing for the year and employed data analytics and professional judgement to establish criteria for identifying journal entries. The criteria so established involved various

parameters such as entries directed towards seldom used accounts, large debits to revenue, users with few postings, closing entries, words of interest, and amount analysis all within the context of our understanding of the business. Subsequently, selected and tested samples from non-standard journal entries based on these parameters.

- Assessed the business rationale, or lack thereof, for the selected journal entries.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this 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 the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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 of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRSs, the Companies Act 1994, the Securities and Exchange Rules 2020 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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We described these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the Companies Act, 1994 and the Securities and Exchange Rules 2020, 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;
- c) the statement of financial position and statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of accounts and returns; and
- d) the expenditures incurred were for the purposes of the Company's business.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Sk Ashik Iqbal FCA.

For Nurul Faruk Hasan & Co

Chartered Accountants

FRC Enlistment Number: CAF-001-139



Sk Ashik Iqbal FCA

Partner

Enrollment Number: 1310

DVC: 2503121310AS430260

Dhaka, Bangladesh

Date: 12 March 2025


LafargeHolcim Bangladesh PLC.
Statement of financial position
As at 31 December

		31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	Note	Taka'000	Taka'000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	14,725,775	15,264,486
Intangible assets	6	327,450	330,033
Investment in subsidiaries	7	519,893	519,893
Employee benefits - Funded Plan assets	15	217,464	77,494
Total non-current assets		15,790,582	16,191,906
Current assets			
Inventories	8	3,786,536	3,337,325
Trade receivables	9	503,207	504,241
Other current assets	10	3,607,547	4,420,394
Advance income tax	18	180,921	-
Cash and cash equivalents	11	8,117,607	9,011,682
Total current assets		16,195,818	17,273,642
Total assets		31,986,400	33,465,548
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	12.3	11,613,735	11,613,735
Retained earnings		2,242,288	6,533,418
Other components of equity	12.6	14,093	(171,175)
Total equity		13,870,116	17,975,978
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	13A	102,137	112,365
Deferred tax liabilities	14	1,530,742	1,609,977
Employee benefits - Unfunded Plan obligations	15	122,217	149,411
Total non-current liabilities		1,755,096	1,871,753
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	16	14,916,249	11,870,372
Other current liabilities	17	992,201	1,132,303
Short-term borrowings		232,579	-
Lease liabilities	13B	28,351	27,144
Current income tax liabilities	18	-	561,649
Unclaimed dividend		191,808	26,349
Total current liabilities		16,361,188	13,617,817
Total liabilities		18,116,284	15,489,570
Total equity and liabilities		31,986,400	33,465,548
Net Asset Value (NAV) per share	27B	11.94	15.48

The accompanying notes 1 to 40 form an integral part of these financial statements.


Chief Financial Officer


Company Secretary



Director


Chief Executive Officer

As per our annexed report of same date.

Dhaka, Bangladesh
Dated: 12 March 2025

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


Sk Ashik Iqbal FCA
Partner
Enrollment Number: 1310
DVC: 2503121310AS430260


LafargeHolcim Bangladesh PLC.
Statement of profit or loss
For the year ended 31 December

		31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	Note	Taka'000	Taka'000
Revenue	20	27,542,719	28,388,093
Cost of sales	21	(21,107,569)	(19,816,513)
Gross profit		6,435,150	8,571,580
Other operating income	24A	1,062,173	620,075
General and administrative expenses	22	(1,509,152)	(1,653,367)
Sales and marketing expenses	23	(608,009)	(567,239)
Other operating expense	24B	(2,176)	-
Operating profit		5,377,986	6,971,049
Finance cost	25	(567,479)	(212,017)
Finance income	25	172,749	163,653
Net finance cost		(394,730)	(48,364)
Profit before WPPF & tax		4,983,256	6,922,685
Workers' profit participation and welfare fund (WPPF)		(249,163)	(346,134)
Profit before tax		4,734,093	6,576,551
Income tax expense	26	(1,011,746)	(1,327,866)
Profit for the year		3,722,347	5,248,685
Earnings Per Share (EPS)			
Basic EPS (Taka)	27A	3.21	4.52
Diluted EPS (Taka)	27A	3.21	4.52

The accompanying notes 1 to 40 form an integral part of these financial statements.


Chief Financial Officer


Company Secretary


Director


Chief Executive Officer

As per our annexed report of same date.

Dhaka, Bangladesh
Dated: 12 March 2025

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


Sk Ashik Iqbal FCA
Partner
Enrollment Number: 1310
DVC: 2503121310AS430260

LafargeHolcim Bangladesh PLC.
Statement of other comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December

	<u>31 December 2024</u>	<u>31 December 2023</u>
	Taka'000	Taka'000
Profit for the year	3,722,347	5,248,685
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Actuarial gain-net off tax	180,192	55,505
	<u>180,192</u>	<u>55,505</u>
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		
Cash flow hedge- net off tax	5,076	(19,859)
	<u>5,076</u>	<u>(19,859)</u>
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	<u>185,268</u>	<u>35,646</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>3,907,615</u>	<u>5,284,331</u>

The accompanying notes 1 to 40 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Chief Financial Officer



Company Secretary



Director



Chief Executive Officer

As per our annexed report of same date.

Dhaka, Bangladesh
Dated: 12 March 2025

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



Sk Ashik Iqbal FCA
Partner
Enrollment Number: 1310
DVC: 2503121310AS430260

LafargeHolcim Bangladesh PLC.
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Other components of equity	Total equity
	Taka'000	Taka'000	Taka'000	Taka'000
Balance at 1 January 2023	11,613,735	3,026,793	(206,821)	14,433,707
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	5,248,685	35,646	5,284,331
Dividend for 2022	-	(1,742,060)	-	(1,742,060)
Interim dividend	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2023	11,613,735	6,533,418	(171,175)	17,975,978
Balance at 1 January 2024	11,613,735	6,533,418	(171,175)	17,975,978
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	3,722,347	185,268	3,907,615
Dividend for 2023	-	(5,806,867)	-	(5,806,867)
Interim dividend 2024	-	(2,206,610)	-	(2,206,610)
Balance at 31 December 2024	11,613,735	2,242,288	14,093	13,870,116

The accompanying notes 1 to 40 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Chief Financial Officer



Company Secretary



Director



Chief Executive Officer

LafargeHolcim Bangladesh PLC.
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 31 December

		31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	Note	Taka'000	Taka'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers		28,336,359	29,060,964
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(21,287,152)	(20,507,357)
Cash generated from operations		7,049,207	8,553,607
Income taxes paid		(1,880,012)	(1,363,599)
Other receipts		26,464	19,532
Net cash generated from operating activities*	36	5,195,659	7,209,540
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(596,207)	(294,620)
Payment for intangible assets		-	(12,915)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		26,070	2,147
Interest income on bank deposits		196,074	150,079
Dividend income from subsidiary company		1,033,482	524,109
		659,419	368,800
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayments of the lease liabilities		(30,764)	(41,393)
Interest paid on lease liabilities		(6,298)	(7,434)
Payment of interest and other finance costs		(110,724)	(71,090)
Proceeds from short term borrowing		232,579	-
Margin accounts balances with banks		1,010,831	(1,078,784)
Dividend paid		(7,848,018)	(2,002,534)
Net cash used in financing activities		(6,752,394)	(3,201,235)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		(897,316)	4,377,105
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		9,011,682	4,633,586
Net effect of foreign currency translation on cash and cash equivalents		3,241	991
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	11	8,117,607	9,011,682
Net Operating Cash Flow Per Share (NOCFPS)	27C	4.47	6.21

*Refer to Note 36 for a reconciliation between net profit with cash flows from operating activities.

The accompanying notes 1 to 40 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Chief Financial Officer



Company Secretary



Director



Chief Executive Officer

LafargeHolcim Bangladesh PLC.
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December

1. General information

LafargeHolcim Bangladesh PLC. (LHB) - (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") was incorporated on 11 November 1997 as a private limited company in Bangladesh under the Companies Act, 1994 having its registered office in Dhaka. At the time of incorporation the name of the Company was "Lafarge Surma Cement Limited". On 07 February 2017 the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Firms of Bangladesh (RJSC) approved the name change to "LafargeHolcim Bangladesh Limited" of the Company. On 18 August 2024 the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Firms of Bangladesh (RJSC) further approved the name change to "LafargeHolcim Bangladesh PLC." of the Company. The Company has subsequently been converted into a public limited company on 20 January 2003 and went for Initial Public Offering of shares in November 2003 which was fully subscribed and issued. The shares have since been listed and are being traded in Dhaka and Chittagong Stock Exchanges.

The Company operates cement and aggregates manufacturing plants at Chhatak under Sunamganj district, and three (3) grinding plants near Dhaka and Khulna. The Company extracts and processes the basic raw materials of limestone from the quarry in Meghalaya owned by the Company's fully owned subsidiary Lafarge Umiam Mining Private Limited. A 17 kilometers cross-border belt conveyor links the quarry with the cement plant for transportation of raw materials. The Company is engaged in manufacturing and marketing of building materials in the local and international market.

2. Adoption of new and revised Standards

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

The following are the amendments that are effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2024. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 7	<i>Statement of Cash flows</i>
IFRS 7 Financial Instruments	<i>Disclosures titled Supplier Finance</i>
Amendments to IAS 1	<i>Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non- current</i>
Amendments to IAS 1	<i>Presentation of Financial Statements - Non- current Liabilities with Covenants</i>
Amendments to IFRS 16	<i>Leases- Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback</i>

2.2 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 and in some cases had not yet been adopted by the Company.

Amendments to IAS 21	<i>The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability</i>
New IFRS 18 (to replace IAS 1)	<i>Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements</i>
New IFRS 19	<i>Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures</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.

3. Material accounting policies

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

3.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in line with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the Companies Act 1994 and the Securities and Exchange Rules 2020. More specifically, the financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of International Accounting Standard 27 "Separate Financial Statements". They were authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 12 March 2025.

LafargeHolcim Bangladesh PLC.
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December

3.2 Use of estimates and judgements

i) Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and of revenues and expenses. Such estimates are prepared on the assumption of going concern and are established based on currently available information. Changes in facts and circumstances may result in revised estimates, and actual results could differ from the estimates.

Significant estimates made by management in the preparation of these financial statements include assumptions used for depreciation, deferred taxes, impairment of investment in subsidiary and provisions for employees benefits.

ii) Judgements

The accounting for certain provisions and the disclosure of contingent liabilities and claims at the date of the financial statements is judgmental.

iii) Measurement of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liabilities, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in financial instruments (Note 3.8 and 30).

3.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Bangladesh Taka (Taka/Tk/BDT), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. Figures have been rounded off to the nearest thousand Taka, unless stated otherwise.

3.4 Property, plant & equipment

i) Recognition of property, plant and equipment

These are capitalized at cost of acquisition and subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of acquisition of an asset comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its operating condition for its intended use inclusive of inward freight, duties and non-refundable taxes.

ii) Subsequent costs

Subsequent maintenance and normal repairs are expensed as incurred while major renewals and improvements are capitalized.

iii) Construction in progress

These expenditures are capitalized and recognized as operating assets upon completion of the acquisition process or construction, where applicable and physical possession thereof.

iv) Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

Straight line depreciation method is followed and depreciation has been charged on all assets acquired that are put to use except land. Depreciation is charged from the date of acquisition and no depreciation is charged at the date of disposal. The rates of depreciation and category of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Category	Rate %
Building	2-3.5
Plant & machinery	3.33-20
Vehicles	20
Office equipment	10, 20 & 33.33
Furniture & fixtures	10

LafargeHolcim Bangladesh PLC.
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December

v) Impairment of property, plant and equipment

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication that the assets might be impaired. Any provision of impairment is charged to the statement of profit or loss in the period concerned.

vi) Retirement and disposals

An asset is derecognized on disposal or when no further economic benefits are expected from its use. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amounts, and are recognized in the statement of profit or loss in "gain/(loss) on disposals and other non-operating income/(expenses)".

vii) Leases

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term.

The lease liability 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. The Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Company presents right-of-use assets in 'property, plant and equipment' and lease liabilities in 'non current and current liabilities' in the statement of financial position.

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

3.5 Goodwill

In the year 2019, Holcim Cement (Bangladesh) Limited (HBL) was amalgamated with the Company pursuant to a court order. Investment in subsidiary - HBL and net equity of HBL have were eliminated and the excess representing goodwill was recognized into the financial statements of the Company. This goodwill originally arose on the acquisition of HBL as on 07 January 2018.

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. At acquisition of HBL, goodwill was measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree (if any), and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

Goodwill is not amortized but is reviewed for impairment at least annually. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to cash-generating unit expected to benefit from the synergies of the initial combination. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period.

3.6 Intangible assets

i) Software

Software costs are capitalized where it is expected to provide future economic benefits. Capitalization costs include license fees and cost of implementation/system integration services which are capitalized in the year in which the relevant software is installed for use. Costs of maintenance, up gradation and enhancements are charged off as revenue expenditure unless they bring similar significant additional long term benefits.

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ii) Amortization of intangible assets

Software

Software costs are amortized using the straight-line method over their useful lives of three years.

3.7 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value while packing materials and spare parts are valued at cost. The cost of inventories is based on the weighted average cost method.

3.8 Financial instruments

i) Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized 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 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: amortized cost; FVOCI and 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 reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortized 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.

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 objective for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These 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 realizing 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.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets-Subsequent measurement and gains and losses:

Financial assets at amortized cost:

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

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Financial liabilities- Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

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

iii) Derivative instruments

The Company enters into financial derivative contracts only in order to reduce its exposure to changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates.

Forward exchange contracts are used to hedge foreign currency exchange rate exposures.

Pursuant to the guidance in IFRS 9, the Company records in the statement of financial position derivative instruments at their fair values. The accounting of changes in fair value of a derivative depends on the intended use of the derivative and the resulting designation. The Company designates its derivatives based on the criteria established under IFRS 9.

In case of fair value hedge relationship, changes in fair value on the hedging items are recognized in the statement of profit or loss of the year of change.

In case of cash flow hedge relationship, changes in fair value on the hedging items are recognized directly in other comprehensive income for the effective portion and in the statement of profit or loss under the "Finance cost/income" caption for the ineffective portion. The gain and loss recognized in equity is subsequently reclassified to the statement of profit or loss when hedge exposure affects earnings.

iv) Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability 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 recognized at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

v) Offsetting

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

3.9 Foreign currency translation/transaction

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency by applying the exchange rate between the functional currency and foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

At each financial position date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies recorded at historical cost are retranslated at the functional currency closing rate provided by Bangladesh Bank (Central bank). The resultant gain and loss has been reflected in the financial statements.

3.10 Employees' benefit schemes

i) Gratuity plan - funded

The Company had operated an unfunded gratuity plan till 15 January 2014 and thereafter, the scheme has been converted to a funded one. However, the provision has been made in respect of all eligible employees and reflected in these accompanying financial statements. At the time of separation, the liability to each employee is settled in cash. Actuary valuation of the gratuity plan is carried out by a professional actuary.

ii) Gratuity plan - unfunded (Holcim Cement Bangladesh Limited - amalgamation)

The Company operates an unfunded gratuity scheme, provision for which has been made in respect of all eligible employees and reflected in these accompanying financial statements. In the time of separation, the liability to each employee is settled in cash. Actuary valuation of the gratuity fund is carried out by a professional actuary.

iii) Provident fund

The Company also operates a recognized provident fund scheme with equal contributions by the employees and the Company. The fund is administered by a Board of Trustees.

iv) Workers' profit participation and welfare funds

The Company recognizes a provision for Workers' Profit Participation and Welfare Funds @ 5% of income before tax before charging such expenses per Bangladesh Labor Act, 2006 (Amended in 2013).

3.11 Taxation

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or in OCI.

The Company has determined that interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatments, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for them under *IAS 37: Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*.

i) Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. 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.

ii) Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the balance sheet method, on temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements in accordance with the provisions of IAS 12. Currently enacted tax rates are used in the determination of deferred income tax.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all temporary taxable differences.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

3.12 Revenue recognition

Revenue from the sale of the Company's core products is recognized when delivery has taken place and control of the goods has been transferred to the customer. The customer obtains control of the goods when the significant risks and rewards of products sold are transferred according to the specific delivery terms that have been formally agreed with the customer, generally upon delivery when the bill of lading is signed by the customer as evidence that they have obtained physical possession and accepted the products delivered to them.

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The core products are often sold with volume discounts. Revenue from these sales is recognized based on the price specified on the invoice, net of variable considerations. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with credit terms largely ranging between 30 days and 60 days depending on the specific terms agreed to with the company concerned, which is consistent with market practice. Generally, cement, aggregates and clinker are not returned as a customer will only accept these products once they have passed a stringent quality check at delivery point.

Contract liabilities, which is the Company's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has already received consideration, relate mainly to advance payments from customers.

A trade receivable is recognized when the products are delivered to a customer as this is the point in time that the consideration becomes unconditional because only a passage of time is required before the payment is due.

3.13 Provision

The Company recognizes provisions when it has a legal or constructive obligation resulting from past events, the resolution of which would result in outflow of resources embodying economic benefits from the Company.

3.14 Materiality and aggregation

Each material class of similar items is presented separately in the financial statements. Items of dissimilar nature or function are presented separately unless they are immaterial.

3.15 Dividend distribution

Final dividend distributions to the Company's shareholders are recognized as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders at the Annual General Meeting, while interim dividend distributions are recognized in the period in which the dividends are declared and paid.

4. Preparation and presentation of the separate financial statements

The management of the Company is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the separate financial statements of LafargeHolcim Bangladesh PLC.

4.1 Comparatives and rearrangement

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

B. Details of disposal of property, plant and equipment

2024	Plant & machinery	Vehicles	Office equipment	Furniture & fixtures	Total
	Taka'000	Taka'000	Taka'000	Taka'000	Taka'000
Cost	80,258	32,782	29,479	265	142,784
Accumulated depreciation	(55,845)	(29,586)	(29,479)	(265)	(115,175)
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2024	24,413	3,196	-	-	27,609
Sale proceeds	11,100	12,942	1,994	34	26,070

Mode of disposal	Company policy	Company policy/tender	Company policy/tender	Company policy/tender	Company policy/tender
Particulars of purchaser/type of disposal	Third party & employees	Third party & employees	Third party & employees	Third party & employees	Third party & employees

2023	350	5,850	2,024	522	8,746
Cost	(184)	(5,850)	(2,024)	(522)	(8,580)
Accumulated depreciation	166	-	-	-	166
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2023	-	1,535	612	-	2,147
Sale proceeds					

Mode of disposal	Company policy	Company policy/tender	Company policy/tender	Company policy/tender	Company policy/tender
Particulars of purchaser/type of disposal	Third party & employees	Third party & employees	Third party & employees	Third party & employees	Third party & employees

6. Intangible assets

Reconciliation of carrying amount

Cost	Goodwill	Software	Total
	Taka'000	Taka'000	Taka'000
At 1 January 2023	317,776	158,847	476,623
Additions	-	12,915	12,915
At 31 December 2023	317,776	171,762	489,538
At 1 January 2024	317,776	171,762	489,538
Additions	-	-	-
At 31 December 2024	317,776	171,762	489,538

Accumulated depreciation

At 1 January 2023	-	158,847	158,847
Charge for the year	-	658	658
At 31 December 2023	-	159,505	159,505

6. Intangible assets (Contd.)
Reconciliation of carrying amount

At 1 January 2024
Charge for the year
At 31 December 2024

Goodwill Taka'000	Software Taka'000	Total Taka'000
-	159,505	159,505
-	2,583	2,583
-	162,088	162,088

Carrying amount

At 31 December 2024
At 31 December 2023
At 1 January 2023

317,776	9,674	327,450
317,776	12,257	330,033
317,776	-	317,776

B. Impairment testing for goodwill

The recoverable amount was based on the value in use, determined by discounting the future cash flows to be generated from continuing use. Forecast free cash flows were included in the discounted cash flow model. A long-term growth rate into perpetuity has been determined based on the inflation rate. Budgeted EBITDA was based on expectations of future outcomes taking into account past experience, adjusted for anticipated revenue growth. Revenue growth was projected taking into account the average growth levels experienced over past years and the estimated sales volume and price growth for forecast period.

7. Investment in subsidiaries

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	Taka'000	Taka'000
Cost		
Details of investment in subsidiaries		
Lafarge Umiam Mining Private Limited (LUMPL)	519,356	519,356
- a fully owned subsidiary incorporated in India		
Lum Mawshun Minerals Private Limited (LMMPL)	537	537
- a 74% owned subsidiary incorporated in India		
	519,893	519,893

These represent investments made in the above entities against the shares issued by those companies in the name of LafargeHolcim Bangladesh PLC. (formerly known as LafargeHolcim Bangladesh Limited).

Shares held in different entities are as follows:

Name of entities	Face value per share	Number of ordinary shares held by the Company	
		2024	2023
Lafarge Umiam Mining Private Limited	Indian Rupees 10	41,133,098	41,133,098
Lum Mawshun Minerals Private Limited	Indian Rupees 100	4,046	4,046

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	Taka'000	Taka'000
8. Inventories		
Raw materials	700,538	756,714
Semi finished and finished products	1,765,036	1,309,281
Parts and supplies	1,320,962	1,271,330
	3,786,536	3,337,325

9. Trade receivables

Trade receivables	503,207	504,241
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See note 30B(i) for disclosures regarding credit risk, allowance for doubtful debts and ageing analysis of trade receivables.

10. Other current assets

Advance payment to trade suppliers	58,862	8,508
Prepaid expenses	55,659	15,133
Security and other deposits	91,089	92,526
Other receivables (note 10.1)	3,246,873	3,189,949
Advance payment to suppliers of fixed assets	87,111	12,169
Derivative assets	-	-
Accrued interest on bank deposits	-	23,325
Margin accounts balances with banks	67,953	1,078,784
	3,607,547	4,420,394

10.1 Gas Sales Agreement (GSA) with JGTDSL

The amount of other current assets includes an advance of Taka 2,969,755 (in thousands) paid to Jalalabad Gas Transmission and Distribution Systems Limited (JGTDS).

The Company had an Arbitration with JGTDS. On 15 September 2023, the Arbitration Tribunal issued the Final Award in favor of the Company. As per the Award, the Ceiling Price is a valid and enforceable provision of the Gas Sales Agreement (GSA). In March 2024, JGTDS filed an application before the Honorable High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh for supply of gas at rate fixed by the Bangladesh Energy Regulatory Commission (BERC) from September 2015 onwards.

The Primary Term of the GSA is for 20 years from the Gas Delivery Commencement Date, which is due on 17 January 2026. As per the GSA, the Primary Term shall automatically be extended for a further period of five (5) years unless terminated by either party. In January 2024, JGTDS communicated their intention not to extend the GSA beyond the Primary Term. A joint meeting held on 18 December 2024 comprising the Ministry of Power, Energy & Mineral Resources, Petrobangla (Bangladesh Oil, Gas & Mineral Corporation), Executive Chairman of Bangladesh Investment Development Authority and Assistant Attorney General Office whereby extension of GSA was discussed. Accordingly, the Company submitted a draft extension agreement of the GSA to the Ministry of Power, Energy & Mineral Resources and JGTDS which is awaiting response from JGTDS.

11. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash in hand	818	1,030
	818	1,030
Cash at banks		
Current accounts*	4,616,789	2,010,337
Short term deposit accounts	3,500,000	7,000,315
Cash and cash equivalents in statement of financial position	8,117,607	9,011,682
Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows	8,117,607	9,011,682

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	Taka'000	Taka'000
12. Share capital		
12.1 Authorized capital		
1,400,000,000 ordinary shares of Taka 10 each	14,000,000	14,000,000

In the year 2011, authorized capital was increased from Taka 7,000,000,000 to Taka 14,000,000,000. Further 58,068,675 ordinary shares of Taka 100 per share were issued as right shares at par amounting to Taka 5,806,867,500 offered on the basis of 1:1, for which approval of Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) was obtained on 08 September 2011. Moreover, face value of each ordinary share has been denominated from Taka 100 to Taka 10 at 04 December 2011.

	31 December 2024 Taka'000	31 December 2023 Taka'000
12.2 Issued and subscribed capital		
1,161,373,500 ordinary shares of Taka 10 each	11,613,735	11,613,735

12.3 Paid up capital

Fully paid up in cash	5,759,888	5,759,888
Fully paid up in other than cash	46,980	46,980
Fully paid up in cash as rights issue	5,806,867	5,806,867
	11,613,735	11,613,735

12.4 Composition of shareholders at 31 December 2024

Name of the shareholders	Nationality/ Incorporated in	Number of Shares		Holding %	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
Surma Holding B.V.	The Netherlands	683,698,700	683,698,700	58.87%	58.87%
Islam Cement Limited	Bangladesh	31,914,200	31,914,200	2.75%	2.75%
Sinha Fashions Limited	Bangladesh	27,845,000	28,950,000	2.40%	2.49%
Other Shareholders	Bangladesh and non - resident Bangladeshi	417,915,600	416,810,600	35.98%	35.89%
Total		1,161,373,500	1,161,373,500	100%	100%

12.5 Classification of shares by holding at 31 December 2024

Slabs by number of shares	Number of Shareholders		Number of Shares		Holding %	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Less than 500 Shares	11,186	13,736	2,394,323	3,113,504	0.21	0.27
501 to 5,000 Shares	11,465	12,870	22,050,025	23,132,601	1.90	1.99
5,001 to 10,000 Shares	2,048	2,045	15,428,777	15,408,246	1.33	1.33
10,001 to 20,000 Shares	1,242	1,225	18,329,137	18,207,694	1.58	1.57
20,001 to 30,000 Shares	464	460	11,600,613	11,520,602	1.00	0.99
30,001 to 40,000 Shares	242	237	8,638,887	8,407,916	0.74	0.72
40,001 to 50,000 Shares	198	218	9,239,526	10,156,851	0.80	0.87
50,001 to 100,000 Shares	364	366	27,088,560	27,462,700	2.33	2.36
100,001 to 1,000,000 Shares	318	374	80,735,425	93,537,897	6.95	8.05
Over 1,000,000 Shares	45	42	965,868,227	950,425,489	83.17	81.84
Total	27,572	31,573	1,161,373,500	1,161,373,500	100	100

	31 December 2024 Taka'000	31 December 2023 Taka'000
12.6 Other components of equity		
Actuarial loss-net of tax	27,805	(152,387)
Cash flow hedge-net off tax	(13,712)	(18,788)
	14,093	(171,175)

12.7 Dividends

The Board of Directors of the Company in its meeting held on 21 October 2024 approved an interim cash dividend amounts to Taka 2,206,609,650 which is 19% at Taka 1.90 per equity share with a face value of Taka 10 each for the period ended on 30 September 2024.

The Board of Directors of the Company in its meeting held on 12 March 2025 has proposed a final cash dividend amounts to Taka 2,206,609,650 which is 19% at Taka 1.90 per equity share with a face value of Taka 10 each for the year 2024 for approval at the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders. As this dividend is subject to approval by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting, it has not been included as a liability in these financial statements as of 31 December 2024.

13. Lease liabilities

A. Non-current

Non-current portion	102,137	112,365
Non-current portion	102,137	112,365

B. Current

Current portion	28,351	27,144
Current portion	28,351	27,144

Average term for the leases is 3 years (year 2023: 3 years).

14. Deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax by type of temporary differences that resulted in deferred tax assets and liabilities:

Property, plant and equipment	1,555,675	1,669,959
Actuarial gain	11,758	-
Cash flow Hedging	3,428	4,965
Deferred tax liabilities	1,570,861	1,674,924
Provision for gratuity	8,435	16,659
Actuarial loss	-	16,257
Provision for doubtful debts	18,564	18,911
Provision for obsolescence of spare parts	13,120	13,120
Deferred tax assets	40,119	64,947
Net deferred tax liabilities	1,530,742	1,609,977

14.1 Change in deferred tax assets and liabilities

Balance at 01 January- deferred tax liabilities	1,609,977	1,838,780
Deferred tax income for the year (Note 26)	(125,696)	(237,742)
Other component of equity	46,461	8,939
At 31 December - Deferred tax liabilities	1,530,742	1,609,977

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	Taka'000	Taka'000
15. Employee benefits		
Funded plan (Note 15.1A)	(217,464)	(77,494)
Unfunded plan (Note 15.2.C)	122,217	149,411
	<u>(95,247)</u>	<u>71,917</u>

15.1 Funded plan

A. Net position of gratuity plan

Present value of defined benefit obligation	389,386	516,450
Fair value of plan assets	(606,850)	(593,944)
Net funded status	<u>(217,464)</u>	<u>(77,494)</u>

B. Actuarial valuation

The actuarial valuations of the plan and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 31 December 2024 by a professional actuary using Projected Unit Credit Method. Present value of obligation includes both the funded and unfunded gratuity plans.

C. Assumptions employed for the valuations are as follows:

	2024	2023
	%	%
Salary increase rate	9.00	9.00
Discount rate	12.45	8.50

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	Taka'000	Taka'000
D. Movement in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:		
At 1 January	516,450	528,475
Current service cost	46,887	48,027
Interest cost	42,687	43,357
Actuarial gain [Note D.1]	(162,148)	(68,752)
Benefits paid during the year	(54,490)	(34,657)
At 31 December	<u>389,386</u>	<u>516,450</u>

D.1 Actuarial (gain)/loss

Financial	(141,623)	(47,448)
Experience	(20,525)	(21,304)
	<u>(162,148)</u>	<u>(68,752)</u>

E. Movement in the fair value of the plan assets are as follows:

At 1 January	593,944	498,469
Expected return on plan assets	51,378	49,015
Employer contribution	-	101,786
Actuarial gain/ (loss)	16,018	(18,883)
Benefits paid during the year	(54,490)	(36,443)
At 31 December	<u>606,850</u>	<u>593,944</u>

The above has been invested in treasury bond.

F. Sensitivity

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 to the amounts shown below:

Effect in thousands of Taka	Effect	2024	2023
Discount rate			
a. Discount rate - 50 basis points	Increase	403,814	539,716
b. Discount rate + 50 basis points	Decrease	375,766	494,670
Salary increase rate			
a. Rate - 50 basis points	Decrease	375,284	494,670
b. Rate + 50 basis points	Increase	404,215	539,497

Assumptions regarding future longevity have been based on published statistics and mortality tables.

15.2 Unfunded plan

A. Actuarial valuation

The actuarial valuations of the plan and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 31 December 2024 by a professional actuary using Projected Unit Credit Method.

B. Assumptions employed for the valuations are as follows:

	2024	2023
	%	%
Salary increase rate	9.00	9.00
Discount rate	12.45	8.50

C. Movement in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

Balance as at 1 January	149,411	147,515
Current service cost	10,337	11,085
Interest cost	12,372	12,248
Actuarial (gain)/loss [Note C.1]	(47,791)	(19,650)
Benefits paid during the year	(2,112)	(1,786)
Balance as at 31 December	<u>122,217</u>	<u>149,411</u>

	31 December 2024 Taka'000	31 December 2023 Taka'000
C.1 Actuarial (gain)/loss		
Financial	(45,449)	(14,524)
Experience	(2,342)	(5,126)
	(47,791)	(19,650)

D. Sensitivity

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:

Effect in thousands of Taka	Movement type	2024	2023
Discount rate			
a. Discount rate - 50 basis points	Increase	126,807	156,519
b. Discount rate + 50 basis points	Decrease	117,893	142,782
Salary increase rate			
a. Rate - 50 basis points	Decrease	117,740	142,783
b. Rate + 50 basis points	Increase	126,934	156,452

Assumptions regarding future longevity have been based on published statistics and mortality tables.

	31 December 2024 Taka'000	31 December 2023 Taka'000
16. Trade payables		
Payable for goods and services	13,163,153	10,909,882
Contract liabilities	1,753,096	960,490
	14,916,249	11,870,372
17. Other current liabilities		
Payables to suppliers of fixed assets	74,380	38,690
Income tax and VAT deducted at source	319,441	347,335
Derivative liabilities*	17,140	23,485
Others	581,240	722,793
	992,201	1,132,303

*The Company entered into forward contracts with a commercial banks in order to manage its foreign exchange exposure due to change in exchange rates. The amount is the difference between market prices and prices the Company would pay to settle the foreign exchange liabilities at the end of the year.

18. Current tax liabilities / (Advance income tax)		
At 1 January	561,649	359,640
Provision for the year (Note 26)	1,137,442	1,565,608
Advance payment of income tax	(1,880,012)	(1,363,599)
At 31 December	(180,921)	561,649

19. Commitments and contingencies

19.1 Commitments

Commitments related to operating activities

Purchase commitments	2,384,791	3,945,510
Commitments against Jalalabad Gas T&D System	1,157,345	957,409
Capital expenditure commitments	284,775	245,591
Guarantees given	537,594	725,092
	4,364,505	5,873,602

	31 December 2024 Taka'000	31 December 2023 Taka'000
19.2 Contingent liabilities		
Tax related cases with the Hon'ble High Court	1,745,043	1,745,043
VAT related cases with the Hon'ble High Court	449,138	418,887
Custom related cases with the Hon'ble High Court	10,400	5,000
	2,204,581	2,168,930

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	Taka'000	Taka'000
20. Revenue		
Sale of gray cement*	22,308,357	24,296,691
Sale of cement clinker	59,184	51,940
Sale of aggregates	5,175,178	4,039,462
	27,542,719	28,388,093
Products transferred at a point in time	27,542,719	28,388,093
*Sale of gray cement		
Local sales	22,230,752	24,226,889
Export sales in Export Processing Zones and India	77,605	69,802
	22,308,357	24,296,691
21. Cost of sales		
Opening finished goods and semi finished (Note 8)	1,309,281	1,055,296
Raw materials costs (Note 21.1)	9,439,726	8,841,763
Consumption of purchased clinker	1,998,370	3,029,008
Power and fuel costs	2,654,867	2,331,023
Production and maintenance costs (Note 21.2)	2,517,980	2,599,737
Plant-general and administrative costs (Note 21.3)	336,771	324,108
Freight cost to customers	617,593	777,625
Depot operating and transportation costs (Note 21.4)	1,164,421	1,232,032
Inventory movement and related costs	2,833,596	935,202
Closing finished goods and semi finished (Note 8)	(1,765,036)	(1,309,281)
	21,107,569	19,816,513
21.1 Raw materials costs		
Fly ash	634,836	770,805
Slag	640,136	759,231
Gypsum	555,439	572,095
Iron ore	53,897	49,468
Sand	55,987	41,410
Clay	149,880	136,408
Limestone	6,177,415	5,255,106
Packing materials	1,172,136	1,257,240
	9,439,726	8,841,763
21.2 Production and maintenance costs		
Salary, allowances and benefits	313,159	368,522
Contributions to employees' benefit schemes	33,008	32,500
Maintenance	75,008	102,583
Other supplies and spares	470,302	424,035
Material handling	270,090	223,053
Other expenses	412,001	481,282
Technical studies	1,541	2,184
Amortization	2,583	658
Depreciation	940,288	964,920
	2,517,980	2,599,737

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	Taka'000	Taka'000
21.3 Plant-general and administrative costs		
Salary, allowances and benefits	59,555	83,723
Contributions to employees' benefit schemes	6,541	4,582
Staff welfare expenses	50,242	48,904
Training, seminars and meeting	82	-
Travelling	3,804	2,837
Rent	4,569	1,366
Telephone, fax and postage	1,509	1,581
Office maintenance	38,099	35,996
Security services	36,750	36,126
Other supplies and spares	10,931	10,752
Other office expenses	28,376	25,838
Consultancy	296	62
Vehicles running expenses	2,044	3,083
Corporate social activities	6,636	6,926
Insurance	32,935	34,376
Depreciation	54,402	27,956
	336,771	324,108
21.4 Depot operating and transportation costs		
Salary, allowances and benefits	83,821	110,765
Contributions to employees' benefit schemes	10,567	10,903
Staff welfare expenses	3,601	1,542
Training, seminars and meeting	4,673	1,168
Depreciation	53,953	58,458
Depot other maintenance costs	213,319	205,684
Transportation costs	794,487	843,512
	1,164,421	1,232,032
22. General and administrative expenses		
Salary, allowances and benefits	237,004	256,033
Contributions to employees' benefit schemes	27,158	26,783
Staff welfare expenses	2,884	60,726
Training, seminars and meeting	15,988	4,048
Travelling	27,866	14,486
Gas, electricity and water	1,018	1,027
Telephone, fax and postage	1,321	1,150
Entertainment	2,686	2,302
Office maintenance	4,813	3,271
Office security services	484	392
Printing and stationery	1,525	1,239
IT maintenance expenses	86,356	89,245
Other office expenses	27,893	23,392
Registration and other fees	3,475	4,643
Audit and tax advisory fees	1,400	1,234
Legal expenses	5,427	94,294
Vehicles running expenses	26,054	23,249
Publicity and public relation	3,833	5,871
General assistance fee	499,157	491,629
Royalty- trademark license fee	499,157	491,629
Consulting, survey and studies	1,438	10,004
Depreciation	32,215	46,720
	1,509,152	1,653,367

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	Taka'000	Taka'000
23. Sales and marketing expenses		
Salary, allowances and benefits	135,354	180,871
Contributions to employees' benefit schemes	16,387	15,764
Staff welfare expenses	6,277	636
Travelling, Training, seminars and meeting	30,958	58,433
Gas, electricity and water	1,213	878
Telephone, fax and postage	2,254	2,468
Entertainment	446	785
Office maintenance	3,858	3,549
Printing and stationery	70	93
Other office expenses	3,148	8,153
Registration and other fees	11,145	9,192
Vehicles running expenses	25,887	30,108
Advertisement expenses	339,065	228,542
Promotional expenses	22,989	15,368
Bad debts and provision for trade receivables	-	9,525
General survey and studies	2,333	724
Depreciation	6,625	2,150
	608,009	567,239
24. A. Other operating income		
Gain on sale of miscellaneous scrap items	26,464	18,151
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	637	1,981
Dividend income from subsidiary company	1,033,482	524,109
Other	1,590	75,834
	1,062,173	620,075
B. Other operating expense		
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	2,176	-
	2,176	-
25. Finance costs and income		
Other finance expenses	96,238	73,592
Bank charges and commission	14,486	6,435
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	6,298	7,434
Exchange loss	450,457	124,556
Total finance costs	567,479	212,017
Interest income on bank deposits	172,749	163,653
Total finance income	172,749	163,653
Net finance cost	394,730	48,364
26. Income tax		
Current income tax expenses	1,137,442	1,565,608
Deferred tax income	(125,696)	(237,742)
	1,011,746	1,327,866
26.1 Reconciliation of effective tax rate (%)		
Statutory tax rate	20.00	20.00
Permanent difference	1.37	0.19
	21.37	20.19

<u>31 December 2024</u>	<u>31 December 2023</u>
Taka'000	Taka'000

27. A. Earnings Per Share (EPS)

The computation of basic and diluted earnings per share for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 are as follows:

Numerator	<i>(Thousands of Taka)</i>		
Profit for the year		3,722,347	5,248,685
Denominator	<i>(Thousands of Taka)</i>		
Weighted average number of shares outstanding		1,161,374	1,161,374
Basic Earnings Per Share	Taka	3.21	4.52
Diluted Earnings Per Share	Taka	3.21	4.52

B. Net Asset Value (NAV) Per Share

The computation of net asset value per share for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 are as follows:

Numerator	<i>(Thousands of Taka)</i>		
Net asset value for the year		13,870,116	17,975,978
Denominator	<i>(Thousands of Taka)</i>		
Weighted average number of shares outstanding		1,161,374	1,161,374
Net Asset Value Per Share	Taka	11.94	15.48

C. Net Operating Cash Flow Per Share (NOCFPS)

The computation of net operating cash flow per share for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 are as follows:

Numerator	<i>(Thousands of Taka)</i>		
Net operating cash flow for the year		5,195,659	7,209,540
Denominator	<i>(Thousands of Taka)</i>		
Weighted average number of shares outstanding		1,161,374	1,161,374
Net Operating Cash Flow Per Share	Taka	4.47	6.21

28. Related party transactions

During the period, the Company carried out a number of transactions with related parties in the normal course of business. Nature of those related parties, nature of those transactions and their total value have been set out in accordance with the provisions of IAS 24: Related Party Disclosure.

	Transaction values for the year ended 31		Balance outstanding as at	
	December		31 December	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
<i>In thousands of Taka</i>				
Purchase of goods				
Subsidiary company	4,754,034	4,224,484	(2,004,593)	(2,947,351)
Sale of goods				
Shareholder's associated entity	20,217	8,745	2,528	314
Others				
Group company				
- Intercompany purchase	1,384,090	221,887	(904,076)	-
- Trademark license and others	998,314	983,258	(2,722,806)	(2,796,395)
- Intercompany services	81,848	67,285	(129,567)	(158,970)
Subsidiary				
- Dividend receipt	1,033,482	524,109	-	-
Shareholder				
- Dividend payment	4,717,565	1,025,548	-	-

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	Taka'000	Taka'000
29. Directors', managers' and officers' remuneration		
Salary, allowances and benefits	488,563	434,670
Contributions to employees' benefit scheme	49,947	43,739
Reimbursable expenses	22,237	21,869
	560,747	500,278

During the year, the Board of Directors of the Company did not receive any remuneration or fees for services rendered by them.

30. Financial Instruments

A. Accounting classifications

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.

31 December 2024

In thousands of Taka	Carrying amount			Fair value		
	Fair value - Hedging instruments	Financial assets at amortized cost	Other financial liabilities	Total	Level 1	Level 2
Financial assets measured at fair values						
Forward exchange contracts used for hedging	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets not measured at fair value						
Trade receivables and other current assets	-	3,967,984	-	3,967,984	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	8,117,607	-	8,117,607	-	-
	-	12,085,591	-	12,085,591	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at fair values						
Forward exchange contracts used for hedging	17,140	-	-	17,140	-	17,140
	17,140	-	-	17,140	-	17,140
Financial liabilities not measured at fair values						
Trade payables	-	-	14,916,249	14,916,249	-	-
Other current liabilities	-	-	992,201	992,201	-	-
	-	-	15,908,450	15,908,450	-	-

31 December 2023

In thousands of Taka	Fair value			Carrying amount			Fair value		
	Fair value - Hedging instruments	Financial assets at amortized cost	Other financial liabilities	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2
Financial assets measured at fair values									
Forward exchange contracts used for hedging	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets not measured at fair value									
Trade receivables and other current assets	-	4,897,333	-	4,897,333	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	9,011,682	-	9,011,682	-	-	-	-	-
	-	13,909,015	-	13,909,015	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at fair value									
Forward exchange contracts used for hedging	23,485	-	-	23,485	-	-	23,485	-	-
	23,485	-	-	23,485	-	-	23,485	-	-
Financial liabilities not measured at fair values									
Trade payables	-	-	11,870,372	11,870,372	-	-	-	-	-
Other current liabilities	-	-	1,132,303	1,132,303	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	13,002,675	13,002,675	-	-	-	-	-

B. Financial risk management

i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of 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 and other current assets.

The carrying amounts of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

Provision for trade receivables recognized in profit or loss up to 2024 were as follows:

In thousands of Taka

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Provision for trade receivables from contracts with customers	(92,818)	(94,556)
	(92,818)	(94,556)

Trade receivables and other current assets

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristic of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk associated with the industry in which the customers operate.

The management has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analyzed individually for creditworthiness. The Company's review includes financial statements and industry information. Credit limits are established for each customer and reviewed on a regular basis. Any sales exceeding those limits require approval from the credit committee.

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk from trade receivables by establishing a maximum payment period of 30 to 60 days for distributors and corporate customers respectively. In monitoring customer credit risk, customers are grouped according to their credit characteristics, including whether they are an individual or a legal entity, whether they are distributors, corporate customers, industry, trading history with the Company and existence of previous financial difficulties. The Company obtains bank guarantees from selected customers based on their credit characteristics.

An analysis of the ageing of gross trade receivables is as follows:

<i>In thousands of Taka</i>	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Neither past due	281,368	329,292
Past due		
Past due 1-30 days	181,160	129,380
Past due 31-90 days	30,192	33,376
Past due 91-180 days	5,353	7,072
Over 180 days	97,952	99,677
	596,025	598,797

The Company established a provision for trade receivables by employing a policy that relies on historical credit loss data, taking into account the overdue status of debtors. Additionally, the Company assesses whether the receivables were backed by a bank guarantee when determining the provision amount.

The change in the valuation allowance for doubtful receivables is as follows:

<i>In thousands of Taka</i>	31 December 2023	31 December 2023
At 1 January	(94,556)	(143,992)
Decrease in current year	1,738	49,436
	(92,818)	(94,556)

Maximum exposure to credit risk of the Company at reporting date are as follows:
In thousands of Taka

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Trade receivables net of doubtful debts	503,207	504,241
Other current assets excluding prepaid expenses	3,551,888	4,405,261
	4,055,095	4,909,502

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are held with bank and financial institution counterparties with satisfactory credit ratings. The Company considers that its cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties.

ii) 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 have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company aims to maintain the level of its cash and cash equivalents at an amount in excess of expected cash outflows on financial liabilities. 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.

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.

	Carrying amount Taka'000	Contractual cash flows	
		6 months or less Taka'000	From 6 to 12 months Taka'000
			From 1 to 5 years Taka'000
Non-derivative financial liabilities			
Trade payables	14,916,249	9,184,486	5,731,763
Other current liabilities	992,201	873,808	118,393
	15,908,450	10,058,294	5,850,156
Derivative financial liabilities			
Forward exchange contracts used for hedging	17,140	17,140	-
	17,140	17,140	-
31 December 2023			
Non-derivative financial liabilities			
Trade payables	11,870,372	5,961,202	5,909,170
Other current liabilities	1,132,303	1,024,996	107,307
	13,002,675	6,986,198	6,016,477
Derivative financial liabilities			
Forward exchange contracts used for hedging	23,485	23,485	-
	23,485	23,485	-

iii) 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.

The Company uses derivatives to manage market risks. All such transactions are carried out within the guidelines set by the Company in line with the requirements of IFRS 9.

a) Currency risk

The Company is exposed to transactional foreign currency risk to the extent that there is a mismatch between the currencies in which purchases and borrowings are denominated. The currencies in which these transactions are primarily denominated are Euro, US dollars and Swiss franc.

Exposure to currency risk

The summary quantitative data about the Company's exposure to currency risk as reported to the management of the Company is as follows:

At 31 December 2024	Taka'000	USD'000	EUR'000	CHF'000
<i>Foreign currency denominated assets</i>				
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	38,880	324	-	-
Total	38,880	324	-	-
<i>Foreign currency denominated liabilities</i>				
Trade payables	3,063,067	24,634	77	733
Other current liabilities	118,393	550	276	134
Total	3,181,460	25,184	354	867
At 31 December 2023				
<i>Foreign currency denominated assets</i>				
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	24,970	227	-	-
Total	24,970	227	-	-
<i>Foreign currency denominated liabilities</i>				
Trade payables	3,169,352	27,994	158	538
Other current liabilities	107,307	544	266	114
Total	3,276,659	28,538	424	652

The following significant exchange rates have been applied.

Currencies	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
	Closing rate	Average rate	Closing rate	Average rate
Taka/USD	120.00	115.84	110.00	108.43
Taka/EUR	124.89	125.34	122.16	116.99
Taka/CHF	132.81	131.67	131.23	120.75

Exchange rate sensitivity

If the Taka increases in value against a currency, the value in Taka of assets, liabilities, income and expenses originally recorded in the other currencies will decrease. Conversely, if the Taka decreases in value against a currency, the value in Taka of assets, liabilities, income and expenses originally recorded in the other currency will increase. Consequently, increases and decreases in the value of the Taka may affect the value in Taka of non-Taka assets, liabilities, income and expenses, even though the value of these items have not changed in their original currency.

A change of 50 basis points (bp) in foreign currencies would have increased or decreased equity and profit or loss of the Company by the amounts shown below:

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of USD/EUR/CHF against Taka at 31 December would have effected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in foreign currencies and affected equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignore any impact of forecast sales and purchases.

	Profit or (loss)		Equity	
	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
31 December 2024				
<i>Assets denominated in foreign currency</i>				
USD (.5% movement)	194	(194)	194	(194)
<i>Liabilities denominated in foreign currency</i>				
USD (.5% movement)	(15,111)	15,111	(15,111)	15,111
EURO (.5% movement)	(221)	221	(221)	221
CHF (.5% movement)	(576)	576	(576)	576
31 December 2023				
<i>Assets denominated in foreign currency</i>				
USD (.5% movement)	125	(125)	125	(125)
<i>Liabilities denominated in foreign currency</i>				
USD (.5% movement)	(15,696)	15,696	(15,696)	15,696
EURO (.5% movement)	(259)	259	(259)	259
CHF (.5% movement)	(428)	428	(428)	428

b) Interest rate risk

The risk is that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Interest rate sensitivity

A +/- .1% change in short-term interest rates calculated on the financial assets and financial liabilities, would have a maximum impact on the Company's 2024 profit before tax of +/- Taka 35,000 (Taka 70,003 for 2023) in thousands and Taka 1,305 (Taka 1,395 for 2023) in thousands respectively.

Interest bearing financial instruments of the Company at reporting date are as follows:

Financial assets		
Short-term deposits		
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	Taka '000	Taka '000
	3,500,000	7,000,315
	3,500,000	7,000,315

c) Other price risk

The risk is that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices other than those arising from interest rate risk and currency risk. The Company is not exposed to any equity risk, as the Company does not have any investment in equity shares. The Company also does not have any significant exposure to commodity price risk.

31. Average number of employees
LafargeHolcim Bangladesh PLC.

Nationality:

Bangladeshi
Non-Bangladeshi

Salary range:

Monthly Taka 3,000 or above
Monthly below Taka 3,000

32. Expenditure in foreign currency

Technical assistance

	2024	2023
	540	548
	4	4
	<u>544</u>	<u>552</u>
	544	552
	Nil	Nil
	64,352	60,878
	<u>64,352</u>	<u>60,878</u>

31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Taka'000	Taka'000

5,898,394	7,406,705
336,863	304,351
<u>6,235,257</u>	<u>7,711,056</u>
3,541,332	1,435,058
144,370	130,436
<u>3,685,702</u>	<u>1,565,494</u>
<u>9,920,959</u>	<u>9,276,550</u>

Spare parts and other supplies have been allocated to imported and indigenous at the rate of 70% and 30% respectively based on management assumption.

In terms of percentage

Imported

Raw materials
Spare parts and other supplies

Indigenous

Raw materials
Spare parts and other supplies

59.45	79.84
3.40	3.28
<u>62.85</u>	<u>83.12</u>
35.70	15.47
1.46	1.41
<u>37.15</u>	<u>16.88</u>
<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

34. Opening and closing finished and semi finished goods

Items	Unit	2024		2023	
		Quantity'000	Taka'000	Quantity'000	Taka'000
Gray cement	MT	67	334,519	60	337,804
Cement clinker	MT	180	852,410	172	684,338
Aggregates	MT	32	41,728	12	15,298
Others	MT	62	80,624	14	17,856
At 1 January		341	1,309,281	258	1,055,296
Gray cement	MT	62	303,119	67	334,519
Cement clinker	MT	270	1,444,883	180	852,410
Aggregates	MT	9	15,010	32	41,728
Others	MT	192	2,024	62	80,624
At 31 December		533	1,765,036	341	1,309,281

35. Comparative information for the shareholders (Note 27) In Taka

	2024	2023
Net Asset Value (NAV) Per Share	11.94	15.48
Earning Per Share (EPS)	3.21	4.52
Net Operating Cash Flow Per Share (NOCFPS)	4.47	6.21
Profit for the year (in thousand)	3,722,347	5,248,685

36. Reconciliation of net profit with cash flows from operating activities

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Net profit for the year	Taka'000	Taka'000
Income tax expenses	3,722,347	5,248,685
Net profit before tax	1,011,746	1,327,866
Depreciation and amortization	4,734,093	6,576,551
Other non-cash items	1,090,066	1,100,862
Non-operating items	57,224	59,112
Contribution to gratuity plan	394,730	48,364
Income tax paid	-	(101,786)
Changes in net working capital	(1,880,012)	(1,363,599)
Cash flows from operating activities	799,558	890,036
	5,195,659	7,209,540

37. Installed capacity and actual production (figures in thousand MT)

Products	Annual installed capacity		Actual production	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Gray cement	4,191	2,712	2,840	2,840
Cement clinker	1,289	1,386	1,364	1,364
Aggregates	±1200	1,627	1,289	1,289

38. Value of imports
Raw materials and others

2024	2023
9,307,017	8,736,106
9,307,017	8,736,106

39. Remittances of dividend

	2024		2023	
	Number of Shares	Final for 2023 Taka '000	Interim for 2024 Taka '000	Final for 2022 Taka '000
Surma holding B.V. (The Netherlands)	683,698,700	3,076,644	1,169,125	683,698,700
Jean Hidier (France)	11,560	40	15	11,560
Mohammed Abdul Gaffar (UK)	18,010	63	24	18,010
				12
				19

	2024		2023	
	Currency	Amount	Currency	Amount
Surma holding B.V. (The Netherlands)	EUR	-	EUR	3,780,702
Jean Hidier (France)	EUR	321	EUR	101
Mohammed Abdul Gaffar (UK)*	GBP	-	GBP	-

*Dividend of Mohammed Abdul Gaffar (UK) remitted by the Company got returned during the year.

40. Short-term lease disclosures

Short-term lease expenses
Payment for short-term leases

Average lease terms (in years)

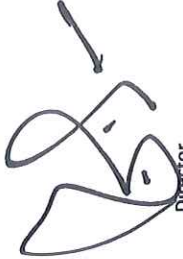
31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Taka '000	Taka '000
(4,308)	(3,435)
(4,308)	(3,435)
1	1



Chief Financial Officer



Company Secretary



Director



Chief Executive Officer