

**Unique Hotel & Resorts Limited**  
**Unaudited 3rd Quarter Financial Statements**  
**As at 31 March 2020**

**Unique Hotel & Resorts Limited**  
**Statement of Financial Position**  
**As at 31 March 2020**

	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		31 March 2020	30 June 2019
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current Assets</b>		<b>26,077,455,639</b>	<b>24,490,258,845</b>
Property, plant and equipment, net	6	18,771,034,559	18,871,784,881
Construction work in progress	7	7,306,421,080	5,618,473,964
<b>Current Assets</b>		<b>9,815,888,361</b>	<b>9,732,704,302</b>
Inventories	8	42,505,282	46,532,843
Investments	9	268,237,278	338,283,870
Accounts receivable	10	255,943,328	237,226,763
Other receivables	11	22,725,336	26,805,250
Advances, deposits and prepayments	12	7,492,124,448	7,478,324,780
Fixed deposit receipts	13	1,536,214,864	1,527,372,723
Cash and cash equivalents	14	198,137,825	78,158,073
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>35,893,344,000</b>	<b>34,222,963,147</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Shareholders' Equity</b>		<b>23,538,899,727</b>	<b>23,755,011,009</b>
Share capital	15	2,944,000,000	2,944,000,000
Share premium	16	6,181,931,836	6,181,931,836
Revaluation reserve	17	10,188,540,716	10,259,203,211
Retained earnings		4,224,427,175	4,369,875,962
<b>Non-current Liabilities</b>		<b>5,969,157,286</b>	<b>3,827,944,503</b>
Term loan- non-current portion	18	3,115,043,850	959,426,970
Deferred tax liability	19	2,854,113,436	2,868,517,533
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		<b>6,385,286,987</b>	<b>6,640,007,635</b>
Term loan- current portion	18	513,239,697	668,958,446
Short term loans	20	1,561,059,722	1,590,647,500
Due to operator and its affiliates	21	365,085,671	263,682,006
Accounts payable	22	56,086,169	54,089,569
Undistributed/unclaimed dividend	23	13,931,355	10,598,403
Liabilities to intercompanies	24	2,618,798,907	2,607,435,494
Other accruals and payables	25	1,257,085,466	1,444,596,217
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>35,893,344,000</b>	<b>34,222,963,147</b>
<b>Net Asset Value (NAV) per share</b>	34.1	<b>79.96</b>	<b>80.69</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements and are to be read in conjunction therewith.

Sd/-

Chief Financial Officer

Company Secretary

Director

Managing Director

Chairperson

Signed in terms of our separate report of even date annexed.

Dated, Dhaka;  
21 May 2020

**Unique Hotel & Resorts Limited**  
**Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income**  
**For the period from July 2019 to 31 March 2020**

Notes	Amount in Taka		3rd Quarter		
	01 July 2019 to 31 March 2020	01 July 2018 to 31 March 2019	01 January 2020 to 31 March 2020	01 January 2019 to 31 March 2019	
Revenue	26	1,528,833,728	1,671,142,293	412,423,986	539,444,162
Cost of sales	27	(358,453,473)	(376,565,825)	(107,390,551)	(133,086,446)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>1,170,380,255</b>	<b>1,294,576,468</b>	<b>305,033,435</b>	<b>406,357,716</b>
Administrative and other expenses	28	(377,835,202)	(425,454,409)	(128,070,917)	(144,862,039)
<b>Operating profit</b>		<b>792,545,053</b>	<b>869,122,059</b>	<b>176,962,518</b>	<b>261,495,677</b>
Corporate office expenses	29	(227,881,041)	(209,913,562)	(78,387,443)	(70,212,258)
Other income/(expenses)	30	78,407,152	94,420,728	15,519,541	28,458,708
Gain/(loss) on investment in shares	31	(70,344,478)	(1,268,420)	(20,578,513)	692,277
Interest income	32	76,664,632	64,704,948	23,921,015	21,881,831
Interest expenses	32	(83,658,411)	(54,882,769)	(30,603,283)	(18,178,275)
Provision for WPPF	25.4	(26,939,662)	(36,294,428)	(4,134,944)	(10,673,236)
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>538,793,245</b>	<b>725,888,556</b>	<b>82,698,890</b>	<b>213,464,724</b>
Current tax	33	(180,508,623)	(182,039,035)	(29,344,792)	(49,644,629)
Deferred tax	33	(9,150,069)	(15,944,625)	(3,386,274)	(5,186,345)
<b>Net profit after tax</b>		<b>349,134,552</b>	<b>527,904,897</b>	<b>49,967,823</b>	<b>158,633,750</b>
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>		<b>349,134,552</b>	<b>527,904,897</b>	<b>49,967,823</b>	<b>158,633,750</b>
<b>Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share (EPS)</b>	34.2	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.79</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.54</b>
<b>Basic and Diluted EPS without unrealized loss</b>	34.3	<b>1.43</b>	<b>1.82</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.55</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements and are to be read in conjunction therewith.

Sd/-

Chief Financial Officer

Company Secretary

Director

Managing Director

Chairperson

Signed in terms of our separate report of even date annexed.

Dated, Dhaka;  
21 May 2020

**Unique Hotel & Resorts Limited**  
**Statement of Changes in Equity**  
For the period from July 2019 to 31 March 2020

Amount in Taka

Particulars	Ordinary Share Capital	Share Premium	Retained Earnings	Revaluation Reserve	Total
<b>For 2018-2019:</b>					
<b>Balance at 1st July 2018 (as per audited accounts as on 30 June '19)</b>	<b>2,944,000,000</b>	<b>6,181,931,836</b>	<b>4,276,135,346</b>	<b>10,355,185,889</b>	<b>23,757,253,071</b>
Net profit during the year	-	-	527,904,897	-	527,904,897
Cash dividend @ 22% for 2017-18	-	-	(647,680,000)	-	(647,680,000)
Adjustment made during the period	-	-	(1,412,075)	-	(1,412,075)
Excess depreciation on revalued PPE transferred to Retained earnings	-	-	95,982,678	(71,987,009)	23,995,670
<b>Balance as on 31 March 2019</b>	<b>2,944,000,000</b>	<b>6,181,931,836</b>	<b>4,250,930,845</b>	<b>10,283,198,881</b>	<b>23,660,061,562</b>
<b>For 2019-2020:</b>					
<b>Balance as on 30 June 2019</b>	<b>2,944,000,000</b>	<b>6,181,931,836</b>	<b>4,369,875,962</b>	<b>10,259,203,211</b>	<b>23,755,011,009</b>
Net profit during the period	-	-	349,134,552	-	349,134,552
Cash dividend @ 20% for 2018-19	-	-	(588,800,000)	-	(588,800,000)
Excess depreciation on revalued PPE transferred to Retained earnings	-	-	94,216,661	(70,662,496)	23,554,165
<b>Balance as on 31 March 2020</b>	<b>2,944,000,000</b>	<b>6,181,931,836</b>	<b>4,224,427,175</b>	<b>10,188,540,716</b>	<b>23,538,899,727</b>

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Chief Financial Officer

Company Secretary

Director

Managing Director

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Dated, Dhaka;  
21 May 2020

**Unique Hotel & Resorts Limited**  
**Statement of Cash Flows**  
**For the period ended 31 March 2020**

	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		01 July 2019 to 31 March 2020	01 July 2018 to 31 March 2019
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Collections from turnover and other sources		1,665,401,915	1,803,991,525
Payment for operating costs and other expenses		(450,492,039)	(505,076,735)
Income tax paid during the year		(165,615,768)	(164,669,684)
<b>Net cash from operating activities (A)</b>	34.5	<b>1,049,294,108</b>	<b>1,134,245,106</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(70,440,677)	(64,107,003)
Increase in construction work in progress		(1,687,947,116)	(969,504,827)
Increase in investment and construction advances		(115,247,761)	(3,646,890)
Gain/ (loss) on investment in shares		349,070	7,957,140
Dividend received during the period		4,232,513	4,203,692
Increase in advance against Power Plant		(343,187,663)	(169,170,600)
Increase in advance against land		(20,413,320)	(28,631,661)
Increase in fixed deposit receipts		(8,842,141)	(465,119,255)
<b>Net cash used in investing activities (B)</b>		<b>(2,241,497,094)</b>	<b>(1,688,019,402)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Increase/(decrease) in term loan		2,155,616,880	(506,947,918)
Increase/(decrease) in short term financing		(173,943,114)	1,608,229,650
Interest during the period		(83,658,412)	(54,882,770)
Dividend paid during the period		(585,467,048)	(645,942,517)
<b>Net Cash provided by/(used in) financing activities (C)</b>		<b>1,312,548,307</b>	<b>400,456,446</b>
<b>Net cash inflow/(outflow) for the period (A+B+C)</b>		<b>120,345,320</b>	<b>(153,317,850)</b>
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		78,158,073	259,295,721
Foreign currency translation difference		(365,567)	(130,431)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period</b>		<b>198,137,825</b>	<b>105,847,439</b>
<b>Operating cash inflow/(outflow) per share</b>	34.4	<b>3.56</b>	<b>3.85</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements and are to be read in conjunction therewith.

	Sd/-			
Chief Financial Officer	Company Secretary	Director	Managing Director	Chairperson

Signed in terms of our separate report of even date annexed.

Dated, Dhaka;  
21 May 2020

**Unique Hotel & Resorts Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2020**

**1. Legal status of the Company**

**1.1 Reporting entity**

Unique Hotel & Resorts Limited ("the Company") is a Public Limited Company in Bangladesh. The Company was incorporated on 28 November 2000 having registration no. C-41920(1279)/2000 under the Companies Act 1994. The Company is listed with both Dhaka Stock Exchange Limited (DSEL) and Chittagong Stock Exchange Limited (CSEL).

**1.2 Registered office**

The registered office of the company is located at Plot no. 01 CWN (B), Road no. 45, Gulshan-2, Dhaka-1212.

**1.3 Corporate office**

Corporate office of the Company is located at 51/B, Borak Mehnur, Kemal Ataturk Avenue, Banani, Dhaka-1213.

**1.4 Company's associate and subsidiary Company**

The company has no subsidiary. However, Borak Real Estate Limited holds 19.37% share of Unique Hotel & Resorts Limited.

**2. Nature of business activities**

Unique Hotel & Resorts Limited (the owner of "The Westin Dhaka "which is a Five Star Hotel in Bangladesh) started its commercial operation on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2007. The principal activities of the Company over the period were carrying out hotel business through a Management Contract dated 20 December 1999 (renewed on 9 April 2015) executed between Unique Hotel & Resorts Ltd ("the Owner") and Starwood Asia Pacific Hotels & Resorts Pte. Ltd. ("the operator"), now Marriott International. The Operator is knowledgeable and experienced in managing and promoting five star hotels and resorts and has (and/or its Affiliates have) performed such services throughout the world.

In terms of Management Contract, the operator is entitled to receive base fee, license fee, incentive fee, reservation fee and institutional marketing fee from the owner on account of operation of the Hotel only. In addition, under the contract, the operator is entitled to receive centralized service fees for developing, promoting, operating, maintaining and upgrading the centralized services and associated Starwood technology.

The Company owned another international standard hotel in the name and style of "HANSA, a premium residence by UHRL" has started its operation from July 2018 and all revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities have been accounted for accordingly during this period.

**3 Basis of preparation**

**3.1 Statement of compliance**

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

### **3.2 Other regulatory compliances**

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

The Securities & Exchange Rules 1987;  
The Securities & Exchange Ordinance 1969;  
The Regulations of Dhaka Stock Exchange Limited and  
Chittagong Stock Exchange Limited;  
The Income Tax Ordinance 1984;  
The Income Tax Rules 1984;  
The Value Added Tax Act 1991;  
The Value Added Tax Rules 1991;  
The Customs Act 1969.  
DSE Listing Regulations, 2015

### **3.3 Structure, content and presentation of financial statements**

Being the general purpose financial statements, the presentation of these financial statements is in accordance with the guidelines provided by IAS 1: "Presentation of Financial Statements". A complete set of financial statements comprises:

- i) Statement of Financial Position;
- ii) Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income;
- iii) Statement of Changes in Equity;
- iv) Statement of Cash Flows;
- v) Notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information to the financial statements.

### **3.4 Basis of measurement of elements of financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, and therefore, do not take into consideration the effect of inflation except that arising from revaluation of land, building and machineries as specified in note 6. The accounting policies, unless otherwise stated, have been consistently applied by the Company and are consistent with those of the previous year.

### **3.5 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.

### **3.6 Risk and uncertainty for use of estimates and judgment**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Accounting Standards requires management to make judgment, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses as well as the application of accounting policies. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that may require adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future period.

Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions of accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised as required by IAS 8: "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors".

### **3.7 Going concern**

As per IAS-1 para 25, a company is required to make assessment at the end of each year to assess its capability to continue as a going concern. Management of the Company makes such assessment each year. The company has adequate resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and has wide coverage against its liabilities. For this reason, the directors continue to adopt the going concern assumption while preparing the financial statements.

### **3.8 Accrual Basis**

Unique Hotel & Resorts Limited 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 IFRS conceptual Framework.

### **3.9 Materiality, aggregation and off setting**

Each material item as considered by management significant, has been presented 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 year.

### **3.10 Reporting period**

The financial statements of the company cover the financial period of three months from 01 July 2019 to 31 March 2020 with comparative figures for the period from 01 July 2018 to 31 March 2019.

### **3.11 Authorization date for issuing financial statements**

The financial statements were authorized by the Board of Directors on 21 May 2020 for issue after completion of review.

### **3.12 Comparative information**

Comparative information has been disclosed in respect of 01 July 2018 to 31 March 2019 in accordance with IAS 1: 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 year figure has been re arranged wherever considered necessary to ensure comparability with the current period.

## **4 Significant accounting policies**

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

### **4.1 Property, plant and equipment**

#### **Initial recognition and measurement**

An item shall be recognized as property, plant and equipment if 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. Property, plant and equipment are capitalized at cost of acquisition and subsequently stated at cost or revaluation less accumulated depreciation in compliance with the requirements of IAS 16: Property, Plant and Equipment. The cost of acquisition of an asset comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable cost of bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use. 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 of property, plant and equipments

Depreciation is provided to amortize the cost or revaluation of the assets after commissioning, over the period of their expected useful lives, in accordance with the provisions of IAS 16: Property, plant and equipment. Full year depreciation is charged regardless of the date of acquisition. No depreciation is charged in the year of disposal regardless of the date of disposal. Depreciation of assets begins when it is available for use. Depreciation is charged on all fixed assets except land and land developments on reducing balance method.

Category of Assets	Rate of depreciation
Buildings and other civil constructions	1.25%
Hotel furniture	5%
Hotel equipment	5%
Office furniture and equipment	5%
Motor vehicles	5%

#### Revaluation of fixed assets

As per IAS 16: Property, Plant and Equipment paragraph 31, after recognition as an asset, an item of property, plant and equipment whose fair value can be measured reliably shall be carried at a revalued amount and evaluations shall be made with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting period.

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 years".

In conformity with paragraphs 31 and 34 of IAS 16: Property, plant and equipment, on 30 September 2011, the land & land development and building have been revalued by an independent valuer to reflect fair value (prevailing market price) thereof following "current cost method". As the fair value of the assets does not differ significantly from its carrying amount as of 31 March 2020, so no revaluation has been made during the year ended 31 March 2020.

Particulars of the assets	Name of the valuer	Qualification of the valuer	Date of revaluation	The carrying amount as on 30.09.2011	Value of assets after revaluation as on 30.09.2011	Revaluation surplus
Land & Land Development	Ata Khan & Co.	Chartered Accountants	30-Sep-11	3,388,296,912	5,664,596,600	2,276,299,688
Building			30-Sep-11	5,415,829,221	11,420,259,375	6,004,430,154
<b>Total</b>				<b>8,804,126,133</b>	<b>17,084,855,975</b>	<b>8,280,729,842</b>

The increase in the carrying amount of revalued assets is recognized in the separate component of equity under the head of revaluation surplus. However, the increase is recognized in profit or loss account to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same assets previously recognized in profit or loss account. A sum of revaluation surplus is transferred directly to equity each year in line with para 41 of IAS 16: 'Property, plant and equipment' as the asset is used by the company. The amount of the revaluation surplus transferred would be the differences between the depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset and the depreciation based on the asset's original cost. Transfer from revaluation surplus to retained earnings is not made through profit or loss.

Other fixed 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. As the fair value of the assets do not differ significantly from its carrying amount as of 31 March 2020, so no revaluation has been made on 31 March 2020.

### **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 off or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which the de-recognition occurs.

### **Impairment**

As per IAS 36: Impairment of Assets 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 years based on the actual experience.

An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount in accordance with another standard. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease. No such assets have been impaired during the year and for this reason no provision has been made for impairment of assets.

## **4.2 Capital works in-progress**

Property, plant and equipment under construction are accounted for as capital works in progress until completion of construction are measured at cost. In conformity with IAS 16: Property, plant and equipment no depreciation is charged on capital work in progress as it is not ready for use.

## **4.3 Borrowing cost**

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.

## **4.4 Inventories**

Inventories (stock and stores) are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventory is assigned by using average cost formula. The cost of inventories consists of purchase, costs of conversion, import duties and other non-refundable taxes and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

#### **4.5 Intangible assets**

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company and have a finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss, if any. Intangible assets are recognized when all the conditions for recognition as per IAS 38 Intangible Assets are met. The cost of an intangible asset comprises its purchase price, import duties and non-refundable taxes and any directly attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use. Subsequent costs are capitalized only when they increase the future economic benefits embodied in the specific assets to which they relate. All other costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

#### **4.6 Cash and cash equivalents**

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

#### **4.7 Accounts and other receivables**

Accounts and other receivable are initially recognized at cost which is the fair value of the consideration given in return. After initial recognition these are carried at cost less impairment losses due to uncollectible of any amount so recognized. Provision for doubtful debts are made where there is evidence of a risk of non payment, taking into account ageing, previous experience as well as general economic conditions and ultimately the prospects of realisability.

#### **4.8 Revenue**

##### **4.8.1 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 for goods or services when (or as) it transfers control to the customer. To achieve that core principle, this standard establishes a five-step model as follows in conformance with IFRS 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers-

- 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 room rent, sales proceeds of food & beverage, space rental and shop rental are recognized at fair value of the consideration received or receivable in the period during which the services are provided. Revenue is recognized net of value added tax, supplementary duty and service charge collectible from customers as well as rebate and discount allowed to customers.

##### **4.8.2 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.

## **4.9 Leases**

Financial Reporting Principles IFRS 16: Leases effective from annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 has significantly changed how the company accounts for its lease contracts. The company leases a number of floor spaces for the accommodation of its employees in addition to service sites. Before the adoption of IFRS 16, all lease contracts were classified as operating leases. IFRS 16 requires all contracts that contain a lease to be recognised in the statement of financial position as a right-of-use asset and lease liability. Only certain short-term and low-value leases are exempt.

In compliance with the standard, the Company has elected to use the recognition exemptions in the standard due to their being short-term leases and leases of low value items. In such cases the lease payments are accounted for as expenses in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

## **4.10 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.

### **4.10.1 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 achieved by collecting 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.

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 other comprehensive income (OCI). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as 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.

### **Subsequent measurement**

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 classified as financial assets measured 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.

**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 measured at FVOCI,

but the standard does not apply 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.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. Loss allowances measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

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

Loss allowances for accounts receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

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

**Measurement of Expected Credit Losses (ECL)**

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

**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.

#### **4.11 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 accounts and other payables. Other payables are not interest bearing and are stated at their nominal value.

##### **(b) Provisions**

Provisions and accrued expenses are recognized in the financial statements in line with IAS 37: Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets when

- the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past event.
- it is probable that an outflow of economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation.
- 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 statement of profit or loss 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 year 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. A contingent assets is disclosed where an inflow or economic benefits is probable.

At the reporting date the company has no contingent assets or liabilities which require disclosure as per IAS 37.

#### **4.12 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.

##### **(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.

Unique Hotel & Resorts Limited (UHRL) has a separate provident fund scheme recognized under Income Tax Ordinance 1984. All permanent employees of Unique Hotel & Resorts Limited contribute 10% of their basic salary to the provident fund and the company makes matching contributions.

The company recognises contribution to defined contribution plan as an expense when an employee has rendered related services in exchange for such contribution. The legal and constructive obligation is limited to the amount the Unique Hotel & Resorts Limited agrees to contribute to the fund.

## **(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. According to the existing policy, the employees of the company working at The Westin Dhaka premises who have completed the required length of services are paid gratuity which is calculated on the last basic salary of the outgoing employees. The company's obligation is to provide the agreed benefits to current and former employees.

### **Workers' Profit Participation Fund (WPPF)**

The Company provides 5% of its profit before tax after charging contribution to WPPF in accordance with Bangladesh Labour Act, 2006 (as amended to 2013). The Company has formed a Board of Trustees of WPPF and disbursed the required fund for the year up to June 2019 to the bank account of the Trustee Board in compliance with the said Act.

### **(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.

## **4.13 Taxation:**

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**

Income tax expense for current year is recognized on the basis of Company's computation based on the best estimated assessable profit for the year at the applicable tax rate pursuant to provision of Income Tax Ordinance 1984. As per paragraph 46 of IAS 12: Income Taxes, 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 recognized as income or expense within the tax charge, and included in the net profit or loss for the period. Deferred tax relating to items dealt with other comprehensive income is recognized as tax relating to other comprehensive income within the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

As per paragraph 47 of IAS 12: Income Taxes, deferred tax liability is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the assets are realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

#### Taxable Temporary difference

A deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from:

- (a) The initial recognition of goodwill; or
- (b) The initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which;
  - (i) Is not a business combination; and
  - (ii) At the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (loss)

#### Revaluations to fair value – Property, Plant and Equipment

According to paragraph 20 of IAS 12: Income Taxes, 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.

Moreover, the transfer of excess depreciation or amortisation from revaluation reserve to retained earnings is net of related deferred tax according to paragraph 64 of IAS 12: Income Taxes.

#### 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 utilized, 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).

#### **4.14 Earnings Per Share (EPS)**

Earnings Per Share (EPS) are calculated in accordance with 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 year.

##### **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. However, dilution of EPS is not applicable for these financial statements as there was no dilutive potential during the relevant periods.

#### **4.15 Foreign currency transaction and translation**

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 are 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.

Amount in foreign currency bank accounts and other foreign currency balances have been translated into taka at the reporting date at the exchange rate prevailing on that date and gain/(loss) have been accounted for as other income/(loss) in statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income.

#### **4.16 Operating segments reporting**

Operating segments reporting is not applicable for the Company as required by IFRS 8: "Operating Segments ", as the company operates in a single industry segment.

#### **4.17 Statement of cash flows**

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

#### **4.18 Related party disclosures**

The Company carried out a number of transactions with related parties in the normal course of business and on arm's length basis. The information as required by IAS 24: Related party disclosures has been disclosed in a separate notes to the financial statements (Note 35).



#### **4.19 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 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.

The amount of proposed dividend has not been accounted for but disclosed in the notes to the accounts along with dividend on share in accordance with the requirements of the paragraph 125 of IAS 1: Presentation of Financial Statements. Also, the proposed dividend has not been considered as liability in accordance with the requirements of the paragraphs 12 & 13 of IAS 10: Events after the Reporting Period, because no obligation exists at the time approval of accounts and recommendation of dividend by the Board of Directors.

### **5. Risk exposure**

#### **5.1 Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk is that which the company faces due to unfavorable movements of the interest rates. Changes in the government's monetary policy, along with increased demand for loans/investments tend to increase the interest rates. Such rises in interest rates mostly affect companies having floating rate loans or companies investing in debt securities.

##### **Management perception:**

Unique Hotel & Resorts Limited has a foreign currency loan that is affixed with a fixed interest rate + 3 months LIBOR interest rate as detailed in note 18. LIBOR interest rate is flexible and sometimes varies with the international financial market conditions. Considering the materiality and the cost of fixing the interest rate the Company rather chooses not to go for hedging for the said risk exposure.

#### **5.2 Exchange rate risk**

Exchange rate risk arises due to changes in exchange rates. As the Company imports equipment from abroad and also earns revenue in foreign currency, unfavorable volatility or currency fluctuation may affect the profitability of the Company. When exchange rate is increased against local currency opportunity is created for generating more profit.

##### **Management perception:**

Unique Hotel & Resorts Limited has well organized plan to always record the up-to-date currency conversion rate whenever it gets paid for services in foreign currencies from overseas guests. The Company changes the price of its products and services to cope with the change in exchange rate to mitigate the affect of unfavorable volatility in exchange rate on the company's earnings.

#### **5.3 Industry risks**

Industry risk refers to the risk of increased competition from foreign and domestic sources leading to lower prices, revenues, profit margins, market shares etc. which could have an adverse impact on the business, financial condition and results of operation.

##### **Management perception:**

The Company continuously carries out research and development and follow up the market trend to keep pace with the customer choices and fashions.

#### **5.4 Market risks**

Market risk refers to the risk of adverse market conditions affecting the sales and profitability of the company. Mostly, the risk arises from falling demand for the product or service which would harm the performance of the company. On the other hand, strong marketing and brand management would help the company increase their customer base.

**Management perception:**

The company's brand "Westin" has a very strong image in the local and international market. Starwood Asia Pacific Hotels & Resorts Pte. Ltd. (now Marriott International) also has the reputation of providing quality hotel management services. Moreover, the demand for five star hotels in the country is increasing while there are very few five star hotels to meet the demand. Strong brand management and quality service has enabled the company to capture significant market share in the sector and the company is continuously penetrating into the market and upgrading the quality of their service to minimize the risk.

**5.5 Operational risks**

Non-availabilities of materials/equipment/services may affect the smooth operational activities of the Company. On the other hand, the equipment may face operational and mechanical failures due to natural disasters, terrorist attacks, unforeseen events, lack of supervision and negligence, leading to severe accidents and losses.

**Management perception:**

The Company is equipped with power backup and security (CCTV) systems, which reduce operational risk. Besides, the equipment is under insurance coverage in order to get reasonable compensation for any damages. Apart from these, routine security check and proper maintenance of the equipment also reduce/eliminate the operational risk.

**5.6 Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price.

**Management perception:**

The Company is sufficiently liquid and highly able to meet its obligation on time. The continuous positive operating cash flow proves the strong liquidity position of the Company. Apart from this, the Company can meet any short term obligation with the support of the other concerns of the group, if needed.

## 5.7 Compliance with Financial Reporting Standards as applicable in Bangladesh:

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

Sl. No.	IAS No.	IAS Title	Status
1	IAS- 1	Presentation of Financial Statements	Complied
2	IAS- 2	Inventories	Complied
3	IAS- 7	Statement of Cash Flows	Complied
4	IAS- 8	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	Complied
5	IAS- 10	Events after the Reporting Period	Complied
6	IAS- 12	Income Taxes	Complied
7	IAS- 16	Property, Plant & Equipment	Complied
8	IAS- 17	Leases	Complied
9	IAS- 19	Employee Benefits	Complied
10	IAS- 20	Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government	N/A
11	IAS- 21	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	Complied
12	IAS- 23	Borrowing Cost	Complied
13	IAS- 24	Related Party Disclosures	Complied
14	IAS- 26	Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans	N/A
15	IAS- 27	Separate Financial Statements	N/A
16	IAS- 28	Investments in Associates and joint ventures	Complied
17	IAS- 29	Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economics	N/A
18	IAS- 31	Interest in Joint Ventures	N/A
19	IAS- 32	Financial Instruments: Presentation	Complied
20	IAS- 33	Earnings per Share	Complied
21	IAS- 34	Interim Financial Reporting	Complied
22	IAS- 36	Impairment of Assets	Complied
23	IAS- 37	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	Complied
24	IAS- 38	Intangible Assets	Complied
25	IAS- 40	Investment Property	N/A
26	IAS- 41	Agriculture	N/A
1	IFRS- 1	First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards	N/A
2	IFRS- 2	Share-based Payment	N/A
3	IFRS- 3	Business Combinations	N/A
4	IFRS- 4	Insurance Contracts	N/A
5	IFRS- 5	Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	N/A
6	IFRS- 6	Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources	N/A
7	IFRS- 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures	Complied
8	IFRS- 8	Operating Segments	N/A
9	IFRS- 9	Financial Instruments	Complied
10	IFRS- 10	Consolidated Financial Statements	N/A
11	IFRS- 11	Joint Arrangements	N/A
12	IFRS- 12	Disclosure of Interests in other Entities	Complied
13	IFRS- 13	Fair Value Measurement	Complied
14	IFRS- 14	Regulatory Deferral Accounts	N/A
15	IFRS- 15	Revenue from contracts with customers	Complied
16	IFRS- 16	Leases	Complied
17	IFRS- 17	Insurance Contracts	N/A

	Amount in Taka	
	As at	As at
	31 March 2020	30 June 2019
<b>6. Property, plant and equipment</b>		
<b>Cost/Revaluation</b>		
Opening balance	21,156,450,158	20,544,171,602
Addition during the year	70,440,677	612,278,556
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>21,226,890,834</b>	<b>21,156,450,158</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>		
Opening balance	2,284,665,277	2,053,410,017
Charged during the year	171,190,999	231,255,260
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>2,455,856,276</b>	<b>2,284,665,277</b>
<b>Closing balance of written down value (WDV)</b>	<b>18,771,034,559</b>	<b>18,871,784,881</b>
Details of property, plant and equipment have been shown in Annexure- A.		
<b>7. Construction work in progress</b>		
Hotel Sheraton Banani, Dhaka (7.1)	6,904,191,295	5,334,589,463
Multipurpose commercial complex (Southpark project) at Gulshan- 2 (7.2)	395,103,958	283,884,501
HANSA by UHRL, a premium residence at Uttara (7.3)	7,125,826	-
	<b>7,306,421,080</b>	<b>5,618,473,964</b>
<b>7.1 Hotel Sheraton Banani, Dhaka</b>		
<b>Opening balance</b>	5,334,589,463	3,900,612,490
Add: Addition during the period	1,569,601,832	1,433,976,973
Less: Transferred to PPE during the period	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>6,904,191,295</b>	<b>5,334,589,463</b>
<b>7.2 Multipurpose commercial complex (Southpark project) at Gulshan- 2</b>		
<b>Opening balance</b>	283,884,501	76,230,815
Add: Addition during the period	111,219,457	207,653,687
Less: Transferred to PPE during the period	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>395,103,958</b>	<b>283,884,501</b>
<b>7.3 HANSA by UHRL, a premium residence at Uttara</b>		
<b>Opening balance</b>	-	283,957,428
Add: Addition during the period	7,125,826	216,215,901
Less: Transferred to PPE during the period	-	(500,173,329)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>7,125,826</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>8. Inventories</b>		
Inventories (HANSA by UHRL)	6,390,294	6,829,464
Food (Westin Dhaka)	21,359,218	14,096,307
Beverage (Westin Dhaka)	14,755,770	25,607,072
	<b>42,505,282</b>	<b>46,532,843</b>

## 9. Investments

Investment in quoted shares (9.1)  
Investment in unquoted shares (9.2)

Amount in Taka	
As at	As at
31 March 2020	30 June 2019
196,552,278	269,098,870
71,685,000	69,185,000
<b>268,237,278</b>	<b>338,283,870</b>

Investments in equity shares in different companies are classified as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss as it was held for trading (it was acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near future). The investment has been measured at fair value except investments that do not have a quoted investment price in an active market and whose fair value can not be reliably measured. Investments that do not have a quoted investment price has been measured at cost. In reference to para 5.7.1 of IFRS 9: Financial Instruments, the gain or loss arising from change in the fair value of the investments is recognized in the profit or loss account.

	Book value 31.03.2020	Fair value 31.03.2020	Fair value 30.06.2019
	<b>364,184,806</b>	<b>196,552,278</b>	<b>269,098,870</b>
Acme Laboratories Ltd.	11,394,300	5,671,500	7,315,000
Advent Pharmaceuticals	5,206,482	3,619,591	4,250,918
Aftab Automobiles Ltd.	4,916,870	1,563,608	2,441,075
Al-Haj Textile Mills Ltd	1,272,156	387,987	904,814
Aman Feed	1,667,825	816,248	1,343,154
Bashundhara Paper Mills Ltd.	832,500	279,300	497,700
Berger Paints Bangladesh Ltd.	1,224,353	936,958	1,036,696
Beximco Ltd.	18,830,640	7,816,250	13,588,250
Beximco Pharma Ltd.	53,372,530	30,196,247	41,335,587
Brac Bank Ltd.	1,083,144	486,858	1,008,818
City Bank Ltd.	8,586,888	3,118,672	5,245,893
Dhaka Electric Supply Co. Ltd.	955,620	765,600	519,840
Dragon Sweater	104,885	52,250	102,000
Dutch Bangla Bank Ltd.	2,642,923	1,897,946	2,223,954
Eastern Bank Ltd.	8,004,946	6,950,135	7,313,431
Eastern Insurance Co. Ltd.	151,800	89,400	134,400
EBL NRB Mutual Fund	9,842,390	6,431,957	7,179,859
Exim Bank Ltd.	4,617,129	2,271,236	2,883,703
Federal Insurance Co. Ltd.	76,750	51,000	106,400
GPH Ispat Ltd.	12,436,358	8,468,647	11,450,861
Grameen Phone Limited	5,838,052	3,108,698	4,747,665
IDLC Finance Ltd.	10,522,555	5,342,879	7,689,155
IFIC Bank Ltd.	5,980,843	3,918,149	4,683,765
Information Technology Cons	14,100,369	9,122,820	12,760,000
IPDC BD. LTD	4,762,361	3,940,355	2,911,410
Khulna Power Company Ltd.	1,988,828	1,208,600	2,601,342
Mobil Jamuna Ltd.	8,349,681	5,048,336	7,026,008
Nahee Aluminium Composite Panel Ltd.	6,299,714	5,181,000	5,390,000
National Bank Ltd.	38,721,027	14,960,842	18,330,646
NCC Bank Ltd.	4,799,279	2,205,720	2,628,483
Pacific Denim Ltd.	86,355	48,450	84,000
Power Grid Bangladesh Limited	14,976,080	6,645,800	9,672,600
Pubali Bank Ltd.	16,189,498	11,085,375	14,221,725
Lafarge Surma Cement Ltd.	5,434,400	1,480,000	1,588,000
Lanka Bangla Finance	24,802,112	10,466,309	15,605,265

	<b>Book value 31.03.2020</b>	<b>Fair value 31.03.2020</b>	<b>Fair value 30.06.2019</b>
Mercantile Insurance Company Limited	-	-	168,840
Miracle Industries Ltd.	-	-	51,430
Bangladesh Shipping Corporation	-	-	618,000
Agrani Insurance Co. Ltd.	-	-	75,800
City General Insurance Company Ltd.	-	-	53,700
Global Insurance	-	-	3,130
Eastland Insurance Co. Ltd.	-	-	6,811
JMI Syringes	-	-	1,259,926
Monno Jute Stafflers Ltd.	-	-	82,512
Karnafuli Insurance Co. Ltd.	-	-	1,830
Paramount Insurance	-	-	63,000
Pioneer Insurance Co Ltd.	-	-	101,338
Dhaka Insurance	-	-	40,612
Purabi General Insurance Company Ltd.	-	-	87,360
QueenSouth Textile	-	-	141,804
Singer BD Ltd.	-	-	1,129,834
Republic Insurance Company Limited	-	-	21,780
Shurwid Industries Ltd.	494,639	290,021	449,064
Simtex Industries Ltd.	5,876,778	2,621,956	4,532,428
Southeast Bank Ltd.	17,416,811	11,436,391	13,662,945
Square Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	16,854,884	10,489,035	14,991,184
Takaful Islami Insurance Limited	170,866	153,746	142,297
United Finance Ltd.	660,240	300,000	451,200
United Insurance	2,034,337	1,013,518	1,446,682
VFS Thread Dyeing Ltd.	9,705,013	4,105,913	8,692,950
Runner Automobiles Limited	309,917	143,648	-
United Power GDCL	589,677	363,330	-
	<b>71,685,000</b>	<b>71,685,000</b>	<b>69,185,000</b>
<b>9.2 Investment in unquoted shares</b>			
Eastern Industries Bangladesh Limited	185,000	185,000	185,000
Chartered Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000
Dacca Steel Works Ltd.	51,000,000	51,000,000	51,000,000
Star Allied Venture Ltd.	2,500,000	2,500,000	-
	<b>435,869,806</b>	<b>268,237,278</b>	<b>338,283,870</b>

## 10. Accounts receivable

### Receivable of Westin Dhaka

Accounts receivable	257,515,952	237,104,360
Less: Provision for bad debt	(4,990,351)	(4,742,088)
	<b>252,525,601</b>	<b>232,362,272</b>
Receivable of HANSA by UHRL	3,417,727	4,864,491
	<b>255,943,328</b>	<b>237,226,763</b>

### 10.1 Accounts receivable- ageing summary

0- 30 days	45,019,540	98,571,797
31-60 days	36,835,431	47,962,858
61-90 days	26,879,375	23,719,696
91-120 days	34,175,540	25,118,825
121- 150 days	22,007,211	20,379,008
151 days and over	96,016,583	26,216,667
	<b>260,933,679</b>	<b>241,968,851</b>

Amount in Taka	
As at	As at
31 March 2020	30 June 2019

This is considered good and is falling due within one year. Classification schedule as required by schedule XI of Companies Act 1994 are as follows:

Sl.	Particulars	Amount in Taka	Amount in Taka
I	Accounts receivable considered good in respect of which the company is fully secured	255,943,328	237,226,763
II	Accounts receivable considered good in respect of which the company holds no security other than the debtor personal security	-	-
III	Accounts receivable considered doubtful or bad	-	-
IV	Accounts receivable due by any director or other officer of the company	-	-
V	Accounts receivable due by common management	-	-
VI	The maximum amount of receivable due by any director or other officer of the company	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>255,943,328</b>	<b>237,226,763</b>

#### 11. Other receivables

Accrued interest on FDR  
Insurance receivable

22,536,568	26,298,315
188,768	506,935
<b>22,725,336</b>	<b>26,805,250</b>

#### 12. Advances, deposits and prepayments

Advances (12.1)  
Deposits (12.2)  
Prepayments (12.3)  
From HANSA by UHRL

7,455,153,026	7,457,957,916
21,722,887	15,898,448
12,821,879	3,192,478
2,426,656	1,275,938
<b>7,492,124,448</b>	<b>7,478,324,780</b>

#### 12.1 Advances

Advance income tax (12.1.1)  
Advance to Govt.  
Advance against rent  
Advance against purchases  
Advance to parties/ suppliers  
Advance to employees- Westin Dhaka  
Advance to suppliers- Westin Dhaka  
Others- Westin Dhaka  
Advance for Limousine Service  
Advance for HANSA by UHRL  
Advance for LC Margin  
Advance for hotel and service apartment  
Advance against salary  
Advance for Unique Convention centre  
Advance for GEC project  
Advance for Southpark project  
Advance against land\*  
Advance against land of SEZL  
Advance to Unique Meghnaghat Power Sonargoan Economic Zone Ltd.  
Purnima Constructions (Pvt.) Ltd.  
Advance to Star Allied Venture Ltd.  
Chartered Life Insurance Co. Ltd.  
Other advances

119,707,313	422,760,278
175,500,000	175,500,000
2,400,000	2,400,000
54,275,562	24,884,041
413,698,643	328,489,360
688,000	140,000
41,631,236	36,719,798
20,582,754	20,684,873
161,551	217,597
220,606	220,606
723,856	723,856
927,875,000	927,875,000
227,165	243,000
1,505,070	1,505,070
1,069,239	-
11,894,420	11,005,887
2,649,239,486	2,649,239,486
624,892,587	624,892,587
1,053,565,272	710,377,608
834,049,941	813,636,621
448,947,901	617,312,547
-	2,500,000
-	1,553,287
72,297,424	85,076,414
<b>7,455,153,026</b>	<b>7,457,957,916</b>

\* Advance against land includes the advance for the purchase of 23.9375 katha of land at Gulshan Avenue, Gulshan-2, Dhaka-1213, from Borak Real Estate Limited to be used by the Company as Seven Star International Chain Hotel as per shareholders approval in 12th AGM, dated 24 June 2013. The advance shall be accounted for as land as soon as the registration is completed.

		<b>Amount in Taka</b>	
		<b>As at</b>	<b>As at</b>
		<b>31 March 2020</b>	<b>30 June 2019</b>
<b>12.1.1 Advance income tax</b>			
	Opening balance	422,760,278	385,177,533
	Add: Advance tax paid during the period	152,776,735	234,175,764
	Less: Advance tax adjusted during the period	(455,829,700)	(196,593,019)
		<b>119,707,313</b>	<b>422,760,278</b>
<b>12.2 Deposits:</b>			
	Bank margin	1,664,227	1,664,227
	Security deposit	19,332,700	13,508,261
	Security deposit- The Westin Dhaka	725,960	725,960
		<b>21,722,887</b>	<b>15,898,448</b>
<b>12.3 Prepayments:</b>			
	Insurance premium	1,339,628	241,080
	Prepaid expenses- The Westin Dhaka	2,714,684	2,850,073
	Prepaid expenses- The Sheraton Dhaka (Property coverage)	7,637,152	-
	Prepaid expenses- The Sheraton Dhaka (Terrorism coverage)	1,130,415	-
	Prepaid expenses- HANSA by UHRL	-	101,325
		<b>12,821,879</b>	<b>3,192,478</b>
<b>13. Fixed deposit receipts</b>			
	<b>Fixed deposit receipts of The Westin Dhaka</b>		
	Shah Jalal Islami Bank Ltd.	-	55,000,000
	Al Arafah Islami Bank Ltd.	-	75,000,000
	United Commercial Bank Ltd.	-	125,000,000
	Fareast Finance and Investment Ltd.	5,500,000	7,500,000
	People Leasing and Financial Services Ltd.	45,312,385	45,512,385
	International Leasing and Financial Services Ltd.	237,388,500	237,388,500
	Eastern Bank Ltd.	516,782,500	255,000,000
		<b>804,983,385</b>	<b>800,400,885</b>
	<b>Fixed deposit receipts of Head office</b>		
	Southeast Bank Ltd.- Gulshan	16,982,281	16,109,127
	United Commercial Bank Ltd- Banani	708,429,748	658,357,336
	Dutch Bangla Bank Ltd.	-	52,505,375
		<b>725,412,029</b>	<b>726,971,838</b>
	<b>Fixed deposit receipts of HANSA by UHRL</b>		
	Eastern Bank Ltd.	3,010,060	-
	Eastern Bank Ltd.	2,809,390	-
		<b>5,819,450</b>	<b>-</b>
		<b>1,536,214,864</b>	<b>1,527,372,723</b>
<b>14. Cash and cash equivalents</b>			
<b>A. Cash in hand</b>			
	Cash in hand- Corporate office	54,908	44,963
	Cash at brokerage house	6,107,635	3,241,322
	Cash in hand- HANSA by UHRL	1,114,148	1,007,693
		<b>7,276,691</b>	<b>4,293,978</b>



Amount in Taka		
As at	As at	
31 March 2020	30 June 2019	
<b>Cash at bank</b>		
Prime Bank Limited- HANSA by UHRL	2,111,552	1,341,194
United Commercial Bank Ltd.-HANSA by UHRL	9,923,250	3,569,659
Standard Chartered Bank- HANSA by UHRL	2,680,627	-
United Commercial Bank Ltd.-Banani Branch	1,779,132	1,762,153
Bank Alfalah Ltd., Gulshan Branch	89,067	575,447
Eastern Bank Ltd.-Gulshan Branch	176,276	176,939
Eastern Bank Ltd., HPA- Banani	310,653	307,004
Eastern Bank Ltd.-Dividend 2011	825,230	815,072
Eastern Bank Ltd.-Dividend 2012	6,501,365	6,417,573
Eastern Bank Ltd.-Dividend 2013	3,393,941	3,351,540
Eastern Bank Ltd.-Dividend 2014	2,404,354	2,375,135
Eastern Bank Ltd.-Dividend 2015-16	2,240,723	2,213,683
Eastern Bank Ltd.-Dividend 2016-17	1,255,509	1,241,592
Eastern Bank Ltd.-Dividend 2017-18	844,594	868,322
Eastern Bank Ltd.-Dividend 2018-19	3,355,822	-
Prime Bank Ltd.- Banani Branch, (Unit-2)	3,337	-
Prime Bank Limited.-Banani Branch	(27,681,596)	2,362,733
BRAC Bank Ltd., Gulshan- SND	6,749,871	6,691,499
BRAC Bank Ltd., Gulshan- FC Dollar	417,022	419,756
BRAC Bank Ltd., Gulshan- FC Pound	2,579,392	2,819,441
BRAC Bank Ltd., Gulshan- FC Euro	1,789,125	1,916,668
Janata Bank Ltd.-Corporate Branch	23,269	23,269
Shahjalal Islami Bank Ltd.-Banani Branch	7,570	7,570
The City Bank Ltd.-Kawran Bazaar Branch	18,003	16,517
Mercantile Bank Ltd.-Banani Branch	44,460	44,460
Premier Bank Ltd. Banani Branch	3,100	3,100
Dutch Bangla Bank Ltd.	610,686	82,073
One Bank Ltd.	6,527	6,947
Sonali Bank Ltd, Gulshan. Branch, Dhaka	17,012	17,012
Sonali Bank Ltd., Dhaka Reg. Complex Branch	12,083	12,083
Sonali Bank Ltd., Gulshan Branch	50,000	50,000
Agrani Bank Ltd.	50,000	50,000
Southeast bank Ltd.	4,787	5,450
IFIC Bank Ltd.	11,661	11,661
Standard Chartered Bank Ltd.	-	339,380
Commercial Bank of Ceylon	100,000	-
	<b>22,708,404</b>	<b>39,894,932</b>
	<b>29,985,095</b>	<b>44,188,910</b>
	<b>1,425,000</b>	<b>925,000</b>
<b>B. With The Westin Dhaka</b>		
<b>Cash in hand</b>		
<b>Cash at bank</b>		
Standard Chartered Bank	84,244,945	34,195,280
Standard Chartered Bank CD	14,209,646	(55,076,330)
Prime Bank Limited- C/A	1,691,358	1,124,907
Prime Bank Limited- STD	14,161,178	39,672,055
Prime Bank Limited- replacement reserve	13,780,675	(1,301,869)
The City Bank Limited- Gulshan Branch	38,411,095	14,200,217
Dutch Bangla Bank Ltd.	228,833	229,903
	<b>166,727,730</b>	<b>33,044,163</b>
	<b>168,152,730</b>	<b>33,969,163</b>
<b>Total : (A+B)</b>	<b>198,137,825</b>	<b>78,158,073</b>

		Amount in Taka	
		As at 31 March 2020	As at 30 June 2019
<b>15. Share capital</b>			
<b>A. Authorized share capital</b>			
1,000,000,000 ordinary shares of Tk. 10 each		10,000,000,000	10,000,000,000
		<b>10,000,000,000</b>	<b>10,000,000,000</b>
<b>B. Issued, subscribed and paid- up capital</b>			
294,400,000 ordinary shares of Tk. 10 each fully paid		2,944,000,000	2,944,000,000
		<b>2,944,000,000</b>	<b>2,944,000,000</b>
<b>C. Shareholding position</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>No. of shares</b>	
Sponsors/Directors	52.23%	153,756,905	1,537,569,050
Companies and financial institutions	31.78%	93,569,387	935,693,870
Foreign individual & companies	1.26%	3,701,052	37,010,520
General public	14.73%	43,372,656	433,726,560
	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>294,400,000</b>	<b>2,944,000,000</b>
<b>16. Share premium</b>		<b>6,181,931,836</b>	<b>6,181,931,836</b>
<b>17. Revaluation reserve</b>			
Opening balance		10,259,203,211	10,355,185,889
Realized through excess depreciation on revaluation of assets		(70,662,496)	(95,982,678)
		<b>10,188,540,716</b>	<b>10,259,203,211</b>
<b>18. Total long term loan</b>			
Foreign currency loan- SCB (18.1)		1,158,651,041	1,628,385,416
Term loan- SCB (18.2)		1,469,632,506	-
Term loan- DBBL (18.3)		1,000,000,000	-
		<b>3,628,283,547</b>	<b>1,628,385,416</b>
<b>Current and non-current distinction</b>			
Non-current portion		3,115,043,850	959,426,970
Current portion		513,239,697	668,958,446
		<b>3,628,283,547</b>	<b>1,628,385,416</b>
<b>18.1 Foreign currency loan- SCB:</b>			
Name of lender	:	Standard Chartered Bank, Singapore	
Security agent	:	Standard Chartered Bank, Dhaka	
Name of facility	:	Term loan facility	
Facility limit	:	USD 35 million (\$ 35 million disbursed)	
Rate of interest	:	LIBOR+4.50% per annum	
Purpose of loan	:	Financing capital expenditure	
Repayment	:	5 years including 12 months grace period for principal amount that will be paid through 16 equal quarterly installments after the grace period. (For 3rd Tranche- \$ 10 million, 24 equal installments in 7 years including 1 year moratorium period).	
Security	:	i) Registered mortgage on 24 storied five star hotel building (The Westin Dhaka) including 1 bigha and 4.25 katha of land on which the building is situated along with fittings and fixtures and boundary wall etc.;	
		ii) Personal guarantee of Mr. Mohd. Noor Ali, Managing Director;	
		iii) Exclusive charge on receivables of the Company.	

The Company has taken the above foreign currency loan which are denominated in USD. The loan shall be repaid over a period of 5 years from the revenue of the Company during the relevant period from hotel operation which are also invoiced and collected in USD. The foreign currency loan was sanctioned solely for the purpose of a capital project termed as “purchase and installation of interiors and furnishing materials of Unique Hotel and Resorts Limited (unit 2), Hotel Sheraton Dhaka, an international five star hotel”. The said project is ongoing and the underlying property is yet to be ready for available for use.

The Company has translated the foreign currency loan from USD to BDT at the rate prevailing on the closing date. Recognizing of foreign currency difference in profit or loss, will result significant fictitious impact on its financial performance which will also be misleading to the fair presentation. Accordingly, the Company has recognized foreign currency difference in translation of USD denominated loans to capital work in progress of the underlying property taking under cognizance the substance of the above matter.

### 18.2 Term loan- SCB

Name of lender	:	Standard Chartered Bank, Dhaka
Name of facility	:	Term loan facility
Facility limit	:	150.00 crore
Rate of interest	:	T Bill+2.88% per annum
Purpose of loan	:	Financing constructions and furnishing works of Sheraton Hotel
Repayment	:	6 years including 2 years moratorium period

### 18.3 Term loan- DBBL

Name of lender	:	Dutch Bnagla Bank Limited, Banani
Name of facility	:	Term loan facility
Facility limit	:	100.00 crore
Rate of interest	:	10.50% per annum
Purpose of loan	:	For completion of works of Sheraton Hotel
Repayment	:	7 years including 2 years moratorium period

### 19. Deferred tax liability

Opening balance	
Deferred tax obligation/(benefit) during the period	
Transferred to retained earnings- excess depreciation on revaluation reserve	

Amount in Taka	
As at	As at
31 March 2020	30 June 2019
2,868,517,533	2,886,902,727
9,150,069	13,609,032
(23,554,165)	(31,994,226)
<b>2,854,113,436</b>	<b>2,868,517,533</b>

<u>As at 31 March 2020</u>	Carrying amount	Tax Base	Temp. difference
Property, Plant and Equipment	6,171,961,204	4,003,759,519	2,168,201,685
Revaluation of Land (Tax 4%)	3,790,955,298	-	3,790,955,298
Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment	8,826,514,833	-	8,826,514,833
			<b>14,785,671,816</b>
Provision against Accounts receivables	(4,990,351)	-	(4,990,351)
Gratuity provision	(18,555,596)	-	(18,555,596)
Unrealized gain/(loss) from investment in shares (Tax 10%)	(167,632,528)	-	(167,632,528)
			<b>14,594,493,341</b>
<b>Deferred tax liability @ 25% (other than land &amp; gain/ (loss) on shares), 10% and 4%</b>			<b>2,877,667,602</b>
Transferred to retained earnings- excess depreciation on revaluation reserve			(23,554,165)
			<b>2,854,113,436</b>

<b>As at 30 June 2019</b>	<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>Tax Base</b>	<b>Temp. difference</b>
Property, Plant and Equipment	6,178,618,656	4,072,298,846	2,106,319,809
Revaluation of Land (Tax 4%)	3,790,955,298	-	3,790,955,298
Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment	8,954,491,737	-	8,954,491,737
			<b>14,851,766,845</b>
Provision against Accounts receivables	(4,742,088)	-	(4,742,088)
Gratuity provision	(21,799,678)	-	(21,799,678)
Unrealized gain/(loss) from investment in shares (Tax 10%)	(96,938,981)	-	(96,938,981)
			<b>14,728,286,098</b>
<b>Deferred tax liability @ 25% (other than land &amp; gain/ (loss) on shares), 10% and 4%</b>			<b>2,900,511,759</b>
Transferred to retained earnings- excess depreciation on revaluation reserve			(31,994,226)
			<b>2,868,517,533</b>

**20. Short term loans**

	<b>Amount in Taka</b>	
	<b>As at 31 March 2020</b>	<b>As at 30 June 2019</b>
Standard Chartered Bank	190,000,000	170,000,000
Bank Alfalah Ltd.	500,000,000	500,000,000
Prime Bank Ltd. Banani Branch- overdraft	611,774,800	614,597,868
Standard Chartered Bank, Gulshan- overdraft	259,284,922	306,049,632
	<b>1,561,059,722</b>	<b>1,590,647,500</b>

**21. Due to operator and its affiliates**

License fee	89,730,671	61,196,133
Marketing fee	94,278,408	78,140,869
Office base fee	1,241,095	811,621
Incentive fee	155,247,665	105,357,962
Reservation fee/program service fund	24,587,832	18,175,421
	<b>365,085,671</b>	<b>263,682,006</b>

**22. Accounts payable**

R. M. Enterprise	30,726	1,132,073
Paragon Poultry Ltd.	366,686	707,666
Ahsan Motina Food	449,305	116,947
Idol Ace Ltd.	1,479,444	596,677
Band Box	1,770,337	852,119
Noor Trade House	3,214,971	1,900,465
One Trade	-	1,614,456
Transcom Beverage Ltd.	-	673,261
Taj Enterprise	932,257	764,171
Other creditors	46,252,105	42,374,623
Payables of HANSA by UHRL	1,590,338	3,357,111
	<b>56,086,169</b>	<b>54,089,569</b>

**23. Undistributed/unclaimed dividend**

Opening balance	10,598,403	9,604,226
Add: Dividend declared during the period	588,800,000	647,680,000
Less: Dividend paid during the period	(585,467,048)	(646,685,823)
	<b>13,931,355</b>	<b>10,598,403</b>

		<b>Amount in Taka</b>	
		<b>As at</b>	<b>As at</b>
		<b>31 March 2020</b>	<b>30 June 2019</b>
<b>24. Liabilities to intercompanies</b>			
Borak Real Estate Ltd.		2,065,024,895	2,135,331,565
Unique Eastern (Pvt.) Ltd.		365,392,213	318,994,571
Borak Travels Pvt Ltd.		172,725,510	150,225,510
Unique Vocational Training Centre		15,656,289	2,883,848
		<b>2,618,798,907</b>	<b>2,607,435,494</b>
<b>25. Other accruals and payables</b>			
Taxes, deposits and other creditors- The Westin Dhaka (25.1)		66,932,863	85,357,524
Accrued expenses (25.2)		213,552,900	179,891,480
Provision for corporate tax (25.3)		162,328,388	450,488,499
Workers' profit participation fund (25.4)		39,252,297	104,149,914
Liability to directors and shareholders		490,239,705	396,439,705
Provision for gratuity		18,555,596	21,799,678
Liability for finance cost		58,305,395	36,235,302
Other payables		207,918,322	170,234,115
		<b>1,257,085,466</b>	<b>1,444,596,217</b>
<b>25.1 Taxes, deposits and other creditors</b>			
Security deposits from suppliers		8,175,000	7,990,000
Security deposits from tenants		4,727,980	4,727,980
Supplementary duty		642,029	1,685,615
Service charge		5,654,425	14,042,475
Payables to employee fund		(7,900,774)	260,505
Breakage fund and others		2,236,553	941,086
TDS payables- suppliers		1,098,268	1,367,385
VAT payables		7,543,045	23,564,310
Tax payable on management fees		40,959,327	25,909,878
Travel agents' commission		698,400	1,145,295
Service charge of HANSA by UHRL		2,610,002	2,782,832
VAT payables of HANSA by UHRL		488,608	940,163
		<b>66,932,863</b>	<b>85,357,524</b>
<b>25.2 Accrued expenses</b>			
Income tax payable for expatriate salaries		694,928	-
Salaries, wages, bonus and other benefits		13,234,630	8,427,317
Accruals for utility services		3,139,808	3,304,616
Accrual for Starwood preferred guest programme		112,128,181	102,731,798
Accrual for employee survey and vacation		310,240	1,248,355
Accrual for Starwood-third party reservation		2,256,936	2,256,936
Accrual for Starwood GSI/GEI		27,911,477	12,305,781
Westin privilege card and SPP card selling		75,001	291,667
Advance received tower rent and workout		14,254,910	12,056,789
Expatriate benefits		657,650	277,225
Audit fee		3,312,000	2,089,500
Other accrued expenses of Westin Dhaka		12,522,152	14,241,559
Accrued expenses of HANSA by UHRL		8,801,676	4,563,846
Accrued expenses- corporate office		14,253,311	16,096,091
		<b>213,552,900</b>	<b>179,891,480</b>

**25.3 Provision for corporate tax**

Opening balance
Add: Income tax for the period
Less: Income tax adjusted during the period
<b>Closing balance</b>

Amount in Taka	
As at	As at
31 March 2020	30 June 2019
450,488,499	405,393,974
180,508,623	242,437,590
(468,668,734)	(197,343,066)
<b>162,328,388</b>	<b>450,488,499</b>

**25.4 Provision for workers' profit participation fund (WPPF)**

Opening balance
Add: Provision made during the period
Less: Paid during the period
<b>Closing balance</b>

104,149,914	60,604,794
26,939,662	43,545,120
(91,837,280)	-
<b>39,252,297</b>	<b>104,149,914</b>

The Company has kept required provision for workers' profit participation fund (WPPF) in the current period in compliance with the section 234 of Bangladesh Labor (Amendments) Act, 2013. Subsequent to the end of year, the Company has formed a Board of Trustees of WPPF and disbursed the required fund for the year up to June 2019 to the bank account of the Trustee Board in compliance with the said Act.

**26. Revenues****Revenue from Westin Dhaka**

Rooms
Food and beverage
Minor operating department
Space rental
Shop rent

Amount in Taka	
01 July 2019 to	01 July 2018 to
31 March 2020	31 March 2019
612,690,394	704,502,060
764,275,425	802,807,557
56,371,162	58,477,596
13,991,887	30,648,204
9,231,292	9,175,862
<b>1,456,560,160</b>	<b>1,605,611,279</b>

**Revenue from HANSA by UHRL**

Rooms
Food and beverage
Minor operating department

51,484,690	47,426,592
15,959,922	15,547,789
4,828,956	2,556,633
<b>72,273,568</b>	<b>65,531,014</b>
<b>1,528,833,728</b>	<b>1,671,142,293</b>

27. Costs of sales (COS)

**COS of Westin Dhaka**

Particulars	1 July 2019 to 31 March 2020				01 July 2018 to 31 March 2019
	Rooms	Food & beverage	Minor operating dept	Total	
Salary, wages, bonus and benefits	13,029,672	47,147,748	5,209,685	65,387,105	64,972,187
Cost of materials & other related expenses	-	193,906,368	30,402	193,936,770	201,643,130
Operating supplies	7,034,198	14,110,258	431,944	21,576,400	30,635,790
Laundry, dry cleaning and uniforms	4,120,715	9,461,316	2,680,778	16,262,809	11,782,442
Complementary guest services	18,564,283	37,759	40,280	18,642,322	17,575,688
Linen, china, glass etc.	3,167,880	858,926	-	4,026,806	4,812,605
In-house TV , video, movies, music etc.	338,959	4,601,754	-	4,940,713	6,252,467
Travel agents commission	1,891,951	1,464,840	-	3,356,791	5,219,308
Traveling and communication	127,468	64,625	75,208	267,301	253,703
Airport counter charge	221,814	1,023,429	215,122	1,460,365	581,758
Fees and purchase	68,754	29,000	-	97,754	15,073
Third party reservation & amenities	4,083,670	35,690	107,461	4,226,821	12,984,301
Decoration & training	353,577	445,699	26,750	826,026	811,024
Postage	92,658	-	118,812	211,470	1,559
Promotion & others	-	55,295	-	55,295	374,541
Entertainment	-	-	-	-	69,470
Others	390,625	1,828,275	96,603	2,315,503	1,599,466
	<b>53,486,224</b>	<b>275,070,982</b>	<b>9,033,045</b>	<b>337,590,251</b>	<b>359,584,512</b>

**Cost of sales of HANSA by UHRL**

Cost of sales	10,797,183	9,695,913	370,126	<b>20,863,222</b>	16,981,313
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,283,407</b>	<b>284,766,895</b>	<b>9,403,171</b>	<b>358,453,473</b>	<b>376,565,825</b>

28. Administrative and other expenses

**Administrative and other expenses of Westin Dhaka**

Operators and its affiliated company fees (28.1)	78,853,713	87,651,820
Administrative and general expenses (28.2)	74,258,969	75,524,273
Repairs and maintenance (28.3)	117,201,644	135,493,798
Advertising, promotion and public relations (28.4)	66,579,237	86,247,419
Information and Telecommunications systems (28.5)	11,696,844	12,380,687
	<b>348,590,407</b>	<b>397,297,997</b>

**Administrative and other expenses of HANSA by UHRL**

Administrative and general expenses	14,939,629	15,709,967
Repairs and maintenance	9,380,185	9,108,899
Advertising, promotion and public relations	3,575,054	1,838,717
Information and Telecommunications systems	1,349,927	1,498,829
	<b>29,244,795</b>	<b>28,156,412</b>
	<b>377,835,202</b>	<b>425,454,409</b>

	Amount in Taka	
	01 July 2019 to 31 March 2020	01 July 2018 to 31 March 2019
<b>28.1 Operators and its affiliated company fees</b>		
License fee (28.1.1)	28,964,011	31,919,262
Incentive fee (28.1.2)	49,889,702	55,732,558
	<b>78,853,713</b>	<b>87,651,820</b>
<b>28.1.1 License fee</b>		
Payable to Starwood Asia Pacific Hotels & Resorts Pte. Ltd. (now Marriott International)	<b>28,964,011</b>	<b>31,919,262</b>
<b>28.1.2 Incentive fee</b>		
Payable to Starwood Asia Pacific Hotels & Resorts Pte. Ltd. (now Marriott International)		
Gross operating profit (GOP)	831,495,033	928,875,967
Incentive fee @ 6% on GOP	<b>49,889,702</b>	<b>55,732,558</b>
<b>28.2 Administrative and general expenses</b>		
Legal and professional charges	1,069,588	-
Security services	1,007,382	-
Salaries, wages, bonus and benefits	42,649,692	45,691,066
Operating supplies	1,734,093	1,742,259
Postage	5,457	24,135
Travel and communication	709,277	913,221
Entertainment	1,065,576	1,367,727
Internal audit fee	1,222,500	853,684
Fee and purchased services	50,725	62,000
Uniforms	193,572	423,795
Subscriptions	48,750	126,275
Bank charges	23,271	70,212
Credit card commission	15,406,873	18,570,870
Recruitment and training	5,776,055	3,900,052
Expense against provision	408,230	79,118
Permits and license fee	2,440,215	1,570,960
Other expenses	447,713	128,899
	<b>74,258,969</b>	<b>75,524,273</b>



**28.3 Repairs and maintenance**

Salaries, wages, bonus and benefits
Electric bulbs
Painting and decorations
Travel and communication
Laundry equipments
Electricity expenses
Fuel expenses
Repair and maintenance
Locks and keys
Operating supplies
Plumbing charge
Propine gas
Waste removal expenses
Water treatment and pest control
Insurance premium
Uniforms
Other expenses

Amount in Taka	
01 July 2019 to 31 March 2020	01 July 2018 to 31 March 2019
7,091,595	8,006,247
548,869	1,420,385
934,260	1,361,723
28,310	106,517
114,805	46,900
74,967,902	80,967,886
193,256	585,202
10,616,171	21,154,469
95,664	46,523
1,567,179	102,622
710,387	354,992
8,683,391	9,574,750
390,554	454,788
7,282,690	7,915,782
2,210,286	2,096,240
107,711	164,288
1,658,614	1,134,484
<b>117,201,644</b>	<b>135,493,798</b>

**28.4 Advertising, promotion and public relation**

Salaries, wages, bonus and benefits
Operating supplies
Travel and communication
Entertainment
SPG expenses
Institutional marketing fee
Reservation fee/Program service fund
Uniforms
Other expenses
Advertising
Food festival & promotion for guests
Complementary guest service
Postage

9,771,554	7,359,708
691,475	657,893
2,677,205	196,574
1,031,828	1,244,524
16,018,820	32,090,890
23,016,491	30,323,298
8,726,414	7,425,944
58,310	134,698
1,384,217	1,042,285
1,734,915	2,096,127
1,439,008	3,518,393
29,000	-
-	157,085
<b>66,579,237</b>	<b>86,247,419</b>

**28.5 Information and Telecommunications Systems**

Salaries, wages, bonus and benefits
Uniforms
Operating supplies
Travel and communication
Data processing and maintenance
Other expenses

846,378	920,121
1,942	30,448
190,883	409,450
565,178	2,030,090
8,651,591	8,782,692
1,440,872	207,886
<b>11,696,844</b>	<b>12,380,687</b>

	Amount in Taka	
	01 July 2019 to 31 March 2020	01 July 2018 to 31 March 2019
<b>29. Corporate office expenses</b>		
Managing Director's remuneration	5,400,000	4,500,000
Salary, wages and allowances	31,465,582	17,270,613
Festival allowance and incentives	1,783,283	1,506,302
Provident fund- employe's part	2,560,194	1,283,120
Traveling, conveyance and allowances	449,173	450,193
Printing, stationary and papers	1,139,576	648,944
Computer expenses	643,072	39,280
Food and entertainment	1,117,857	967,294
Office repairs and maintenance	661,883	132,654
Telephone, mobile and internet	663,949	248,155
Advertisement and publicity for BSEC compliance	628,788	543,128
Trade license, renewal fees, duty and taxes	266,600	230,460
Office rent, utility and electrical	286,810	175,908
AGM expenses	713,662	1,659,315
Meeting fees	622,800	513,600
Insurance premium	2,452,068	3,157,512
Audit fees	575,000	311,983
Car repairs and maintenance	809,822	706,270
Bank charge	275,502	80,226
Donation and subscriptions	600,000	285,000
Regulatory fees	1,200,000	1,356,000
Documentation expenses	-	100,000
Depreciation	171,190,999	171,530,069
Consultancy expenses	428,675	345,000
Other expenses	578,639	1,701,407
Renewal of bank guarantee	112,831	146,209
Uniform	1,238,926	-
Paper, books and periodicals	15,350	24,920
	<b>227,881,041</b>	<b>209,913,562</b>
<b>30. Other income/(expenses)</b>		
Dividend income	4,232,513	4,203,692
Tower rent	1,953,000	1,426,521
Hotel service charge	26,686,542	26,910,000
Receipts from Westin for limousine service	7,654,053	6,957,785
Receipts from Westin for Security service	560,178	4,398,355
Receipts from Westin for electricity	35,146,992	47,035,133
Fluctuation gain/ (loss)	694,270	1,100,035
Others	1,479,604	2,389,207
	<b>78,407,152</b>	<b>94,420,728</b>
<b>31. Gain/(loss) on investment in shares</b>		
Realized gain/ (loss) from sale of shares	349,070	7,957,140
Unrealized gain/(loss) for difference between cost and market price	(70,693,548)	(9,225,560)
	<b>(70,344,478)</b>	<b>(1,268,420)</b>

Unrealized gain/ (loss) is recognized due to difference between the cost and the market price of corresponding investment in shares which have not been sold yet.

Amount in Taka	
01 July 2019 to 31 March 2020	01 July 2018 to 31 March 2019

### 32. Interest income/(expense)

Interest income from FDR and bank deposits  
Interest expenses

76,664,632	64,704,948
(83,658,411)	(54,882,769)

Interest income on fixed deposits have been recognized on the basis of accrual principles. However adequate provision have been kept for interest receivables on fixed deposits from People's Leasing & Financial Services Ltd. (PLFS) and International Leasing & Financial Services Ltd. (ILFS).

### 33. Provision for income tax

Current tax expenses  
Deferred tax expenses/(benefit)

180,508,623	182,039,035
9,150,069	15,944,625
<b>189,658,692</b>	<b>197,983,660</b>

Detailed calculation of current tax has been presented in Annexure- B

### 34.1 Net Asset Value (NAV) per share

Net Asset Value  
Number of ordinary shares  
Net Asset Value (NAV) per share

A  
B  
C= (A/B)

23,538,899,727	23,755,011,009
294,400,000	294,400,000
<b>79.96</b>	<b>80.69</b>

### 34.2 Earnings per share (EPS) on Net Profit after tax before other Comprehensive Income: (Par Value of Tk.10)

Earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders  
Number of ordinary shares  
Basic Earnings Per Share  
Diluted Earnings Per Share

A  
B  
C= (A/B)

349,134,552	527,904,897
294,400,000	294,400,000
<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.79</b>
<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.79</b>

Both Basic EPS and Diluted EPS are same since there was no dilutive potential during the relevant periods.

### 34.3 Earnings per share (EPS) without considering the effect of unrealized loss on investment in shares

Profit after tax as per the statement of Profit or Loss  
Added back: unrealized loss on investment in shares (Note 31)

Profit without considering unrealized loss  
Number of ordinary shares  
EPS without unrealized loss

A  
B  
C= (A/B)

349,134,552	527,904,897
70,693,548	9,225,560
<b>419,828,100</b>	<b>537,130,457</b>
294,400,000	294,400,000
<b>1.43</b>	<b>1.82</b>

During the period from July 2019-March 2020, the Company has suffered a substantial amount of unrealized loss for Tk. 70,693,548/- due to fall in market value of shares held by the Company as at 31 March 2020. In order to reflecting the true operational performance of the Company, EPS without unrealized loss has been presented that will give a value added information to the users of the financial statements.

**34.4 Net Operating cash inflow/(outflow) per share**

Net cash from operating activities	A
Number of ordinary shares	B
<b>Net Operating cash inflow/(outflow) per share</b>	<b>C= (A/B)</b>

Amount in Taka	
01 July 2019 to 31 March 2020	01 July 2018 to 31 March 2019
1,049,294,108	1,134,245,106
294,400,000	294,400,000
<b>3.56</b>	<b>3.85</b>

**34.5 Reconciliation of net operating cash flow with net profit**

<b>Profit after tax (PAT)</b>	<b>349,134,552</b>	<b>527,904,897</b>
Income tax expense	189,658,692	197,983,660
<b>Profit before tax (PBT)</b>	<b>538,793,245</b>	<b>725,888,556</b>
<b>Adjustment for:</b>		
Depreciation	171,190,999	171,530,069
Interest Expense	83,658,411	54,882,769
Unrealised foreign exchange loss	365,567	130,431
Dividend received	(4,232,513)	(4,203,692)
(Gain)/loss from investment in shares	70,344,478	1,268,420
	<b>860,120,187</b>	<b>949,496,554</b>
<b>Changes in:</b>		
Decrease in inventory	4,027,561	13,637,007
Increase in receivables	(14,636,651)	(20,106,943)
Decrease in advances, deposits and prepayments	161,349,155	38,784,469
Decrease in accounts payable	1,996,600	(17,993,231)
Increase/ (decrease) in accruals and payables	100,649,359	220,009,221
Increase in due to operator and its affiliates	101,403,665	115,087,713
<b>Cash generated from operating activities</b>	<b>1,214,909,876</b>	<b>1,298,914,790</b>
Tax paid during the period	(165,615,768)	(164,669,684)
<b>Net cash generated by operating activities</b>	<b>1,049,294,108</b>	<b>1,134,245,106</b>

### 35. Related party disclosure

During the period the Company carried out a number of transactions with related parties on an arm's length basis. Name of those related parties, nature of those transaction and their total value has been shown in below table in accordance with the provisions of BAS-24 "Related Party Disclosure".

Name of the Party	Relationship	Nature of Transaction	Amount in Taka			
			Balance as on 31 March 2020			
			Opening balance	Addition	Adjustment/Received	Closing balance
Borak Real Estate Ltd.	Common Director	Balance with current account	(2,135,331,565)	2,301,407,683	2,231,101,014	(2,065,024,895)
Unique Group of Companies Ltd.	Common Director	Balance with current account	5,997,668	748,394		6,746,062
Unique Vocational Training Centre Ltd.	Common Director	Balance with current account	(2,883,848)	27,559	12,800,000	(15,656,289)
Ms. Salina Ali	Chairperson	Balance with current account	(115,558,447)	-	30,000,000	(145,558,447)
Mr. Mohd. Noor Ali	Managing Director	Balance with current account	(71,265,560)	-	19,800,000	(91,065,560)
Ms. Nabila Ali	Director	Balance with current account	(77,519,684)	-	30,000,000	(107,519,684)
Ms. Nadiha Ali	Shareholder	Balance with current account	(56,005,295)	-	-	(56,005,295)
Ms. Nadila Ali	Shareholder	Balance with current account	(76,090,719)	-	14,000,000	(90,090,719)
Purnima Construction Ltd.	Common Director	Balance with current account	617,312,548	-	168,364,647	448,947,901
Chartered Life Insurance Company Ltd.	Common Director	Advance payment	1,553,287	-	1,553,287	(0)
Star Infrastructure Development Consortium Ltd.	Common Director	Advance payment	1,100,000	-	-	1,100,000
Borak Real Estate Ltd.	Common Director	Advance against land	2,600,000,000	-	-	2,600,000,000
Unique Property Development Ltd.	Common Director	Advance against land	3,804,880	-	-	3,804,880
Unique Eastern (Pvt.) Ltd.	Common Director	Balance with current account	(318,994,571)	739,358	47,137,000	(365,392,213)
Sonargoan Economic Zone Ltd.	Common Director	Advance against land	813,636,621	20,413,320		834,049,941
Unique Ceramics Industries (Pvt.)Ltd.	Common Director	Balance with current account	117,433	25,439	-	142,872
Borak Travels (Pvt.) Ltd.	Common Director	Balance with current account	(150,225,510)	-	22,500,000	(172,725,510)
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,039,647,237</b>	<b>2,323,361,753</b>	<b>2,577,255,948</b>	<b>785,753,043</b>

**Transaction with key management personnel of the entity:**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Value in Tk.</b>
(a)	Managerial remuneration paid or payable during the year from 1 July 2019 to 31 March 2020 to the directors, including managing directors, a managing agent or manager	5,400,000
(b)	Net cash inflow/(outflow) for the period	(5,400,000)
(c)	Commission or remuneration payable separately to a managing agent or his associate	Nil
(d)	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	Nil
(e)	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 year.	Nil
(f)	Any other perquisite or benefits in cash or in kind stating, approximate money value where applicable.	Nil
(g)	Other allowances and commission including guarantee commission	Nil
(h)	Pensions etc.	Nil
	(i) Pensions	Nil
	(ii) Gratuities	Nil
	(iii) Payments from a provident funds, in excess of own subscription and interest thereon	Nil
(i)	Share based payments	Nil

**36. Events after reporting period**

In compliance with the requirements of IAS 10 : “Events after reporting period”, post balance sheet adjusting events that provide additional information about the Company’s position at the balance sheet date are reflected in the financial statements and events after the balance sheet date that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes when material. The Company have no adjusting or non adjusting events after reporting period.

**37. Directors responsibility statements**

The Board of Directors takes the responsibility for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements.

**38. General**

**38.1 Employee details:**

Total number of employees having annual salary and allowances of Tk. 96,000 or above each at the reporting date was as follows:

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>31 March 2020</b>	<b>30 June 2019</b>
Number of employees	909	981

None of the employees were in receipt of remuneration which in aggregate was less than Tk. 8,000 per month.

**38.2 Rounding off**

Amounts appearing in these financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest Taka and wherever considered necessary.

**38.3 Rearrangement of last year figures**

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

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Sd/-

<b>Chief Financial Officer</b>	<b>Company Secretary</b>	<b>Director</b>	<b>Managing Director</b>	<b>Chairperson</b>
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Dated, Dhaka;  
21 May 2020

**Unique Hotel & Resorts Limited**  
**Property, plant and equipment Schedule**  
**As at 31 March 2020**

**Annexure- A**

**Property, plant and equipment (cost/ revaluation less accumulated depreciation)**

**Amount in Taka**

Sl. No.	Assets	Cost				Rate (%)	Depreciation				Written down value as on 31 March 2020
		Balance as at 1 July 2019	Additions during the period	Disposal during the period	Balance as at 31 March 2020		Balance as at 1 July 2019	Charged during the period	Accumulated depreciation for disposal	Balance as at 31 March 2020	
1	Land and land developments	6,387,921,890	228,749	-	6,388,150,639	-	-	-	-	-	6,388,150,639
2	Building and other Civil constructions	11,916,359,452	124,962	-	11,916,484,414	1.25%	1,264,508,931	99,862,270	-	1,364,371,201	10,552,113,213
3	Office furniture and equipments	35,983,472	2,079,024	-	38,062,496	5%	11,515,055	995,529	-	12,510,584	25,551,912
4	Hotel furniture	423,431,457	-	-	423,431,457	5%	151,247,026	10,206,916	-	161,453,942	261,977,515
5	Motor vehicles	178,960,611	-	-	178,960,611	5%	42,575,279	5,114,450	-	47,689,729	131,270,882
6	Hotel equipments	2,213,793,276	68,007,942	-	2,281,801,217	5%	814,818,985	55,011,834	-	869,830,819	1,411,970,398
<b>Total as at 31 March 2020</b>		<b>21,156,450,158</b>	<b>70,440,677</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,226,890,834</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,284,665,277</b>	<b>171,190,999</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,455,856,275</b>	<b>18,771,034,559</b>
<b>Total as at 30 June 2019</b>		<b>20,544,171,602</b>	<b>612,278,556</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,156,450,158</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,053,410,017</b>	<b>231,255,260</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,284,665,277</b>	<b>18,871,784,881</b>

Ata Khan & Co. Chartered Accountants, have further revalued Land & land development and building as of 30 September 2011 following "Current cost method" showing total current cost Tk 5,664,596,600 and Tk. 11,420,259,375 resulting in a revaluation surplus of Tk 2,276,299,688 and Tk.6,004,430,154 respectively.

S. F. Ahmed & Co, Chartered Accountants, have revalued all property, plant and equipment of the company as of 30 June 2009 (When Ata Khan & Co, Chartered Accountants was the auditor) following Current cost method, showing total current cost at Tk.8,325,239,643, resulting in a revaluation surplus at Tk. 4,689,598,221. Thereafter Ata Khan & Co, (When S.F. Ahmed & Co, Chartered Accountants were the auditor), have revalued the land of the company as of 30 June 2010 following "Current cost method" showing current cost thereof at Tk. 1,687,000,000, resulting in a further revaluation surplus at Tk. 843,500,000.



**Unique Hotel & Resorts Limited**  
As on 31 March 2020

**Annexure- B**

**Profit before Tax** **538,793,245**

**Add: Expenditures to be considered separately**

Accounting Depreciation	171,190,999	
Gratuity	(3,244,082)	
Provision for bad & doubtful debts	248,263	
Unrealized loss from investment in shares	70,693,548	
Entertainment	3,215,261	242,103,989
		<b>780,897,234</b>

**Less: Allowable expenditures**

Tax Depreciation	138,855,042	
Entertainment	3,215,261	142,070,303
		<b>638,826,930</b>

**Assessed profit before tax**

<b>Category of Income</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Tax Liability</b>
Dividend Income	4,232,513	20.00%	846,503
Income from sale of shares	349,070	10.00%	34,907
Income from Business & others	634,245,347	25.00%	158,561,337
Gross taxable income/ tax liability	<b>638,826,930</b>		<b>159,442,746</b>
Adjustment due to final settlement of tax liability for AY 2018-19			19,800,890
Adjustment due to final settlement of tax liability for AY 2019-20			1,264,987
<b>Gross current tax liability for income year ended on 31 Mar 2020</b>			<b>180,508,623</b>