

# Binayak Dey & Co.

**Chartered Accountants** 

**Independent Auditor's Report** 

To
The Members of
Simplex Bangladesh Private Limited
Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Simplex Bangladesh Private Limited, being a Company registered in Bangaldesh, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2017 and the Statement of Profit & Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income) and Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. We have audited the accounts for the purpose of consolidation only.

# Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The management of the Company is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income and changes in equity of the Companyin accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

## Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the preparation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Ind AS financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

## Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Ind AS,

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# Binayak Dey & Co.

of the financial position as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2017, and its financial performance including other comprehensive income and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

## Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

## Wefurther report that:

- a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- b) in our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Companyso far as it appears from our examination of those books;
- c) the balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss and the statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
- d) in our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;
- e) with respect to the other matter to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rule, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
  - i) the Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
  - ii) the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

For BINAYAK DEY& CO.

Chartered Accountants Firm Registration. No.328896E

**BINAYAK DEY** 

Proprietor Mem.No.062177

Place: Kolkata

Dated: 24th May 2017

FRN-328896E

irticulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2016	As at 1st April, 2015
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	2	71,006,504	75,353,947	
Capital work-in-progress		-		
Intangible assets (other than Goodwill)		_	-	
Financial assets				
i. Investments		_		
ii. Loans		-	-	
iii. Other financial assets		-		
Deferred tax assets		-	-	
Other non-current assets		-	•	
Total non-current assets		71,005,304	75,353,947	
Comment assets				
Current assets	3	00.304		
Inventories	3	92,381	-	
Financial assets i. Investments				
	4	40.020.325	42.052.074	
Trade receivables     Trade receivables     Trade receivables	5	10,830,335 192,538,335	42,852,074 3,735,777	
iii. Cash and cash equivalents iv. Bank balances other than (iii) above	3	192,500,505	3,733,777	
v. Loans		•	-	
vi. Other financial assets		_		
Current tax assets (net)		-	•	
Other current assets		203,461,251	46,587,851	
Total current assets				
Total assets		274,467,855	121,941,798	
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity share capital	6(a)	4,000,000	3,800,000	
Other equity				
Reserves and Surplus	6(b)	120,287,776	22,504,981	
Other reserves				
Total equity		124,287,776	26,304,981	
LIABILITIES				
Non-current Liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
i, Borrowings		•	•	
ii. Other financial fiabilities		•	-	
Provisions		-	-	
Employee benefit obligations		-	-	
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)		-	-	
Other non-current liabilities			-	
Total non-current liabilities			<del></del>	
Current Liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
i. Волоwings .		-	=	
ii. Trade Payables	7(a)	452,587	13,000	
ii. Other financial Fabilities	7(b)	98,962,371	80,532,854	
Provisions	8	97,000	412,000	
Current tax liabilities	9	50,141,863	12,118,067	
Other current liabilities	10	526,158	2,560,896	
Total current liabilities		150,180,079		
Total liabilities				
Total equity and liabilities		274,467,855	121,941,798	

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.

The above Balance Sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes,

For Binayak Dey & Co.

Firm Registration Number : 328896E

Chartered Accountants

(Binayak Dey) Proprietor

Membership Number, 062177 Kolkata-24th May, 2017 FRN-323896E \*

K.L.Baid Executive Director

# SIMPLEX BANGLADESH PRIVATE LIMITED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2017

AMOUNT IN BOT

Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31st March, 2017	Year ended 31st March, 2016
Continuing operations			
Revenue from Operations	11	179,956,869	41,182,194
Other Income	12	-	56,353
Total Revenue /income		179,956,869	41,238,547
Expenses			
Construction Materials Consumed	13	1,476,522	_
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade		-	_
Changes in Inventories of Work-in-progress and Stock-in-Trade			_
Employee benefits expense	14	10,553,442	1,405,029
Finance Costs		•	
Depreciation and amortisation expense	15	8,211,648	1,932,153
Other expenses	16	9,280,188	3,278,31
Total Expenses		29,521,800	6,615,49
Profit before Exceptional Items and Tax		150,435,069	34,623,04
Exceptional Items		-	
Profit before Tax		150,435,069	34,623,04
Income tax expense	•		
-Current Tax		52,652,274	12,118,06
-Deferred Tax		•	-
Total Tax Expense		52,652,274	12,118,06
Profit for the year		97,782,795	22,504,98
Other comprehensive Income		-	_
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		•	<del></del>
Total comprehensive income for the year		97,782,795	22,504,98
Earnings per equity share [Nominal value per share BDT 10/-(31st March, 201	6: 10/-)]		
Basic earnings per share		244,46	59.22
Diluted earnings per share		244.46	59.22

This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date.

The above Statement of Profit and Loss should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

For Binayak Dey & Co.

Firm Registration Number: 328896E

Chartered Accountants

(Binayak Dey) Proprietor

Membership Number: 062177

Kolkata-24th May, 2017

\* FRN-328896E \*

K.U.Baid Executive Director

Δm	aunt	In	BOT

Year ended 31st March, 2017

Year ended 31st March, 2016

A.	CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:				
	Profit before Tax		150,435,069		34,623,048
	Adjustments for: Depreciation and Amortisation expense	8,211,648		1,932,153	
	Exchange (Gain) / Loss (Net)		8,211,648	(56,353)	1,875,800
	Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	<del></del>	158,646,717		36,498,848
	Adjustments for:				
	Trade and Other Payables	12,655,161 32,021,239		6,232,650 (42,852,074)	
	Trade and Other Receivables Inventories	(92,081)	44,584,319	(42,652,074)	(36,619,424)
	Cash generated from operations		203,231,036		(120,576)
	Taxes paid (net of refunds)		(14,628,478)		•
	Net Cash Inflow from Operating Activities	<del></del>	188,602,558		(120,576)
В.	CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:				
	Purchase of Property Plant & Equipment				
	Net Cash outflow from Investing Activities		-		-
C.	CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:				
	Issue of Equity Share Capital	200,000		3,856,353	
	Net Cash Inflow/(outflow) from Financing Activities		200,000		3,856,353
	Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		188,802,658		3,735,777
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the Year	3,735,777		_	
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the Fear				
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the Year	192,538,335	188,802,558	3,735,777	3,735,777
			-		-
	tes:	31.03.2017		31.03.2016	01.04.2015
1	Cash and cash equivalents comprise:  Cash on hand	341		•	_
	Balances with banks on current accounts	192,537,994	·	3,735,777	
		192,538,335		3,735,777	<u> </u>
					/ <b>)</b>

# SIMPLEX BANGLADESH PRIVATE LIMITED Notes to the Financial Statements

#### Note 1: Significant accounting policies

### BASIS OF PREPERATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

#### (i) Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act. The financial statements up to year ended 31 March 2016 were prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Companies (Accounting Standard) Rules, 2006 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Act. These financial statements are the first financial statements of the entity under Ind AS. Refer note 30 for an explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of project and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current - non current classification of assets and liabilities.

#### (ii) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

-Certain financial assets and liabilities that is measured at fair value;

#### SEGMENT REPORTING

There is no reportable segment available since the enterprise is engaged in construction business only and is geographically located in a single place.

## TRANSACTIONS IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

i) Functional and presentation currency – Item reported in the Financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency). The financial statements of the company are presented in Bangladesh Taka (BDT) which is being functional and presentation currency of the company.

ii) Transactions and balances - Foreign currency transactions are re-stated into the functional currency at the reporting date using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetory assets and liabilities donominated in Foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised as profit or loss in the profit & loss statement.

They are deferred in equity if they are attributable to part of the net investment in a foreign operation. A monetory item for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the forceeable future is consider as a part of the entity's net investment in that foreign operations.

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the statement of profit and loss under finance cost. All other foreign exchange gains and losses (including notional) are presented in the statements of profit & loss on a net basis within other gains/ (losses).

Non monetory items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences of assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

### REVENUE RECOGNITION

Contract Revenue is recognised under 'percentage-of-completion methoc'. When the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably contract revenue and contract costs associated with the construction contracts are recognised as revenue and expenses respectively by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity.

When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognised only to the extent of contract costs incurred that are likely to be recoverable.

Variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are included in contract revenue to the extent that may have been agreed with the customer and are capable of being reliably measured.

The stage of completion is measured by reference to the contract costs incurred up to the end of the reporting period as a percentage of total estimated costs for each contract. Costs incurred in the year in connection with future activity on a contract are excluded from contract costs in determining the stage of completion.

#### (e) Other income

Interest: Interest income is generally recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.

**Dividends** - Dividend are recognised in profit or loss only when the right to receive payment is established with a probability with the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.



#### **Borrowing Cost**

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortisation of anciliary costs in connection with arrangement of borrowings and exchange differences arising from Foreign currency borrowings to the extent adjustable to interest cost. Effective interest rate amortisation is also included in the borrowing costs where applicable.

Borrowing cost attributable to the acquisition of qualifying assets (i.e. the assets with necessarily take subsequent period of time to get ready for their intended use) are added to the cost upto the date when such assets are ready for their intended use.

#### FIXED ASSETS

#### **Tangible Assets**

Property, Plant & Equipment are stated at cost, net off accumulated depreciation / amortisation and accumulation impairment losses if any. Costs directly attributable to acquisition are capitalised until the property, plant and equipment are ready for use. Subsequent expenditure related to an item of Fixed assets both tangible/ intangible are added to its book value only if they increase the future benefits from the existing assets beyond its previous assessed standard of performance.

#### **DEPRECIATION & AMORTISATION**

Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Depreciation is calculated on straight line basis to write Particulars

Paint and equipment

10%

#### PROVISION AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Company recognises a provision when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event that probably requires an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources or there is a present obligation, reliable estimate of the amount of which carnot be made. Where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation and the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure for contingent liability is made.

#### CLAIMS AND COUNTER CLAIMS

Claims and Counter claims (related to customers), including those under arbitration are accounted for on their final disposal. Other contract related claims are recognised when there is reasonable certainly has to their recoverability.

#### EARNING PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Earnings considered in ascertaining the Company's earnings per share is the net profit or loss for the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares, if any,I that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

#### TAXATION

Current Income tax for current and prior periods is provided at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the Tax Authority using applicable tax rates and tax laws on the Balance sheet date.

#### INVENTORY

Raw material and stores, work in progress and traded goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventories comprise all cost of purchase and other cost incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition. The cost, in general, is determined under FIRST IN FIRST OUT METHOD.

Contract cost incurred related to future activity of the contract are recognised as an asset provided it is probable that they will be recovered during the contract period. Such costs represent the amount due from customer and are ofen classified as contract work inprogress.

### FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

### Initial recognition and measurement

The Company recognizes a financial Instrument in its Balance Sheet when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognized initially at fair value, except that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

#### Subsequent measurement

For subsequent measurement, the Company classifies a financial asset and liabilities in accordance with the below criteria:

- i. The Company's business model for managing the financial asset and
- ii. The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset and Liabilities.

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#### Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial asset expires or the Company transfers its contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset and has substantially transferred all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.

### Derecognition of financial liability

The Company derecognises a financial liability when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

### **CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

Cash and cash Equivalent includes cash-on-hand, deposits held at call with Financial Institutions, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of less than three months or less that are readily convertible to cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in the current liabilities in the Balance Sheet.

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# SIMPLEX BANGLADESH PRIVATE LIMITED Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 2: Property, plant and equipment

	Plant and Equipment	Total	
Year ended 1st April,2015			
Gross carrying amount		_	
Cost			
Deemed cost as at 1 April 2015	_	-	
Additions during the Year	77,286,100	77,286,100	
Disposals during the year			
Other Adjustments during the year	-	-	
Closing gross carrying amount	77,286,100	77,286,100	
Accumulated Depreciation			
Opening accumulated depreciation	-	-	
Depreciation charge during the year	1,932,153	1,932,153	
Disposals during the year	_	-	
Other Adjustments during the year	-	-	
Closing accumulated depreciation	1,932,153	1,932,153	
Closing Net carrying amount	75,353,947	75,353,947	
Year ended 31 March 2016			
Gross carrying amount			
Cost			
Deemed cost as at 1 April 2016	77,286,100	77,286,100	
Additions during the Year	3,864,305	3,864,305	
Disposals during the year	-	·	
Other Adjustments during the year	-		
Closing gross carrying amount	81,150,405	81,150,405	
Accumulated Depreciation			
Opening accumulated depreciation	1,932,153	1,932,153	
Depreciation charge during the year	8,211,648	8,211,648	
Disposals during the year	-	_	
Other Adjustments during the year	<u> </u>	-	
Closing accumulated depreciation	10,143,801	10,143,801	
Closing Net carrying amount	71,006,604	71,006,604	



	_	_	
Note	2	·Inventories	

Trote 5 : Inventories		Aı	mount in BDT
	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2016	As at 01st April, 2015
At lower of cost and net realisable value			<del></del>
Construction Material	87,256		
Stores and spares	4,825	-	_
Total	92,081	•	



Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 4 : Trade Receivables			Amount in BDT
	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2016	As at 01st April, 2015
Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated		······································	

 Trade receivables
 292,824
 48,875

 Receivables from related parties
 10,538,011
 42,803,199

 Others

 Total
 10,830,835
 42,852,074



## Notes to the Financial Statements

Cash on hand

Total Cash and cash equivalents

Note 5 : Cash and cash equivalents			Amount in BDT
	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2016	As at 01st April, 2015
Cash and Cash Equivalents			,,
Balances with Banks			
-in current accounts	192 537 994	3 735 777	

341

3,735,777

192,538,335



Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 6(a): Share capital and other equity

Authorised share capital		Amount in BDT	
	Number of Share	Amount	
Odinary Sharesof BDT 10 each			
As at 1 April 2015	-		
Increase during the year	1,000,000	10,000,000	
As at 31 March 2016	1,000,000	10,000,000	
Increase during the year	-	-	
As at 31 March 2017	1,000,000	10,000,000	

## (i) Movements in equity share capital

)	Number of Share	Amount
Issued,Subscribed and Paid-up:		
As at 1 April 2015	-	-
Increase during the year	380,000	3,800,000
As at 31 March 2016	380,000	3,800,000
Increase during the year	20,000	200,000
As at 31 March 2017	400,000	4,000,000

## (ii) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

The Company has one class of equity shares of Rs.10/- each. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held.

## (iii) Details of Equity Shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

`	Details of shareholder	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2016	As at 01st April, 2015
) <sub>(1)</sub>	Simplex Middle East Limited	380,000	380,000	
		95.00%	95.00%	
(2)	Navana Construction Limited	20,000	_	-
		5.00%	-	_



ote 6(b): Reserves and Surplus		Amount in BD1
	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2016
Retained Earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	22,504,981	-
Net profit for the period	97,782,795	22,504,981
Balance at the end of the year	120,287,776	22,504,981



Note r(a): Trade Payables			Amount in BDT
	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2016	As at 01st April, 2015
Outstanding dues to others	452,687	13,000	-
Total	452,687	13,000	<del>-</del>



Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 7(b): Other current financial liabilities

Am	ount	in	BDT

	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2016	As at 01st April, 2015
Capital Liabilites	81,150,405	77,286,100	
Simplex Infrastructures Limited	12,773,566	3,246,754	•
Others .	5,038,400		
otal	98,962,371	80,532,854	• •



Note 8 : Provisions	<u> </u>		Amount in BDT
	As at 31st	As at 31st	As at 01st
	March, 2017	March, 2016	April, 2015

Employee related liabilities	97,000	412,000	-
Total	97,000	412,000	, .



Note	Q٠	Current	tav	liabilities
MILL	37.	Curren		112111111111111111111111111111111111111

Am		-4:	_ 0	DΤ
AIII	w	11.	11 0	U1

The second secon			Allouit III DD1
	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2016	As at 01st April, 2015
Current tax liabilities	50,141,863	12,118,067	-
Total	50,141,863	12,118,067	•



## Notes to the Financial Statements

# Note 10: Other current liabilities

	Amount in BDT
31st , 2016	As at 01st April, 2015
170,000	

	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2016	As at 01st April, 2015
Advance from Customers	460,000	170.000	
Statutory Dues (Excise duty, service tax, sales tax, TDS, etc)	66,158	2,390,896	-
Total	526,158	2,560,896	-



Notes to the Financial Statements

## Note 11: Revenue from operations

	Year ended 31st March, 2017	Year ended 31st March, 2016
Sale of services		
Contract Turnover	179,956,869	41,182,194
Total	179,956,869	41,182,194



## Notes to the Financial Statements

## Note 12: Other Income

	Year ended 31st March, 2017	Year ended 31st March, 2016	
Net Gain on Foreign currency transaction and translation	-	56,353	
Total	-	56,353	



Notes to the Financial Statements

## Note 13 : Employee Benefit Expenses

	Year ended 31st March, 2017	Year ended 31st March, 2016
Salaries and wages	10,373,533	1,404,514
Staff welfare expenses	179,909	515
Total	10,553,442	1,405,029



Notes to the Financial Statements

## Note 14: Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses

Depreciation	Year ended 31st March, 2017	Year ended 31st March, 2016	
	8,211,648	1,932,153	
Total	8,211,648	1,932,153	



# SIMPLEX BANGLADESH PRIVATE LIMITED Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 15: Other Expenses

Amount	1_	ODT
MINUUNI	10	וטם

Consumption of Stores & Spare Parts	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2016
Power & Fuel	4,535,076	2,016,352
Rent	121,550	-
Repairs to Machinery	612,945	64,000
Repairs to Others	668,661	767,250
Consultation Fee and Expenses	7,650	
Salary through Agency and Payment to Sub-Contractors' Freight and Transport	- 1,561,323	403,904
Auditors remuneration and out-of-pocket expenses	197,850	-
Other Contract Overheads	92,000	-
Total	1,483,133	26,811
	9,280,188	3,278,317



# SIMPLEX BANGLADESH PRIVATE LIMITED Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 16 : Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by catagories were as follows:

FVOO	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	FVPL.	FVOCI	Amortised	<del></del>	at 01st April,	, _0.0
-	ļ				Cost	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cos
	-	10,830,835	-	-	42,852,074			<del> </del>
-	-	192,538,335 203,369,170			3,735,777 46,587,851			
_	-	452,687 98,962,371	-	- -	13,000 80,532,854	-	<u> </u>	
_	-		1 1	98,962,371	- 98,962,371	98,962,371 - 80,532,854	- 98,962,371 80,532,854 -	- 98,962,371 80,532,854 -



Notes to the Financial Statements

#### 17 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

Liquidity Risk

Market Risk

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

#### 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.

#### (i) Bank Balances

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by maintaining balances with banks having investment grade credit ratings. Given these high credit ratings, the Company does not expect any bank to fail to meet its obligations.

#### (ii) Trade Receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the Company's customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country, in which customers operate, has less of an influence on credit risk.

Geographically, the concentration of credit risk is in Bangladesh, as all the Company's customers are based in Bangladesh,

#### b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial fiabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial assel. The Company manages its liquidity risk, by ensuring that banks and other facilities are adequate to meet its working capital requirements.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturites of significant fabilities as of 31 March 2017

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Within 1 Year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 4 years	4 Years and above	Total
Non-derivatives		·			
Trade payables	452,687	_	. 1	_	452,687
Other financial liabilities	98,962,371		_	_	98.962.371
Total non-derivative liabilities	99,415,058				99,415,058

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturites of significant liabilities as of 31 March 2016

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Within 1 Year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 4 years	4 Years and above	Total
Non-derivatives					
Trade payables	13,000	-	-	-	13,000
Other financial liabilities	80,532,854	-	-	_	80.532.854
Total non-derivative liabilities	80,545,854	-	-	-	80,545,854

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturites of significant liabilities as of 31 March 2015

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Within 1 Year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 4 years	4 Years and above	Total
Non-derivatives					
Trade payables	i .	_			
Other financial liabilities	_		_	-	-
Total non-derivative liabilities		-			

All other current assets and liabilities are expected to be recovered within twelve months

#### Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments.

#### i) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to a change in foreign exchange rates. The Company is not exposed to currency risk as majority of its transactions are in Bangladesh Taka.

Interest rate risk arises when the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. As the Company has no variable interest-bearing assets or liabilities, the Company's income, expenses and cash flows are independent of changes in market interest rates.

#### (d) Fair value measurement

Fair value represents the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at a measurement date. The Company has not disclosed the fair values of its trade receivables, receivables from related parties, bank balances, trade payables, and payables to related parties because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of their fair values.

#### (e) Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong capital base in order to support its business and to sustain future development of the business. Management monitors its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of economic conditions.

The Company does not have external borrowings. It is financed mainly by own equity so that the Company has adequate working capital for its needs.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.



31 Computation of Earnings per Equity Share (Basic and Diluted)	2016-2017	2015-2016
(I) Basic	•	
(a) (i) Number of Equity Shares at the beginning of the year	380,000	380,000
(ii) Number of Equity Shares at the end of the year	400,000	380,000
(iii) Weighted average number of Equity Shares outstanding during the year	400,000	380,000
(iv) Face Value of each Equity Share (In `)	2/-	2/-
(b) Amount of Profit after tax attributable to Equity Shareholders		
Profit for the year	97,782,795	22,504,981
(c) Basic Earnings per Equity Share [(b)/(a)(iii)]	244.46	59.22
(II) Diluted		
(a) Dilutive Potential Equity Shares	-	-
(b) Diluted Earnings per Equity Share [Same as (I)(c) above]	244.46	59.22



SIMPLEX BANGLADESH PRIVATE LIMITED Notes to the Financial Statements

Amount in BDT

Note 19: Related Party Disclosures pursuant to IND AS 24 prescribed under the Act.

Names of Related Parties

Relationship

With whom transactions were carried out during the year etc :

Simplex Middle East Limited Simplex Infrastructures Cimited Simplex Navana Joint Venture

Holding Company Ultimate Holding Company

Entities over which KMP has significant influence

Name and Relationship		Transactions during the year				Balance outstanding at the year end		
	Issued Share Capital	Purchase of Fixed Assets	Contract Turnover	Reimbursement of Expenses	Other financial Linbilities	Trade Receivables	Share Capital	
Simplex infrastructures Limited		3,864,305		9,727,804	93,923,971	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	•	77,285,100		2,363,462	80,532,854	-	٠.	
Simplex Middle East Limited	-	-		-			3,800,000	
	3,800,000	-		-	-		3,800,000	
Simplex Navana Joint Venture	- ·	- 1	178,798,447	-		10,538,011	-	
			40,970,402	•		42,803,199	-	
Total		3,864,305	178,798,447	9,727,804	93,923,971	10,538,011	3,800,000	
	3,800,000	77,288,100	40,970,402	2,363,462	80,532,854	42,803,199	3,800,000	

Figures in Italics pertain to previous year

20. Previous year's figures have been rearranged / regrouped where necessary.

For Binayak Dey & Co.

Firm Registration Number: 328896E

Charlered Accountants

(Binayak Dey) Proprietor Membership Number: 062177 Ko'kata,24th May, 2017



KL Baid
Executive Director