

Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited
Statement of Financial Position (Un-audited)
As at 30 September 2019

ASSETS	Notes	Amount in Taka	Amount in Taka
		30 Sep 2019	30 June 2019
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	6,762,863,582	6,864,883,830
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	5	1,987,508,798	2,040,255,701
Advances and deposits	6	36,450,126	36,803,454
Advance income tax	7	445,978,145	412,835,551
Investment in shares	8	30,630,323	34,348,102
Cash and cash equivalents	9	2,199,825,077	2,023,140,004
TOTAL ASSETS		11,463,256,050	11,412,266,642
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholders' Equity			
Share capital	10	1,649,055,100	1,649,055,100
Equity Money from GoB	11	1,660,000,000	1,660,000,000
Share premium	12	723,293,759	723,293,759
Tax holiday reserve	13	718,444,703	714,543,555
Revaluation reserve	14	336,165,684	336,165,684
Retained earnings	15	1,472,469,227	1,304,618,748
Non Current Liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	16	488,191,972	476,165,249
Security deposits received from clients	17	225,051,417	220,378,430
Employees' pension, gratuity & provident fund	18	26,203,410	20,850,482
Long Term loan-net off current portion	19	2,559,882,911	2,559,882,911
Current Liabilities			
Long Term loan-current portion	19	252,503,531	331,816,695
Sundry creditors	20	188,788,543	213,923,194
Provision for income tax	21	432,670,602	393,874,301
Provision for WPPF and WF	22	50,076,846	38,948,113
VAT payable	23	501,245,325	543,778,932
Liabilities for expenses	24	179,213,017	224,971,489
Total Liabilities		4,903,827,576	5,024,589,795
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		11,463,256,050	11,412,266,642
Net Asset Value per share	45	39.78	38.74

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.


Chief Financial Officer


Company Secretary


Managing Director


Director

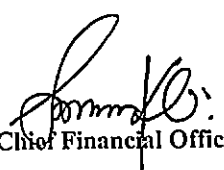

Chairman

Dated, Dhaka;
14 November 2019

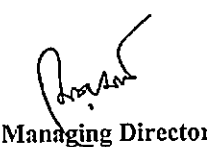
Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income(Un-audited)
For the period ended 30 September 2019

	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		July- Sep 2019	July- Sep 2018
Revenue			
IPLC (International Private Leased Circuit) rent	25	417,904,581	323,105,085
Circuit activation charge	26	1,163,000	1,990,000
IP Transit service	27	98,244,863	90,590,166
Co-location charges	28	5,556,180	5,395,889
IP transit service-export	29	15,207,000	17,430,000
		538,075,625	438,511,139
Direct cost of operation			
Electricity and generator fuel	30	3,315,458	3,299,209
Landing station and cable route repair	31	144,970	183,393
Backhaul & data connectivity charge	32	28,035,640	56,975,666
IP transit cost	33	12,588,888	10,962,477
Lease rent	34	298,810	662,483
Depreciation of core machinery	35	103,209,144	103,244,244
		147,592,911	175,327,472
		390,482,714	263,183,667
Gross profit			
Operating expenses			
Operation and maintenance expenses	36	51,456,602	47,722,036
General and administrative expenses	37	52,869,288	42,897,167
Provision for bad & doubtful debts	38	28,659,649	29,233,130
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	39	8,976,855	8,094,987
		141,962,394	127,947,320
Operating profit		248,520,320	135,236,347
Non-operating income/(Expenses)			
Bank interest and other income	40	43,773,914	25,100,664
Financial charges		(40,750,050)	(43,177,211)
Loss on disposal of fixed assets		(14,219,491)	-
Exchange fluctuation Gain		96,466	-
(Loss)/Gain on investment in shares	41	(3,717,778)	(1,534,574)
		(14,816,939)	(19,611,122)
Profit before WPPF & WF		233,703,381	115,625,224
Provision for contribution to WPPF & WF		11,128,732	5,505,963
Profit before taxation		222,574,649	110,119,261
Less: Current tax expenses	42	38,796,300	6,435,965
Deferred tax (income)/expenses	43	12,026,723	26,636,275
		50,823,024	33,072,240
Net profit after tax		171,751,625	77,047,022
Total comprehensive income		171,751,625	77,047,022
Earnings Per Share (EPS) - Basic	44	1.04	0.47

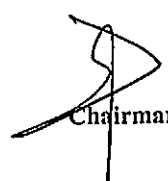
The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.


Chief Financial Officer


Company Secretary


Managing Director


Director


Chairman

Dated, Dhaka;
14 November 2019

Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity (Un-audited)
For the period ended 30 September 2019

(Amount in Taka)

Particulars	Share capital	Equity money from GoB	Share premium	Tax holiday reserve	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance as at 01 July 2019	1,649,055,100	1,660,000,000	723,293,759	714,543,556	336,165,684	1,304,618,748	6,387,676,846
Transactions with shareholders:							
Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net profit after tax for the period	-	-	-	-	-	171,751,625	171,751,625
Tax holiday reserve	-	-	-	3,901,147	-	(3,901,147)	-
Balance as at 30 September 2019	1,649,055,100	1,660,000,000	723,293,759	718,444,703	336,165,684	1,472,469,227	6,559,428,474
<hr/>							
Balance as at 01 July 2018	1,649,055,100	1,660,000,000	723,293,759	706,977,180	336,165,684	808,879,808	5,884,371,531
Transactions with shareholders:							
Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net profit after tax for the period	-	-	-	-	-	77,047,022	77,047,022
Tax holiday reserve	-	-	-	7,130,879	-	(7,130,879)	-
Balance as at 30 Sep.2018	1,649,055,100	1,660,000,000	723,293,759	714,108,059	336,165,684	878,795,951	5,961,418,553


 Chief Financial Officer


 Company Secretary


 Managing Director


 Director



 Chairman

Dated, Dhaka,
 14 November 2019

Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited
Statement of Cash Flows (Un- audited)
For the period ended 30 September 2019

	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		30 Sep 2019	30 Sep 2018
A. Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash received from clients		532,630,861	300,764,876
Cash paid to suppliers and others		(136,366,957)	(51,390,649)
Exchange fluctuation gain		96,466	-
Payroll and other payments to employees		(33,065,055)	(29,188,670)
Income tax paid		(33,142,594)	(11,679,700)
Interest received		34,875,052	47,957,161
Receipts from rest house rent and others		433,495	5,321,899
Net cash flow from operating activities		365,461,268	261,784,918
B. Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(22,848,296)	(10,621,122)
Dividend received		136,768	-
Net cash flow from/ (used in) investing activities		(22,711,529)	(10,621,122)
C. Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividend paid		(516)	(2,040)
Financial charges		(86,750,987)	-
Loan repaid		(79,313,164)	-
Net cash flow from/(used in) financing activities		(166,064,667)	(2,040)
Net surplus/ deficit during the period(A+B+C)		176,685,073	251,161,756
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period		2,023,140,004	1,131,140,015
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	9	2,199,825,077	1,382,301,770
Net Operating Cash Flows Per Share (NOCFPS)	46	2.22	1.59

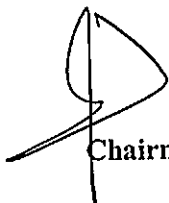
The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.


Chief Financial Officer


Company Secretary


Managing Director


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Chairman

Dated, Dhaka;
14 November 2019

Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited (BSCCL)
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the period ended 30 September 2019

1. Reporting entity

1.1 The Company

Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited (BSCCL) (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") was incorporated in Bangladesh as a public limited company on 24 June 2008 under the Companies Act 1994 with an authorized capital of Taka 10,000,000,000 divided into 100,000,000 ordinary shares of Taka 100 each. In the period 2010-2011, the Company converted denomination of its shares from Taka 100 to Taka 10 and accordingly, present authorized capital is Taka 10,000,000,000 divided into 1,000,000,000 ordinary shares of Taka 10 each. The Company obtained the Certificate of Commencement of Business from the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Firms on 24 June 2008. The Company is substantially owned by the Government of the Peoples' Republic of Bangladesh and represented by various Ministries of the Government.

The Company was originated after separating from Bangladesh Telecommunications Company Limited (BTCL) (previously BTTB) with all assets situated at Zilonjha, Cox's Bazar, the Landing Station. Before separation a project namely "Establishment of International Telecommunication System through Submarine Cable" was undertaken by BTCL participating in an international agreement with an International Consortium namely SEA-ME-WE 4 (South East Asia Middle East Western Europe). The Company has established 2nd Submarine Cable system at Kuakata, Patuakhali, Bangladesh (SEA-ME-WE-5-South East Asia Middle East Western Europe).

1.2 Nature of business

The principal activities of the Company are to provide high capacity voice and data bandwidth to all important places in Bangladesh to get benefit of all the IT related services.

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements

2.1 Statement on compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and International Accounting Standards (IASs) adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB), the Companies Act, 1994, Securities and Exchange Rules, 1987 and other relevant laws applicable in Bangladesh.

2.2 Other regulatory compliances

The Company is also required to comply with the following major legal provisions in addition to the Companies Act 1994 and other applicable laws and regulations in Bangladesh:

- The Income Tax Ordinance 1984
- The Income Tax Rules 1984
- The Value Added Tax Act 2012
- The Value Added Tax Rules 2016
- The Customs Act 1969
- The Stamp Act 1899
- The Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission Act 1993
- The Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission Rules 1987
- DSE/CSE Rules
- Listing Regulations, 2015
- Bangladesh Labour Act, 2006 (as amended to 2013).

2.3 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis except for certain assets such as land and land development which are stated at revalued amount (fair market value) as explained in the accompanying notes (Note- 3.1).

2.4 Accrual basis of accounting

Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited (BSCCL) prepares its financial statements, except for cash flow information, using the accrual basis of accounting. Since the accrual basis of accounting is used, the company recognizes items as assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses (the elements of financial statements) when they satisfy the definitions and recognition criteria for those elements in the IAS or IFRS conceptual Framework.

2.5 Presentation of financial statements

The presentation of these financial statements is in accordance with the guidelines provided by IAS 1: Presentation of Financial Statements. The financial statements comprise of:

- (a) Statement of Financial Position as at 30 September 2019;
- (b) Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the period ended 30 September 2019;
- (c) Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended 30 September 2019;
- (d) Statement of Cash Flows for the period ended 30 September 2019;
- (e) Notes, comprising summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2.6 Functional and presentation currency

Functional and presentation currency items included in these financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ('the functional currency'). These financial statements are presented in Bangladesh Taka ("BDT") which is also the functional currency of the company. The amounts in these financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest BDT except otherwise indicated.

2.7 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards and International Accounting Standards requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and for contingent assets and liabilities that require disclosure, during and at the date of the financial statements.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions of accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected as required by IAS 8: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

2.8 Materiality, aggregation and offsetting

Each material item as considered by management significant has been displayed separately in the financial statements. No amount has been set off unless the Company has legal right to set off the amounts and intends to settle on net basis. Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by the relevant accounting standards. The values of assets or liabilities as shown in the statement of financial position are not off-set by way of deduction from another liability or asset unless there exist a legal right therefore. No such incident existed during the period.

2.9 Going concern assumption

The financial statements are prepared on the basis of going concern assumption as per IAS 01: Presentation of Financial Statements. As per management assessment there is no material uncertainties related to events or conditions which may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

2.10 Reporting period

The reporting period of the company covers 3 (three) months from 01 July 2019 to 30 September 2019.

2.11 Comparative information

Comparative information has been disclosed in respect of 01 July 2018 to 30 September 2018 in accordance with IAS 01: Presentation of Financial Statements for all numeric information in the financial statements and also the narrative and descriptive information where it is relevant for understanding of the current periods of financial statements. Prior period figure has been rearranged wherever considered necessary to ensure comparability with the current period.

3. Significant accounting policies

3.1 Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

An item shall be recognized as property, plant and equipments if, and only it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity, and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation as per IAS 16: Property, Plant and Equipment.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, import duties and non-refundable taxes, after deducting trade discount and rebates, and any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the intended manner. The cost also includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term debt availed for the construction/ implementation of the Property, Plant and Equipment, if the recognition criteria are met.

The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of material and direct labor and other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition inclusive of inward freight, duties and non-refundable taxes for their intended use.

Subsequent costs

The subsequent expenditure is only capitalized as part of assets when the useful life or economic benefit or both of that asset is increased provided that it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the company and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of day to day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the Statement of Profit or loss and Other Comprehensive Income as 'Repair and Maintenance' when it is incurred.

Depreciation on Non-current assets

Depreciation is provided to amortize the cost of the assets after commissioning, over the period of their expected useful lives, in accordance with the provision of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment. Depreciation is charged on additions made during the period for the full period in which those assets are put into ready for use and on which depreciation is charged on Straight line basis. Periodic depreciation is charged on additions on which reducing balance depreciation method is applied. Depreciation is charged on all the fixed assets except land and land development cost at the following rates.

Name of Assets	Depreciation rate	Basis
Core equipment-IPLC-SMW-4	10%	Straight line
Core equipment-IIG	14.29%	Straight line
Core equipment-IPLC-SMW-5	5.00%	Straight line
Building -SMW-5	5.00%	Straight line
Building-SMW-4	8.33%	Straight line
Floor development	8.33%	Straight line
Security barak & security wall	8.33%	Straight line
Deep tube-well & pump house-SMW-4	8.33%	Straight line
Deep tube-well & pump house-SMW-5	5%	Straight line
500 KV sub-station-SMW-4	10%	Straight line

Name of Assets	Depreciation rate	Basis
500 KV sub-station-SMW-5	5%	Straight line
Power system-SMW4	10%	Straight line
Power system-SMW5	5%	Straight line
Boundary wall-SMW-4	8.33%	Straight line
Boundary wall-SMW-5	5%	Straight line
Ducting from beach manhole-SMW-4	10%	Straight line
Ducting from beach manhole-SMW-5	5%	Straight line
Vehicles	20%	Reducing balance
Office equipment and furniture	10%	Reducing balance
Co-Location point-SMW-4	12.50%	Straight line
Co-Location point-SMW-5	5%	Straight line
Office decoration	10%	Reducing balance
Power System-IIG	20%	Straight line
Water Treatment Plant & Others	20%	Straight line

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed after each reporting period.

Revaluation of property, plant and equipment

As per IAS 16: Property, Plant and Equipment paragraph 34, "the frequency of revaluations depends upon the changes in fair values of the items of property, plant and equipment being revalued. When the fair value of a revalued asset differs materially from its carrying amount, a further revaluation is required. Some items of property, plant and equipment experience significant and volatile changes in fair value, thus necessitating annual revaluation. Such frequent revaluations are unnecessary for items of property, plant and equipment with only insignificant changes in fair value. Instead, it may be necessary to revalue the item only every three or five periods".

To comply with the above paragraph The Company made its first valuation of and at Cox's Bazar on 30 June 2011 by an independent valuer to reflect fair value (prevailing market price) thereof following "both Depreciated Replacement Costs and Revaluation Method".

Details of revaluation of property, plant and equipment:

Particulars of the assets	Name of the Valuer	Qualification of the Valuer	Date of Revaluation	Carrying amount of Assets	Amount in Taka	
					Value of Assets after revaluation	Revaluation Surplus
Land and Land Development	A B SAHA & CO.	Chartered Accountants	June 30, 2011	17,03,91,471	35,23,00,000	18,19,08529
Total:				17,03,91,471	35,23,00,000	18,19,08529

The increase in the carrying amount of revalued assets is recognized in the separate component of equity as Revaluation Reserve.

Other Non-Current Assets were kept outside the scope of the revaluation works. These are expected to be realizable at written down value (WDV) as mentioned in the Statement of Financial Position of the company.

Impairment

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment loss. If any such indication exists, recoverable amount is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. Impairment loss is recorded on judgmental basis, for which provision may differ in the future periods based on the actual experience.

Disposal of property, plant and equipment

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

3.2 Intangible assets and research and development expenditures

Intangible assets are stated at cost less provisions for amortization and impairments, if any. License, patents, know-how and marketing rights acquired are amortized over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line basis, from the time they are available for use. The cost of acquiring and developing computer software for internal use and internet sites for external use are capitalized as intangible assets where the software or site supports a significant business system and the expenditure leads to the creation of a durable asset.

In compliance with the requirements of IAS 38: Intangible assets, research, development and experimental costs are usually absorbed as revenue charges as and when incurred. However, the research and development expenditures that is definite to yield benefit to the Company and is material in the Company's and/ local context, are capitalized as per IAS 38: Intangible Assets.

3.3 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds as per IAS 23: Borrowing Costs.

3.4 Revenue from contract with customers

The Company recognises as revenue the amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange of services when (or as) it transfers control to the customer. To achieve that core principle, IFRS-15 establishes a five-step model as follows:

- Identify the contract with a customer;
- Identify the performance obligations in the contract;
- Determine the transaction price;
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and
- Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Considering the five steps model, the Company recognises revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised service to a customer. Service is considered as transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of that service. Revenue from sale of service is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of returns and allowances, trade discounts, rebates and Value Added Tax (VAT). Where the amounts received or receivable from customers exceeded the revenues recognised for contracts, contract liabilities or advance billings are recognised in the statement of Financial Position as Unearned Revenue. Contract liabilities or advance billings are recognised as revenue when services are provided to customers satisfying the performance obligation.

Revenues primarily comprise of:

1. IPLC Rent
2. Circuit Activation Charge
3. IP Transit Service
4. Co-location Charges
5. IP Transit Service-Export

3.4.1 Revenue from International Private Leased Circuit (IPLC) Rent

Revenue from IPLC rent are recognized over the period of time (i.e. monthly) through satisfying the performance obligation as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the services provided by BSCCL as it promises to perform in the contract.

3.4.2 Revenue from circuit activation charge

Circuit activation is non-recurring service mostly comprise of registration and installation services provided by BSCCL. This charge imposed to clients for activation of new circuits in the form of Registration and Installation charge through demand notes. Revenue from this charge are recognized at a certain point in time when the services or benefits passed to its customers.

3.4.3 Revenue from IP Transit Service Fees

IP Transit service charges for providing internet bandwidth to IIGs and ISPs on a recurring basis. Invoice regarding IP Transit service is generated at the beginning of each month but recognize the revenue over the period of time (i.e. monthly) through satisfying the performance obligation as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the services provided by BSCCL as promise to perform in the contract.

3.4.4 Revenue from co-location charges

Revenue from Co-location charges arises for using BSCCL's resources by the customers on a recurring basis at Cox's bazaar, Kuakata and Dhaka. Invoice regarding Co-location service is generated at the beginning of each month but recognize the revenue over the period of time (i.e. monthly) through satisfying the performance obligation as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the services provided by BSCCL as promise to perform in the contract.

3.4.5 Revenue from IP transit service – export

IP Transit Service - Export represents IP transit services provided to international customer Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) on a recurring basis. Invoice regarding IP Transit service is generated at the beginning of each quarter in advance but recognize the revenue over the period of time (i.e. monthly) through satisfying the performance obligation as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the services provided by BSCCL as promise to perform in the contract.

3.4.6 Revenue from investment income

(a) Interest income

Interest on bank deposits have been accounted for on accrual basis.

(b) Dividends

Dividend Income is recognised when the company's right to receive the payment is established or after received of dividend, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

3.5 Financial instruments

IFRS 9 sets out requirements for recognising and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. This standard replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

The details of new significant accounting policies and the nature and effect of the changes to previous accounting policies are set out below.

Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

IFRS 9 largely retains the existing requirements in IAS 39 for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities. However, it eliminates the previous IAS 39 categories for financial assets of held to maturity, loans and receivables and available for sale.

The adoption of IFRS 9 has not had a significant effect on the company's accounting policies related to financial liabilities. The impact of IFRS 9 on the classification and measurement of financial assets is set out below.

Under IFRS 9, on initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) – debt investment; Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) – equity investment; or Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL). The classification of financial assets under IFRS 9 is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. Derivatives embedded in contracts where the cost is a financial asset in the scope of the standard are never separated. Instead, the hybrid financial instrument as a whole is assessed for classification.

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

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

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

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

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

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component that is initially measured at the transaction price) is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition.

The following accounting policies apply to the subsequent measurement of financial assets.

Financial assets at FVTPL

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is recognized in profit or loss. Trade receivables are classified as financial assets measured at amortised cost.

Debt investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On de-recognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with an 'expected credit loss' (ECL) model. The new impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortised cost, contract assets and debt investments at FVOCI, but not to investments in equity instruments.

The financial assets at amortised cost consist of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, and corporate debt securities. The company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to ECL from trade receivables.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The company considers a financial asset to be in default when the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the company in full, without recourse by The company to actions such as realizing security (if any is held).

Presentation of impairment

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. For debt securities at FVOCI, the loss allowance is recognised in OCI, instead of reducing the carrying amount of the asset.

Impairment losses related to trade receivables and others, including contract assets, are presented separately in the notes to the financial statement.

3.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consists of cash on hand and with banks on current accounts, deposit accounts and short-term investments which are held and available for use by the company without any restriction. There is insignificant risk of change in value of the same.

3.7 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

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

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the entity by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earnings per share

For the purpose of calculating Diluted earnings per shares, an entity adjusts profit or loss attributable to each ordinary equity holders of the entity, and weighted average number of shares outstanding, for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. Diluted EPS is only calculated where the company has commitment to issue ordinary share in future at reporting date. No such commitment is hold by company at reporting date.

3.8 Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are recorded, on initial recognition in the functional currency at the spot exchange rate ruling at the transaction date.

At the end of each reporting period in compliance with the provision of IAS 21: The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates.

- a) Foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate.
- b) Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical costs in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.
- c) Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency is translated using the exchange rate at the date when the fair value is determined.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rate different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements is recognized in Profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

3.9 Employee benefits

The company maintains defined contribution plan for its eligible permanent employees. The eligibility is determined according to the terms and conditions set forth in the respective trust deeds and rules. The plan is funded and recognised/approved under Income Tax Ordinance 1984.

(a) Defined contribution plan (Provident fund)

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. BSCCL has a separate recognized provident fund scheme. All permanent employees of BSCCL contribute 10% of their basic salary to the provident fund and the company makes matching contributions.

(b) Defined Benefit Plan (Gratuity)

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The employee gratuity plan is considered as defined benefit plan as it meets the recognition criteria. The company's obligation is to provide the agreed benefits to current and former employees.

(c) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

3.10 Tax Holiday Reserve

Tax holiday reserve has also been created using applicable exemption rate of income tax as prescribed by the Income Tax Ordinance 1984 for IIG operation income (IP Transit service) as the Company has been granted tax holiday by the National Board of Revenue (NBR) (Ref: Note No. 08.01.0000.035.01.0021.2013 dated 12 February 2014) for a period of 10 periods effective from 01 July 2013 to 30 June 2023 under section 46(c) of ITO 1984 in the following manner:

<u>Period</u>	<u>Tax exemption rate</u>
First two periods (1 July 2013 to 30 June 2015)	100%
Third period (1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016)	80%
Fourth period (1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017)	70%
Fifth period (1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018)	60%
Sixth period (1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019)	50%
Seventh period (1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020)	40%
Eighth period (1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021)	30%
Ninth period (1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022)	20%
Tenth period (1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023)	10%

3.11 Accruals, provisions and contingencies

(a) Accruals

Accruals are liabilities to pay for services that have been received or supplied but have not been paid, invoiced or formally agreed with the supplier, including amounts due to employees. Accruals are reported as part of Trade and other payables.

(b) Provisions

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

Provision is ordinarily measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. Where 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 any provision is presented in the income statement net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost. During the reporting period the company has made sufficient provisions where applicable.

(c) Contingencies

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

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

3.12 Statement of cash flows

The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of IAS 7: Statement of Cash Flows. The cash generating from operating activities has been reported using the Direct Method and Indirect Method as prescribed by the Securities and Exchange Rules, 1987 and as the benchmark treatment of IAS 7 whereby major classes of gross cash receipts and gross cash payments from operating activities are disclosed.

3.13 Related party disclosures

As per Bangladesh Accounting Standards IAS 24: Related Party Disclosures, parties are considered to be related if one of the parties has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. The Company carried out transactions in the ordinary course of business on an arm's length basis at commercial rates with its related parties. Related party disclosures have been given in Note 52.

3.14 Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred taxes. Income tax expense is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity in accordance with IAS 12: Income Tax.

(a) Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous periods. The tax rate used for the reporting period was 25% as a publicly traded company.

(b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised as income or an expense amount within the tax charge, and included in the net profit or loss for the period. Deferred tax relating to items dealt with as Other Comprehensive income (such as a revaluation) is recognised as tax relating to Other Comprehensive income within the statement of Profit or loss and Other Comprehensive income.

Taxable Temporary difference

A deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill; or the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination; and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

Revaluations to fair value – Property, Plant and Equipment

The revaluation does not affect taxable profits in the period of revaluation and consequently, the tax base of the asset is not adjusted. Hence a temporary difference arises. This is provided for in full based on the difference between carrying amount and tax base. An upward revaluation is therefore give rise to a deferred tax liability.

Deductible temporary difference

A deferred tax asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised, unless the deferred tax asset arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination; and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

3.15 Events after the Reporting period

Events after the reporting period that provide additional information about the company's position at the statement of financial position date are reflected in the financial statements as per International Accounting Standards IAS 10: Events after the Reporting Period.

All material events occurring after the balance sheet date have been considered and where necessary, adjusted for or disclosed.

Compliance with financial reporting standards as applicable in Bangladesh:

The Company as per Para-12 of Securities & Exchange Rule-1987, with the following International Accounting Standards (IASs) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB) in preparing the financial statements.

IAS No.	IAS Title	Compliance Status
1	Presentation of Financial Statements	Complied
2	Inventories	Not applicable
7	Statement of Cash Flows	Complied
8	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	Complied
10	Events after the Reporting Period	Complied
12	Income Taxes	Complied
16	Property, Plant & Equipment	Complied
17	Leases	Complied
19	Employee Benefits	Complied
20	Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance	Not applicable
21	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	Complied
23	Borrowing Costs	Complied
24	Related Party Disclosures	Complied
26	Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans	Not applicable
27	Separate Financial Statements	Not applicable
28	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	Not applicable
29	Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economics	Not applicable
31	Interest in Joint Ventures	Not applicable
32	Financial Instruments: Presentation	Complied
33	Earnings per Share	Complied
34	Interim Financial Reporting	Complied
36	Impairment of Assets	Complied
37	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	Complied
38	Intangible Assets	Not applicable

IFRS No.	IFRS Title	Compliance Status
1	First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards	Not applicable
2	Share-based Payment	Not applicable
3	Business Combinations	Not applicable
4	Insurance Contracts	Not applicable
5	Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	Not applicable
6	Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources	Not applicable
7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures	Complied
8	Operating Segments	Not applicable
9	Financial Instruments	Complied
10	Consolidated Financial Statements	Not applicable
11	Joint Arrangements	Not applicable
12	Disclosure of Interests in other Entities	Not applicable
13	Fair Value Measurement	Complied
14	Regulatory Deferral Accounts	Not applicable
15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers	Complied
16	Leases	Not applicable
17	Insurance Contracts	Not applicable

		Amount in Taka	
		30 Sep 2019	30 June 2019
4	Property, plant and equipment		
	Cost/ revaluation (A)		
	Opening balance	9,549,402,528	9,499,133,939
	Add: Purchased/Recognised during the period	24,385,242	53,510,993
	Less: Adjustment during the period	(55,501,047)	(3,242,404)
		<u>9,518,286,722</u>	<u>9,549,402,528</u>
	Accumulated Depreciation (B)		
	Opening balance	2,684,518,697	2,231,771,972
	Add: Charged during the period	112,185,999	455,044,662
		2,796,704,696	2,686,816,633
	Less: Adjustment during the period	(41,281,556)	(2,297,936)
		<u>2,755,423,140</u>	<u>2,684,518,697</u>
	Written Down Value (A-B)	<u>6,762,863,582</u>	<u>6,864,883,830</u>
	A schedule of property, plant & equipment is given in Annexure-A.		
5	Trade and other receivables		
	Trade receivables	1,936,608,575	1,997,684,077
	Other receivables	50,900,223	42,571,624
		<u>1,987,508,798</u>	<u>2,040,255,701</u>
5.1	Trade receivables		
	Opening Balance	2,233,381,822	1,777,847,992
	Add: Addition during the period	635,263,447	2,356,317,211
		2,868,645,269	4,134,165,204
	Less: Collection during the period	(667,679,301)	(1,900,783,382)
	Closing Balance	<u>2,200,965,969</u>	<u>2,233,381,822</u>
	Less: Provision for bad and doubtful debts		
	Opening Balance	235,697,745	159,439,126
	Add: Addition during the period	28,659,649	76,258,619
		264,357,394	235,697,745
	Trade receivables, net of provision	<u>1,936,608,575</u>	<u>1,997,684,077</u>
5.2	Other receivables		
	Dividend	3,150	3,150
	ICB Securities Trading Co. Ltd.	3,340	3,790
	FDR Interest & Others	50,893,733	42,564,684
		<u>50,900,223</u>	<u>42,571,624</u>
6	Advances and Deposits		
	Advances		
	Advance to:		
	Sony Chocolate Industries Ltd.	17,372,000	18,872,000
	Employees against Expenses	1,134,399	349,727
	Employee against Salary	2,502,520	2,140,520
	Civil Works Consultant Limited	57,500	57,500
	Milky & Associates	12,000	12,000
	BUET	21,735	21,735
	BTCL	10,000,000	10,000,000
	Mustafa Tariq Hossain & Associates	670,500	670,500
	Others	279,874	279,874
		<u>32,050,528</u>	<u>32,403,856</u>

		Amount in Taka			
		30 Sep 2019	30 June 2019		
Deposits					
Security deposit - Duncan Products Limited		5,000	5,000		
BTCL - for phone line		23,000	23,000		
CDBL - as security deposit		500,000	500,000		
Security deposit - BTRC for International Internet Gateway (IIG) license		600,000	600,000		
Security Deposit-Sikder Filing Station		100,000	100,000		
Kamal Trading Agency		50,000	50,000		
Southern Automobiles Ltd.		250,000	250,000		
Patuakhali Palli Bidyut Samity		2,871,598	2,871,598		
		<u>4,399,598</u>	<u>4,399,598</u>		
		<u>36,450,126</u>	<u>36,803,454</u>		
6.1 Advance for Office Rent (Sony Chocolate Industries Ltd.)					
Opening balance		18,872,000	23,750,000		
Add: Paid during the period		-	1,122,000		
Less: Adjustment during the period		(1,500,000)	(6,000,000)		
		<u>17,372,000</u>	<u>18,872,000</u>		
7 Advance Income Tax					
Opening balance		412,835,551	298,066,627		
Add: Payment made during the period		33,142,594	115,005,606		
		445,978,145	413,072,233		
Less: Settlement/Adjustment		-	(236,682)		
		<u>445,978,145</u>	<u>412,835,551</u>		
8 Investment in Shares					
SL	Ordinary shares of	Quantity	Cost price (Taka)	Market value	Market value
1	AB Bank Limited	137,581	3,209,275	1,100,648	1,375,810
2	ACI Limited	3,731	764,725	952,151	1,024,906
3	BATASHOE	1,000	696,429	935,200	1,026,900
4	BEXIMCO Limited	216,863	10,731,965	3,990,279	4,857,731
5	IFIC Bank Limited	135,399	1,765,186	1,313,370	1,408,150
6	Islami Bank BD Limit	39,091	951,084	844,366	922,548
7	Jamuna Oil Limited	23,716	4,392,440	3,616,690	4,121,841
8	MPetroleum	24,816	4,962,456	4,576,070	4,916,050
9	NCC Bank Limited	183,071	1,698,208	2,434,844	2,617,915
10	Padma Oil Limited	18,150	4,835,160	3,784,275	4,185,390
11	Square Pharma	23,897	2,633,566	5,642,082	6,315,977
12	Titas Gas	39,570	2,744,885	1,440,348	1,574,886
			<u>39,385,378</u>	<u>30,630,323</u>	<u>34,348,102</u>
Investment in shares is recognised and measured according to IFRS 9 as stated in note 3.5.					
9 Cash and cash equivalents					
Cash in hand		(Note: 9.1)	1,264,491	604,146	
Cash at bank		(Note: 9.2)	2,198,560,586	2,022,535,858	
			<u>2,199,825,077</u>	<u>2,023,140,004</u>	
9.1 Cash in hand					
Head Office-Dhaka			1,136,180	560,188	
Landing Station-Kuakata			121,429	1,576	
Landing Station-Cox's Bazar			6,882	42,382	
			<u>1,264,491</u>	<u>604,146</u>	

Amount in Taka	
30 Sep 2019	30 June 2019

9.2 Cash at bank

Savings and current deposits with:

Sonali Bank Limited-Dhaka
Sonali Bank Limited-Cox'sbazar
National Bank Limited
Mutual Trust Bank Limited
Brac Bank Limited
IFIC Bank Limited
United Commercial Bank Limited

4,929,326	11,748,931
3,431,721	1,308,773
1,362,275	701,819
11,075,063	11,075,580
685,245	685,244
178,296	178,296
128,919,403	109,371,266
150,581,329	135,069,910

Fixed deposits (FDR) with:

Agrani Bank Limited
Brac Bank Limited
Bank Asia Ltd.
BASIC Bank Limited
Mutual Trust Bank Limited
IFIC Bank Limited
Prime Bank Limited
One Bank Limited
Southeast Bank Ltd.
Standard Bank Limited
Jamuna Bank Limited
Pubali Bank Limited
United Commercial Bank Limited

50,000,000	-
457,943,508	420,865,679
101,761,001	72,056,000
289,568,960	285,386,450
132,125,419	157,315,687
262,230,995	258,891,187
21,359,511	21,359,511
74,816,593	73,379,241
203,736,169	200,655,763
107,932,602	105,112,747
146,035,549	94,841,907
43,114,019	42,436,012
157,354,931	155,165,764
2,047,979,257	1,887,465,948
2,198,560,586	2,022,535,858

The fixed deposits will be matured within 3 (three)/6 (Six) months , nine months, and yearly.

10 Share capital

Authorized:

1,000,000,000 ordinary shares of Taka 10 each

10,000,000,000	10,000,000,000
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Issued, subscribed and paid up capital:

31,000,000 Ordinary Shares of Taka 10 each fully paid up in cash
140 Ordinary share of Taka 10 each fully paid up in cash to GOB
67,314,640 ordinary shares of Tk. 10 each fully paid up other than cash to MoPT, GOB
66,590,730 Ordinary shares of Tk. 10 each issued as Bonus Share

310,000,000	310,000,000
1,400	1,400
673,146,400	673,146,400
665,907,300	665,907,300
1,649,055,100	1,649,055,100

11 Equity Money from GoB

The above amount has been received from Government for implementing the Regional Submarine Telecommunications Project, Bangladesh (Installation and Establishment of Second Submarine Cable System (SMW5) for International Telecommunications in Bangladesh) as Equity Money which will be converted into shares after getting proper approval from Concerned Authority.

1,660,000,000	1,660,000,000
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12 Share premium

723,293,759	723,293,759
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In the year 2011-2012, total amount of Tk. 775,000,000 was received as share premium in respect of shares issued to shareholders. Net issue cost of Tk 51,706,241 was set off against share premium as per IAS 32: Financial Instruments: Presentation.

	Amount in Taka	
	30 Sep 2019	30 June 2019
13 Tax holiday reserve		
Opening balance	714,543,555	706,977,180
Add: Current period's reserve	3,901,147	7,566,376
	<u>718,444,703</u>	<u>714,543,555</u>
14 Revaluation reserve		
Opening balance	336,165,684	336,165,684
Less: Adjustment with deferred tax liability	-	-
	<u>336,165,684</u>	<u>336,165,684</u>

This amount represents the revalued amount of Land at Cox's Bazar. This revaluation has been done by a Professional Valuer named A B SAHA & CO., Chartered Accountants in the financial year 2010-11. Valuation work has been carried out on the basis of Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance in valuing Assets of State Owned Companies as well as professional Judgement. In making Valuation of Assets both Depreciated Replacement Costs and Revaluation Method as suggested in the aforementioned guidelines were followed. In addition requirements of IAS and IFRS was considered. Valuation was made on the basis of 100% inventory, Present condition of assets, Current Market price, inflationary trend of the country, Estimated life time of assets etc.

15 Retained Earnings		
Opening balance	1,304,618,748	808,879,808
Add: Profit for the period	171,751,625	585,758,071
	<u>1,476,370,374</u>	<u>1,394,637,879</u>
Less: Dividend paid during the period	-	82,452,755
Transferred to Tax Holiday Reserve	3,901,147	7,566,376
	<u>3,901,147</u>	<u>90,019,131</u>
	<u>1,472,469,227</u>	<u>1,304,618,748</u>

16 Deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities have been recognized and measured in accordance with the provisions of IAS 12: Income Taxes. Related deferred tax expense/(income) have been disclosed in Note : 43. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

Deferred tax relating to statement of profit or loss	(Note: 16.1)	477,795,095	465,768,372
Deferred tax relating to other comprehensive income	(Note: 16.2)	10,396,877	10,396,877
		<u>488,191,972</u>	<u>476,165,249</u>

16.1 Deferred tax relating to Statement of Profit or Loss

	Carrying amount	Tax base	Taxable/ (deductible) temporary difference
	Taka	Taka	Taka
As at 30 September 2019			
Property, plant and equipment (excluding land)	6,293,406,197	4,091,665,016	2,201,741,182
Accounts receivable (Note: 5.1)	1,936,608,575	2,200,965,969	(264,357,394)
Provision for pension, gratuity fund and provident fund (Note: 18)	(26,203,410)	-	(26,203,410)
Net Taxable Temporary Difference			1,911,180,378
Applicable tax rate			25%
Deferred tax liability			<u>477,795,095</u>

Amount in Taka	
30 Sep 2019	30 June 2019

As at 30 June 2019

Deferred tax relating to Statement of Profit or Loss

	Carrying Amount	Tax Base	Taxable/ (deductible) temporary difference
	Taka	Taka	Taka
Property, plant and equipment (excluding land)	6,395,709,792	4,276,088,082	2,119,621,711
Accounts receivable (Note: 5.1)	1,997,684,077	2,233,381,822	(235,697,745)
Provision for pension, gratuity fund and provident fund	(20,850,482)	-	(20,850,482)
Net Taxable Temporary Difference			1,863,073,484
Applicable tax rate			25%
Deferred tax liability			<u>465,768,371</u>

As at 30 September 2019

16.2 Deferred tax relating to other comprehensive income

	Carrying Amount	Tax Base	Taxable/ (deductible) temporary difference
	Taka	Taka	Taka
Revaluation reserve of property, plant and equipment	346,562,561	-	346,562,561
Applicable tax rate			3%
Deferred tax liability			<u>10,396,877</u>

As at 30 June 2019

Deferred tax relating to other comprehensive income

	Carrying Amount	Tax Base	Taxable/ (deductible) temporary difference
	Taka	Taka	Taka
Revaluation reserve of property, plant and equipment	346,561,561	-	346,562,561
Applicable tax rate			3%
Deferred tax liability			<u>10,396,877</u>

17 Security deposits received from clients

Opening Balance	220,378,430	164,005,987
Add: Addition during the period	12,538,987	84,652,148
	232,917,417	248,658,135
Less: Adjustment during the period	7,866,000	28,279,705
	<u>225,051,417</u>	<u>220,378,430</u>

Amount in Taka	
30 Sep 2019	30 June 2019

18 Employees' pension, gratuity and provident fund

Employees' pension fund	(Note: 18.1)	13,808,952	13,808,952
Employees' gratuity fund	(Note: 18.2)	10,110,080	4,901,587
Employees' provident fund	(Note: 18.3)	2,284,377	2,139,943
		<u>26,203,410</u>	<u>20,850,482</u>

18.1 Employees' pension fund		<u>13,808,952</u>	<u>13,808,952</u>
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This represents amount payable to BTCL employees worked on deputation and the amount incorporated in the vendor agreement. The above noted amount is adequate against the liabilities on account of the employees worked for the Company as deputed from BTCL and therefore no additional provision has been made in the accompanying financial statements. The Company however, does not have any pension fund.

18.2 Employees' gratuity fund

Opening balance		4,901,587	8,019,892
Add: Provision made during the period		5,208,494	10,744,235
		10,110,081	18,764,127
Less: Paid/Transferred during the period		-	(13,862,540)
		<u>10,110,080</u>	<u>4,901,587</u>

18.3 Employees' provident fund

Opening balance		2,139,943	1,926,571
Add: Employees' Contribution		1,140,780	4,081,974
Employer's Contribution		1,143,597	4,081,974
Less: Transferred to RCPF during the period		(2,139,943)	(7,950,576)
		<u>2,284,377</u>	<u>2,139,943</u>

19 Term Loan

Opening balance		2,891,699,606	2,968,702,678
Received during the period		-	-
Total IDB Loan		2,891,699,606	2,968,702,678
Less: Payment during the period		(79,313,164)	(77,003,072)
		2,812,386,442	2,891,699,606
Current portion of Long Term Loan		(252,503,531)	(331,816,695)
Non-current portion of Long Term Loan		<u>2,559,882,911</u>	<u>2,559,882,911</u>

Term Loan Particulars:

Islamic Development Bank (IDB)

Loan has been taken from IDB through Bangladesh Government for implementation of Regional Submarine

Telecommunications Project, Bangladesh (SMW-5) Project. An agreement named Installment Sale Agreement between The Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh and IDB has been signed on 27 August 2014 with effect from 24 November 2014 for loan amount of USD 44 million. Actual loan received by BSCCL in USD 38.048 million. Subsequently Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited signed a subsidiary loan agreement with The Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh, Ministry of Finance, Finance Division on 15 February 2015. This sub-loan is for a 13 years term with a gestation period of 3 years and the interest payable will be @ 6% per annum.

Amount in Taka	
30 Sep 2019	30 June 2019

20 Sundry creditors

17th BCS Forum	-	50,000
Abedin Advertising	60,000	-
ACE Autos	7,117	-
Amader Shomoy	37,260	-
Anika Enterprise	69,310	69,310
Asia Pacific Communication Ltd.	17,167	17,167
Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation	-	40,958
Bangladesh Scinece House	1,019,750	-
BCS Telecom Samity	100,000	-
BD ren	1,520,000	3800000
Capital Law Chamber	146,280	146,280
CDBL	106,000	-
Cogent Communication Ltd	476,546	471,630
Cyber Link	4,975	63,145
Design Associates	129,335	-
Dynamic Travels	-	718,940
ECCE,CUET	50,000	50,000
Equinix Singapore PTE Ltd.	1,719,235	1,322,185
Eshan Engineering & Refrigeration	95,670	-
Expo Media & Publications Ltd.	-	7,000
Express Systems Ltd.	4,374,450	4,374,450
Fames & R	119,025	174,225
Fiber@Home Ltd	4,728,915	10,654,560
Habib Intelligent Software Ltd.	322,875	322,875
Huawei Technologies (BD). Limited	93,649	93,649
ICAB Puja Udjapan Parishad	20,000	20,000
ICB Securities Trading Company Limited	1,610,932	1,610,932
Jatir Alo	-	40,000
KK Enterprise	6,795,394	6,795,394
Legacy Legal Corporate	-	74,750
M.M.International	2,046,594	509,998
M/S N. Islam Motor Works	15,290	-
M2 M Communications	5,400	-
Manik Traders	-	38,812
Mashik Peshajibi Barta	25,000	-
Milky & Associates	116,602	116,602
Modern Erection Ltd.	-	220,500
New S.N. Motors	16,700	16,700
Next Tech Ltd.	22,400	5,600
NTT communications Ltd.	8,055,858	5,463,914
Partex Furniture	120,909	120,909
Payable to BTCL	98,445,725	105,735,016
Payable to BTCL Staff College(Focus Point)	23,000	23,000
Payable to BTRC	9,742,713	7,680,789
Peshajibi Samonnoy Parishad	25,000	25,000
Royal Office Equipment	-	16,000.00
S.F.Ahmed & Co.	299,000	299,000
S.T. Enterprise	41,918	91,753
SA Rashid & Associates	28,750	28,750
Share Money Deposit	109,101	109,101
Sikder Filling & Service Station	147,740	126,305
Sony Chocolate Industries Ltd.	356,399	361,103
Southern Automobiles Ltd.	-	29,751
Spectrum Engineering Consortium Limited	184,492	184,492
Summit Communications Ltd.	2,518,500	11,314,629

	Amount in Taka	
	30 Sep 2019	30 June 2019
Synchron Communication	14,000	-
Telecom Italia Sparkle Ltd.	14,854,766	19,245,591
Telnet Communication Ltd.	3,675	3,675
Temporary Loan from Project Director # SMW5	1,000	1,000
The Daily Bangladesh Pratidin	-	37,260
The Daily Tarun Kantha	25,000	-
The Financial Express	22,661	181
The Weekly Protimuhurto	30,000	-
Unclaimed dividend	4,873,877	4,874,395
Unearned Revenue	-	3,329,988
Withholding tax payable	22,954,638	22,920,030
Zetta Power	-	37,950
Zico Motors	37,950	37,950
	188,788,543	213,923,194

21 Provision for income tax

Opening balance	393,874,301	323,622,563
Add: Provision made during the period	38,796,300.40	70,251,738
Less: Settlement for previous period	-	-
	432,670,602	393,874,301

For the income year 2010-2011 an amount of Tk. 25,240,639 has been demanded by DCT against of which appeal is processed to High Court Division. For the income year 2012-2013 after revised assessment of DCT the demand amount is Tk. 7,879,309 which has already been paid and receiving certificate is pending. We have filed an appeal for the Income year 2013-2014 to the High Court Division. As per revised order of DCT Tk. 4,079,846 has been deposited and receiving certificate is pending for the year 2014-2015. Assessment Order of income year 2015-2016 was received in which DCT demanded Tk. 8,203,930 and further appeal was made to the Tribunal and the Tribunal confirm one portion and set aside the other portion. Appeal was made to the Commissioner (Appeal) for set aside portion. Return of the income year 2016-2017 was filed to DCT for assessment and DCT demanded Tk. 46,830,131 for this year against which appeal was made to the Commissioner (Appeal) and the order from Appeal (commissioner) has been issued for both the income year. Now assessment for the year 2015-2016 and 2016-2017 remains under process at Tribunal. Return of the income year 2017-2018 remains under process at DCT.

22 Provision for WPPF and WF

Opening balance	38,948,113	14,693,423
Add: Provision made during the period	11,128,732	38,948,113
	50,076,845	53,641,536
Less: Settlement for previous period	-	(14,693,423)
	50,076,846	38,948,113

23 VAT Payable

VAT payable against Receivable	500,729,288	523,727,987
VAT payable against Deduction at source	516,037	20,050,945
	501,245,325	543,778,932

This represents the amount of Tk .500,729,288 VAT receivable from clients against revenue receivable arising from International Private Leased Circuit (IPLC) rentals, IP transit service, and Co-location charges. In addition to that, this amount of Tk. 5,16,037 includes VAT deducted from other parties and suppliers.

24 Liabilities for expenses

Office rent	4,800,000	4,800,000
Audit & other fees	69,000	69,000
Provision for different expenses	613,500	927,887
Telephone bill	37,904	19,350
Electricity bill	774,463	236,164
Donation	9,364	9,364
	6,304,231	6,061,765
Accrued Interest on IDB loan	172,908,786	218,909,724
	179,213,017	224,971,489

		Amount in Taka	
		July-Sep-2019	July-Sep-2018
25	IPLC (International Private Leased Circuit) Rent		
	SMW-4	160,641,816	169,509,076
	SMW-5	257,262,765	153,596,008
		<u>417,904,581</u>	<u>323,105,085</u>
26	Circuit activation charge		
	Circuit Activation Charge-IPLC-SMW-4	500,000	1,300,000
	Circuit Activation Charge-IPLC-SMW-5	-	-
	Circuit Activation Charge-IP Transit	-	340,000
	Circuit Activation Charge-ISP	-	290,000
	Circuit Activation Charge-ITC	100,000	-
	Circuit Activation Charge-Co-location-IIG	3,000	-
	Circuit Activation Charge-Co-location-SMW-4	160,000	60,000
	Circuit Activation Charge-Co-location-SMW-5	400,000	-
		<u>1,163,000</u>	<u>1,990,000</u>
	This represents charges imposed to clients for activation of new circuits.		
27	IP Transit Service	<u>98,244,863</u>	<u>90,590,166</u>
	This represents the service charges for providing internet bandwidth to IIGs and ISPs.		
28	Co-Location Charges		
	SMW-4	5,323,680	4,987,657
	SMW-5	232,500	408,231
		<u>5,556,180</u>	<u>5,395,889</u>
	This represents charges to customers for using BSCCL's resources at Cox's Bazar, Kuakata and Dhaka.		
29	IP Transit Service -Export	<u>15,207,000</u>	<u>17,430,000</u>
	This represents charges to Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited(BSNL) for IP transit service.		
	Referring to the note number 25 to 29, Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited (BSCCL)'s turnover is mainly comprised of IPLC Rent , IP Transit Service and Co -location Service . BSCCL has implemented Regional Submarine Telecommunications Project , Bangladesh (SMW-5) Project and started providing service commercially through the system during the year under consideration . In addition to that , substantial effort of BSCCL's management , Govt. policy of digitalization of govt . service and introduction of 4G services contributed to increase in overall IPLC consumption in the country . Consequently, BSCCL's revenue also increased.		
30	Electricity and generator fuel		
	Electricity bill	2,865,958	2,845,871
	Fuel for generator	449,500	453,338
		<u>3,315,458</u>	<u>3,299,209</u>
	This cost is directly related to cost of operation.		
31	Landing station and cable route repair	<u>144,970</u>	<u>183,393</u>
	This cost is directly related to repair and maintenance for Cox's Bazar landing station and cable route.		

	Amount in Taka	
	July-Sep-2019	July-Sep-2018
32 Backhaul & Data Connectivity Charge		
Backhaul Charge	25,857,451	55,260,520
Data Connectivity & Fiber Core Charge	116,265	112,815
Revenue Sharing Cost	1,774,424	1,602,331
Lisence Renewal Fees	287,500	-
	<u>28,035,640</u>	<u>56,975,666</u>

This cost represents backhaul charges and for data connectivity & fiber core charge.

33 IP Transit Cost	<u>12,588,888</u>	<u>10,962,477</u>
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This cost represents the cost of purchasing IP bandwidth from Telecom Italia Sparkle, NTT Communications Ltd, Equinix Singapore Pte Ltd. and Cogent Communications Ltd.

34 Lease Rent	<u>298,810</u>	<u>662,483</u>
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This rent represents rent of leasing land of beach manhole for Kuakata landing station from Bangladesh Parjaton Corporation.

35 Depreciation of core machinery	<u>103,209,144</u>	<u>103,244,244</u>
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This represents the depreciation charged on core machinery which are directly related to IPLC and IP transit revenue.

During the year 2018-2019, considering the estimated useful life of the Assets, Management has changed depreciation method on Building -SMW4, Floor Development-SMW-4, Deep Tubewell and Pump House -SMW-4, Boundary Wall -SMW4, Ducting From Beachman Hole and Colocation Point -SMW-4 from Reducing Balance Method to Straight Line method to reflect fair presentation of the financial results and financial position. For further details Annexure-A is referred.

36 Operation and maintenance expenses

This represents amount paid to SEA -ME-WE 4 & 5 during the period for expenses of cable operation and maintenance purpose. The break-up of the expenses is as under:

SEA-ME-WE-4	6,063,434	9,446,493
SEA-ME-WE-5	45,393,169	38,275,543
	<u>51,456,602</u>	<u>47,722,036</u>

37 General and administrative expenses

Advertisement and publicity expenses	119,480	397,066
AGM expenses	-	61,998
Bank charges and commission	200,476	111,475
Board and other meetings fees	824,993	635,911
Books & Periodicals	19,322	12,959
Business Development Expenses	1,096,111	524,633
Consortium meeting expenses	837,194	7,470
Consultancy fees	119,025	103,500
CSR Expenses	2,039,500	-
Entertainment	370,884	402,088
Fees and Subscription	144,576	43,464

	Amount in Taka	
	July-Sep-2019	July-Sep-2018
Festival bonus	4,215,743	3,090,820
Gratuity provision	5,208,494	5,167,229
Innovation Expenses	20,000	-
Legal Fees	858,130	1,437,500
Managing Director's remuneration	865,500	940,239
National Integrity and Strategy Training Expenses	293,250	365,638
Office Expenses	118,114	-
Office rent	4,902,450	3,501,750
Postage and courier expenses	12,020	15,634
Printing and Office stationery	163,250	209,451
Recruitment expenses	588,222	287,569
Rent, rates & taxes	4,480	-
Repair and maintenance	534,220	549,092
Salary and allowances	27,457,170	23,231,039
Telephone Bill	20,054	26,862
Training Expenses	320,355	173,200
Travelling & conveyance	370,282	338,203
Vehicles Maintenance	510,911	540,033
Vehicles running expenses	635,082	722,344
	52,869,288	42,897,167
38 Provision for bad & doubtful debts		
Closing balance of provision for bad & doubtful debts	264,357,394	188,672,256
Less: Opening balance of provision for bad & doubtful debts	235,697,745	159,439,126
	28,659,649	29,233,130
Provision made for the period according to the company policy.		
39 Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	8,976,855	8,094,987
This represents the depreciation charged on other than core machinery. For further details Annexure-A is referred.		
40 Bank interest and other income		
Rest house rent and others	433,045	142,131
Interest on FDR & Others	43,204,101	24,958,533
Dividend income	136,768	-
	43,773,914	25,100,664
41 Gain/(loss) on investment in shares		
Opening market value of investment	34,348,102	35,974,737
Add: Investment during the period	-	-
Total cost of investment(B)	34,348,102	35,974,737
Closing Market Value of Investment (A)	30,630,324	34,440,163
Gain/(Loss)(A-B)	(3,717,778)	(1,534,574)
42 Current tax expense	38,796,300	6,435,965

		Amount in Taka	
		July-Sep-2019	July-Sep-2018
43	Deferred tax (income)/expense		
	Closing balance of deferred tax liability	477,795,095	369,452,186
	Opening balance of deferred tax liability	465,768,372	342,815,911
	Deferred tax (income)/expense	<u>12,026,723</u>	<u>26,636,275</u>
44	Basic Earnings Per Share (EPS)		
	Earnings attributable to the Ordinary Shareholders	171,751,625	77,047,022
	Weighted average number of ordinary Shares outstanding during the period	164,905,510	164,905,510
	Earnings Per Share (EPS)	<u>1.04</u>	<u>0.47</u>
<p>The increase in EPS is the result of increase in revenue from the ordinary course of the business activities which has been disclosed in the notes 25 to 29 in the Revenue Part of the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the period under consideration . There was no Extraordinary Transactions during this period.</p>			
44.1	No diluted earnings per share is required to be calculated for the period as there has no dilutive potential ordinary shares.		
45	Net Asset Value		
	Total Assets	11,463,256,050	11,412,266,642
	Less: Total Liabilities	4,903,827,576	5,024,589,795
		<u>6,559,428,474</u>	<u>6,387,676,847</u>
	Number of Ordinary Shares of Tk. 10 each at Financial Position date	164,905,510	164,905,510
	NAV-Per Share	<u>39.78</u>	<u>38.74</u>
46	Net operating cash flows per share (NOCFPS)		
	Net cash flows from operating activities (A)	365,461,268	261,784,918
	Number of Ordinary Shares of Tk. 10 each at Financial Position	164,905,510	164,905,510
	Net operating cash flows per share (NOCFPS)	<u>2.22</u>	<u>1.59</u>

Revenue of Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited has been increased comparing to that of the

Amount in Taka	
July-Sep-2019	July-Sep-2018

46.1 Reconciliation of Net income or Net profit with cash flows from operating activities.:

	Amount(Tk.)	Amount(Tk.)
	July-Sep-2019	July-Sep-2018
Net Profit Before Tax	222,574,649	110,119,261
Adjustment to reconcile profit to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	112,185,999	111,339,231
Financial Charges	40,750,050	43,177,211
Loss on Investment in Share	3,717,778	1,534,574
Loss on Disposal of Fixed Assets	14,219,491	
Provision for Bad debts	28,659,649	29,233,130
Other Income	(43,870,380)	(25,100,664)
Exchange fluctuation gain	96,466	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Advance Income tax	(33,142,593)	(11,679,700)
(Increase)/ Decrease in adv. & deposit	353,328	873,333
(Increase)/ Decrease in debtors	32,415,853	(230,755,268)
(Increase)/ Decrease in other receivable	35,308,548	48,099,293
Increase/(Decrease) in sundry creditors	(26,671,079)	81,351,543
Increase/(Decrease) in Security Deposit	4,672,987	37,462,792
Increase/(Decrease) in Employees Pension, Gratuity and PF	5,352,929	5,179,768
Increase/(Decrease) in Provision for WPPF and WF	11,128,733	5,505,963
Increase/(Decrease) in VAT Payable	(42,533,606)	55,546,213
Increase/(Decrease) in Liability for Expenses	242,467	(101,763)
Net cash flows from operating activities	<u>365,461,268</u>	<u>261,784,918</u>

47 Contingent liabilities and commitments

BSCCL is currently involved in a number of legal proceedings, including inquiries from, or discussions with, governmental authorities that are incidental to its operations. However, the company is not currently involved in any legal proceedings which may have a significant effect on the financial position or profitability of the company as such provision has not been recognised in these financial statements.

(i) BTCL claim office rent:

On 13 January 2013, BTCL claimed some office rent for using office space by BSCCL for the period from 01 July 2008 to 30 June 2012. BTCL claimed total Tk. 11,538,320 excluding VAT regarding office rent. Due to excess rent claimed by BTCL compare to market rate, BSCCL disagreed to pay the excess office rent and made a provision of Tk. 4,800,000 regarding this claim based on the market rent rate. As a result, a dispute of Tk. 6,738,320 was arisen between BSCCL and BTCL and the decision is pending for the long time.

(ii) Income Tax:

For the income year 2010-2011 an amount of Tk. 25,240,639 has been demanded by DCT against of which appeal is processed to High Court Division. Assessment Order of income year 2015-2016 was received in which DCT demanded Tk. 8,203,930 and further appeal was made to the Tribunal and the Tribunal confirm one portion and set aside the other portion. Appeal was made to the Commissioner (Appeal) for set aside portion. Return of the income year 2016-2017 was filed to DCT for assessment and DCT demanded Tk. 46,830,131 for this year against which appeal was made to the Commissioner (Appeal) and the order from Appeal (commissioner) has been issued for both the income year. Now assessment for the year 2015-2016 and 2016-2017 remains under process at Tribunal. Return of the income year 2017-2018 remains under process at DCT.

48 Related party disclosures

As per IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures", a related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity (i.e. BSCCL) that is preparing its financial statements. Related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services, or obligations between a reporting entity and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged as per IAS 24.

Related parties include the company's directors, key management personnel, associates, companies under common directorship etc. as per IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures". All transactions involving related parties arising in the normal course of business are conducted at arm's length at normal commercial rates on the same terms and conditions as third party transactions using valuation modes, as admissible.

(a) Name of the Directors along with all related Firms/Companies/Institutions/Parties as at 30 Sep. 2019.

Sl. No.	Name of the Directors	Status with the company	Name of the related Ministries/ Companies/ Parties etc.	Remarks
1	Mr. Ashoke Kumar Biswas	Chairman	Secretary, Posts & Telecommunications Division, MoPT & IT	Nominated by GOB
2	Mr. Md.Azizul Islam	Director	Additional Secretary-Posts & Telecommunications division, MoPT & IT	Nominated by GOB
3	Ms. Touhida Bulbul	Director	Additional Secretary (Admin)-MoST	Nominated by GOB
4	Mr. Md.Jalal Uddin	Director	Joint Secretary-MoF	Nominated by GOB
5	Col Rakibul Karim Chowdhury, afvc, psc	Director	Col Staff, AHQ, GS Br (SD Dte), Dhaka Cantonment, Dhaka	Nominated by GOB
6	Dr. Md. Mahbubul Alam Joarder	Director	Professor -Institute of Information Technology, University of Dhaka	Nominated by GOB
7	Mr. Hossian Khaled	Independent Director	Director-DCCI	Nominated by GOB
8	Mr. Nasir Uddin Ahmed, FCA, FCS	Independent Director	Council Member, ICAB & Partner, MABS & J Partners, Chartered Accountants	Nominated by GOB
9	Mr. Mashiur Rahman	Managing Director	BSCCL	Nominated by GOB

(b) Transactions with the following companies where the Directors of the company are related for the period ended 30 Sep. 2019:

Sl No.	Name of the company (Related party)	Name of the Director	Relationship of the Director with the company	Type of transaction	Transactions during the period	period end balance
1	Bangladesh Telecommunications Company Limited	Mr. Ashoke Kumar Biswas	Chairman	Bandwidth sale	95,422,932	770,779,170
2	Bangladesh Telecommunications Company Limited	Mr. Ashoke Kumar Biswas		Co-location Purchase	151,200	619,200
3	Bangladesh Telecommunications Company Limited	Mr. Ashoke Kumar Biswas		Backhaul Purchase	18,575,101	38,939,360
5	Teletalk Bangladesh Ltd.	Mr. Ashoke Kumar Biswas		Co-location sale	151,922	60,797

(c) Transactions with the following companies where the Directors of the company are related for the period ended 30 Sep 2018:

Sl. No.	Name of the company (Related party)	Name of the Director	Relationship of the Director with the company	Type of transaction	Transactions during the period	periodend balance
1	Bangladesh Telecommunications Company Limited	Mr. Shyam Sunder Sikder	Chairman	Bandwidth sale	103,913,826	1,071,758,736
2	Bangladesh Telecommunications Company Limited	Mr. Shyam Sunder Sikder		Co-location Sale	-	21,463,462
3	Bangladesh Telecommunications Company Limited	Mr. Shyam Sunder Sikder		Backhaul Purchase	23,274,599	23,274,599
4	Teletalk Bangladesh Limited	Mr. Shyam Sunder Sikder		Bandwidth sale	3,105,000	5,617,083

Amount in Taka	
July- Sep 2019	July- Sep 2018

(d) Key management personnels compensation

(i) MD's Remuneration

Short term employee benefits (salary and other allowances)
Provident Fund
Bonus

Short term employee benefits (salary and other allowances)	865,500	778,239
Provident Fund	-	-
Bonus	175,000	162,000
	<u>1,040,500</u>	<u>940,239</u>

(ii) Other Management personnel remuneration and benefit

Salary
Bonus

Salary	27,457,170	23,231,039
Bonus	4,040,743	2,928,820
	<u>31,497,913</u>	<u>26,159,859</u>

(e) Director's Board Meeting Attendance Fees

	<u>96,893</u>	<u>131,161</u>
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(f) Other Disclosures

The Directors of the company did not take any benefit from the company other than the board meeting attendance fees as disclosed above.

- Expense reimbursed to the managing agent - Nil
- Commission or other remuneration payable separately to a managing agent or his associate - Nil
- Commission received or receivable by the managing agent or his associate as selling or buying agent of other concerns in respect of contracts entered into such concerns with the company - Nil
- The money value of the contracts for the sale or purchase of goods and materials or supply of services, entered into by the company with the managing agent or his associate during the financial period.
- Any other perquisites or benefit in cash or in kind stating - Nil
- Other allowances and commission including guarantee commission - Nil.


i) Pensions, ii) Gratuities, iii) Payment from Provident Fund, iv) Compensation for loss of office and v) Consideration in connection with retirement from office.

49 Segment information

Business activities of BSCCL are not organized on the basis of differences in related services or differences in geographical areas of operations. It essentially provides similar services to clients across the country.


50 Comparatives

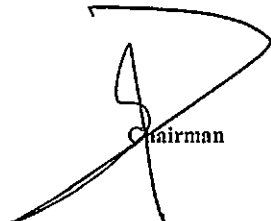
Comparative information in the following major areas has been rearranged to conform to current period's presentation.


Chief Financial Officer
Dated, Dhaka,
14 November 2019


Company Secretary


Managing Director


Director


Chairman

Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited
Schedule of Property, Plant & Equipment
As at 30 September 2019

Name of assets	Cost				Accumulated depreciation			WDV as at 30 Sep. 2019		
	As at 01 July 2019	Additions during the period	Adjustment during the period	As at 30 Sep. 2019	Rate	As at 01 July 2019	Charged during the period		Adjustment during the period	
										As at 30 Sep. 2019
a. Freehold assets										
Land and land development	122,612,477	283,347		122,895,824	-	-	-	-	122,895,824	
Core equipment-IPLC-SMW-4	2,659,367,038		55,501,047	2,603,865,991	10%	1,850,082,472	26,983,069	41,281,556	1,835,783,984	
Core equipment-IPLC-SMW-5	5,548,720,007	18,943,878		5,567,663,885	5%	554,440,681	69,628,100	-	624,068,781	
Core equipment-IIG	220,178,218			220,178,218	14.29%	114,610,614	6,597,975	-	121,208,589	
Building	63,415,462			63,415,462	8.33%	22,090,523	939,203	-	23,029,726	
Building-SMW-5	291,283,034			291,283,034	5%	29,128,303	3,641,038	-	32,769,341	
Floor development	2,654,065			2,654,065	8.33%	1,950,184	15,997	-	1,966,181	
Security barak & security wall	7,827,297			7,827,297	8.33%	2,852,266	113,069	-	2,965,335	
Deep tube-well & pump house	2,343,837			2,343,837	8.33%	1,737,500	13,780	-	1,751,281	
Deep tube-well & pump house-SMW-5	1,334,855			1,334,855	5%	133,486	16,686	-	150,171	
Generator-500 KVA(SMW#5)	13,694,661			13,694,661	10%	2,738,932	342,367	-	3,081,299	
500 KV sub-station	3,284,000			3,284,000	10%	2,832,306	16,132	-	2,848,438	
500 KV sub-station-SMW-5	17,866,349			17,866,349	5%	1,759,541	223,329	-	1,982,870	
Power system	35,631,806			35,631,806	10%	26,689,065	319,384	-	27,008,448	
Power system-SMW-5	20,847,215			20,847,215	5%	2,084,722	260,590	-	2,345,312	
Power system-IIG	387,555			387,555	20%	77,511	19,378	-	96,889	
Boundary wall	11,673,668			11,673,668	8.33%	3,438,193	187,170	-	3,625,363	
Boundary wall-SMW-5	38,218,321			38,218,321	5%	3,821,832	477,729	-	4,299,561	
Ducting from beach manhole	18,960,526			18,960,526	10%	10,789,105	291,836	-	11,080,941	
Ducting from beach manhole-SMW-5	21,813,789			21,813,789	5%	2,181,379	272,672	-	2,454,051	
Vehicles	55,191,012			55,191,012	20%	35,527,945	983,153	-	36,511,098	
Office equipment and furniture	37,898,703	3,797,120		41,695,823	10%	12,685,108	704,081	-	13,389,189	
Co-Location point	916,051			916,051	12.5%	346,604	20,337	-	366,942	
Co-Location point-SMW-5	1,397,121			1,397,121	5%	119,093	17,464	-	1,36,557	
Office decoration	5,103,400	1,360,897		6,464,297	10%	2,357,234	90,434	-	2,447,668	
Water Treatment Plant & Others	220,500			220,500	20%	44,100	11,025	-	55,125	
Sub-total	9,202,840,967	24,385,242	55,501,047	9,171,725,161		2,684,518,697	112,185,999	41,281,556	2,755,423,140	6,416,302,021
b. Revalued assets										
Land and land development	346,561,561			346,561,561	-	-	-	-	346,561,561	
Sub-total	346,561,561			346,561,561					346,561,561	
Total balance as at 30 Sep. 2019 (a+b)	9,549,402,528	24,385,242	55,501,047	9,518,286,722		2,684,518,697	112,185,999	41,281,556	2,755,423,140	6,762,863,582
Total balance as at 30 June 2019 (a+b)	9,499,133,939	53,510,993	3,242,404	9,549,402,528		2,231,771,972	455,044,662	2,297,936	2,684,518,697	6,864,883,830